MEN OF THE REIGN

A Biographical Dictionary

OF

EMINENT PERSONS

OF BRITISH AND COLONIAL BIRTH

WHO HAVE DIED

DURING THE

REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA

EDITED BY

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MEN OF THE TIME:

A Dictionary of Contemporaries,

CONTAINING

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF EMINENT CHARACTERS OF BOTH SEXES.

HENRY MORSE STEPHENS

PREFACE.

This Volume is intended as a concise Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Men and Women of British and Colonial birth, who have died since the accession of Queen Victoria.

A large number of the names have occurred in one or other of the eleven editions of "Men of the Time." But it must not be supposed that in these cases we have always been content with a mere reprint. Many of the lives occurring in that book have been omitted altogether; all have been carefully revised; and the majority have been re-written.

Next to "Men of the Time," our chief sources of information have been the obituary notices in *The Times*, *The Athenæum*, and the various professional journals of the last fifty years; the "Annual Register," and other valuable compilations; the various existing Biographical Dictionaries, such as those of Redgrave, Grove, and Munk; Read's "Cabinet of Irish Literature," Irving's "Book of Scotsmen," Morgan's "Biographia Canadensis," Heaton's "Australian Dictionary of Dates," and many books on British India. Besides these, there are, of course, innumerable volumes of Memoirs on which we have drawn. But in all cases, our aim has been as far as possible to verify from independent sources.

Sometimes we have given a liberal interpretation to our design, and allowed it to include such persons of foreign birth as have

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really identified themselves with England. Sir Michael Costa, Mlle. Tietjens, and Sir William Siemens are examples of this; and none would dispute their claim to a place in a Dictionary of British Biography.

In a work which contains such a multitude of statements of fact, some inaccuracies must, of course, have crept in. We are well aware, too, that many names have been excluded which, in the opinion of some, should have found a place, and others admitted which might have been left out. This is inevitable. Probably no two persons, set to make a list of 3000 distinguished names out of the millions of British subjects that have died during the past half-century, would altogether agree. We can only hope that the general judgment will be fairly at one with our own. Our principle has been to admit every one who has done *something* really considerable—has played a part in politics or administration, has conducted a campaign or expedition, has written a book, has painted, sung, spoken, invented, taught, or preached, with sufficient distinction to make himself felt among his contemporaries.

The Editor wishes to express his thanks to those who have given him their kind assistance; particularly to Dr. Garnett of the British Museum, to Dr. Norman Moore of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to Mr. H. E. Ward, Miss Mabel Robinson, and Miss J. E. Thomas.

August, 1885.

MEN OF THE REIGN.

ABBEY, John [1785-1859], organ-builder. He was a native of Northamptonshire, and having studied his profession under Davis and Russell, went in 1826 to Paris to help Sebastian Erard in the construction of an organ, which the latter had designed. He soon established himself in that city, and before long was engaged upon some of the finest organs there, and also upon instruments at many other towns in France. Bayeux and Amiens, Rennes, Versailles, Nantes, Rheims, all owe to Abbey either the construction, enlargement, or improvement of their cathedral organs. South America likewise was benefited by him in the same manner. He was the first to introduce into France English mechanism, and our system of bellows, and modern French organ-builders are indebted to Abbey more than to anyone else for showing them the road to their present excellence.

A'BECKET, Gilbert Abbot [1811—1856], a well-known burlesque humorist, with a great faculty for punning, was for many years connected with the newspaper press. He was called to the bar in 1841, and was appointed a police magistrate in 1849. In 1830 he started *Figaro in London*, the precursor of *Punch*, and to the latter journal and to the *Times* he was a constant and prominent contributor. His separate works are: — "The Comic Blackstone," "The Quizziology of the British Drama," "The Comic History of Rome," and "The Comic History of England." Some of these were illustrated by Leech, and are now consequently in demand. In 1825 eight of his dramatic productions were published in "Duncomb's British Theatre." In 1828-9 nine others appeared in "Cumberland's British Theatre;" and in 1837 four more in "Webster's Acting Drama."

A'BECKET, Sir William [1806—1869], brother of the foregoing, was born in London in 1806, and educated at Westminster School, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1829. In literature he was known as the editor of the "Universal Biography," and the author o : the greater part of "The Georgian Era." He was appointed successively Solicitor and Attorney-General of New South Wales, and resident Judge at Port Phillip, a post which he exchanged for that of Chief Justice of Victoria on its erection into a separate colony. He retired and returned to England in 1863.

ABINGER (Lord), Right Hon. Sir James Scarlett, Baron Abinger of Abinger, county of Surrey,

and of the city of Norwich; a Privy Councillor, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, M.A., D.C.L., &c., was born in Jamaica, where his family had long been resident and held considerable property. He was sent to England to be educated, and at the age of seventeen was entered as a Fellow Commoner at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1790, M.A. 1794. He was called to the Bar, 1791, and rapidly rose to a high position as an advocate. In 1816 Lord Eldon gave the successful barrister a silk gown, and from that time he took his stand as a leader of the foremost class both in Westminster Hall and on the Northern Circuit. He twice contested the borough of Lewes unsuccessfully in the Tory interest, but in 1818 was returned for Peterborough. In 1822 he stood for Cambridge, but was placed at the bottom of the poll. In April, 1827, Mr. Scarlett became Attorney-General, and was knighted. On Mr. Canning's death, he continued to hold the post under the short administration of Lord Goderich, but on the retirement of that nobleman (Jan., 1828), Sir Charles Wetherell became Attorney General. In 1829 Sir Charles Wetherell was dismissed from office by the Duke of Wellington on account of his adverse speech upon the Catholic Relief Bill, and the vacant post was offered to Sir Jas. Scarlett, who accepted it. He stood again for Peterborough, and was re-elected. Sir James filed criminal informations against several public journals which had opposed the newly adopted Catholic Emancipation policy of the cabinet. Criminal informations were filed against the *Morning Journal*, the *Atlas*, and other papers, for libels on the Duke of Wellington and Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst. At the election which followed the death of George IV., Sir James was elected for Maldon. In 1831 he was returned to Parliament for Cockermouth, and upon the formation of the Peel cabinet, December, 1834, was made Chief Baron, with a peerage, by the title of Baron Abinger. He died April 7, 1844, in his 75th year. He was a good lawyer, but his fame rests rather upon his consummate ability as an advocate than upon any strictly legal acquirements. [See his Memoir by Hon. P. C. Scarlett, London, 1877.]

ABRAHAM, Robert, Canadian journalist, was born in Cumberland, England, and educated at the Edinburgh University. He was intended for the medical profession, but gave it up to devote himself entirely to journalism, being the first editor of the *Whitehaven Herald*, and for some time editor of a leading Liverpool journal. He went to Canada about the year 1843, and became proprietor and editor of the *Montreal Gazette*, his connection with which lasted till 1848, when he sold it to Mr. Ferres. In 1849 he became senior editor of the *Transcript*, also a Montreal paper, and of the *Lower Canada Agricultural Journal*, and was the author of some legal and scientific works. He died at Montreal, Nov. 10, 1854.

ACLAND, Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart. [1787—1871], entered Parliament in the Tory interest in 1812 as one of the members for Devon, and represented that county till 1831, when, in consequence of his vote for General Gascoyne's motion, which defeated the first Reform Bill, he lost his seat. After the county was divided by the Reform Act, he was elected in 1837 for North Devon, which seat he retained till 1857, when he finally retired from public life. Among his early friends were Wilberforce, Hannah More, and Sir Robert Inglis, and he was associated with the religious party to which their names belong. Sir Thomas Acland was a supporter of Sir R.

Peel in the Free Trade controversy. He greatly impoverished himself and his descendants by the amount he spent in electioneering contests. His son, the present baronet, now (1885) sits for North Devon in the opposite interest.

ADAIR, Right Hon. Sir Robert, G.C.B., was the son of Mr. Robert Adair, Serjeant Surgeon to George III. This distinguished diplomatist was the last surviving friend, political or private, of Charles James Fox. He was educated at Westminster School and the University of Göttingen. At the breaking out of the French Revolution, Mr. Adair went abroad to observe the effect which that event was producing on Continental States. He visited Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, where he stayed for some time. He was returned to Parliament for Appleby in 1802, and for Camelford in 1806 and 1807. In 1806 Mr. Fox, being then nominally at the head of affairs, appointed Mr. Adair Minister to the Court of Vienna, a post which he filled with great distinction. In 1807 he was sent, taking with him Mr. Canning (afterwards Lord Stratford de Redcliffe), to unravel the tangled web of our diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Porte, a mission which terminated in the peace of the Dardanelles in 1809; and on his return he was nominated a K.C.B. From April, 1809, to March, 1811, he was Ambassador at Constantinople. The exclusion of his party from power then kept him unemployed for twenty-two years, but in 1831 he was sent on a mission to Belgium by Earl Grey to endeavour to compose the dangerous quarrel which had broken out between the Belgians and their neighbours, the Dutch. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg Gotha (who had been husband to the English Princess Charlotte) had been made King of the Belgians, but the beginning of his reign was marked by war with Holland. Had this proceeded to great lengths, Europe would have been in a blaze, and it was greatly to the interest of England, whose *protégé* Leopold was, to put an end to it. Mr. Adair, finding the King in the town of Louvain, besieged by William, Prince of Orange, besought him to retire; but His Majesty replied, "That flight ought not to be the first act of his reign; that he was ready to fight, but would allow Adair to negotiate." On this the Ambassador quitted the presence, seized the ramrod of a passing soldier, and tying his pocket-handkerchief to it rode up to the headquarters of the besieging Prince. After much parley Adair induced the Prince of Orange to connive at the retirement of his rival, whom he then conducted to Malines. Peace between the two neighbours soon followed. Sir Robert held his appointment until the end of 1835. He was raised to the dignity of a Privy Councillor, and received the highest diplomatic pension, £2000. Sir Robert married in 1805, Madlle. Angélique Gabrielle, daughter of the Marquis d'Hazincourt and the Comtesse de Champagne. He died Oct, 3, 1855.

ADAM, Right Hon. Sir Frederick [1778—1853]. A Privy Councillor, General in the Army, Colonel of the 21st Foot, G.C.B., and G.C.M.G., was a younger son of the Right Hon. William Adam, of Blair Adam, Kinross. He entered the army in 1795, and in 1799 served as a volunteer in Sir Ralph Abercrombie's expedition to the Helder. On his return he was promoted to a company in the 9th Foot, from which he was transferred to the Coldstream Guards, Dec., 1799. In Sept., 1810, Lieut.-Col. Adam was engaged in an affair near Mili, where he stopped the advance of about 4,000 Neapolitan troops, who had landed in the night under Gen. Cavaignac. In 1811 he returned to England, but went to Sicily with Lord William Bentinck in the following Oct. In Aug., 1812, he

attained the brevet of Colonel, and about the same time joined the British troops on the east coast of Spain. In 1830 he had command of a brigade of about 1,800, which formed the advanced guard of the army, and was attacked at Biar, April 12, by about 5,000 French with cavalry and artillery. After defending the post for five hours he retired, pursuant to orders, on the main body at Castalla. Colonel Adam was wounded but did not leave the field. On the 13th the enemy in three divisions attacked the left of the allied army, consisting of the advanced guard and Col. Whittingham's Spanish division, but were repulsed, and lost nearly 3,000 men. Colonel Adam continued to command the advanced guard of the army after Lord William Bentinck took the command. He received the rank of Major-General in 1814, and in June, 1815, was nominated a K.C.B. In 1824 he was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, a post which he held till 1826. In 1831 he was sworn a Privy Councillor. In 1832 he was appointed Governor of Madras, where he remained till 1835. He arrived at the full rank of General Nov. 9, 1846.

ADAM, Right Hon. William [1751—1839], eldest son of John Adam, of Blair Adam, Kinross-shire, was educated at the University of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and was called to the Scotch Bar in 1773. In the following year he entered Parliament, and in 1782 was called to the Common Law Bar. He fought a duel with Mr. Fox (1778), and wounded him, on account of some expressions used towards himself in Parliament. He withdrew from the House of Commons in 1795, entered it again in 1806 as member for the united counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, and continued to represent them till 1811. He took a prominent place in the House, where he made his influence felt by his sound judgment and firm, general adherence to the Whig party. One of his most important parliamentary efforts was the agitation which he successfully raised in 1794 against the severe punishment awarded in the Scotch Criminal Court to certain persons who had been convicted of sedition. He was successively Attorney and Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales, one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and one of the counsel who defended the first Lord Melville when impeached (as Mr. Dundas). During his party's brief tenure of office in 1806 he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall, and afterwards a Privy Councillor and Lord-Lieutenant of Kinross-shire. In 1814 he was made a Baron of Exchequer in Scotland, and in 1815 was appointed Chief Commissioner of the newly-established Jury Court for the trial of civil causes, over which he presided till 1830, when it ceased to exist as a separate court, and was merged in the permanent supreme tribunal.

ADAM, Right Hon. William Patrick [1823—1881], Governor of Madras, better known in England as a former very popular Liberal Whip in the House of Commons, was the eldest son of Admiral Sir Chas. Adam, of Blair Adam, N. B., sometime M.P. for the counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, Lord of the Admiralty, and Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and grandson of the Right Hon. William Adam (q.v.). He was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1846. He was called to the Bar in 1849, and went the Home Circuit. In the following year he went to Scotland, and unsuccessfully contested the combined counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, being beaten by Mr. Johnston, of Alvah, a very popular candidate. In 1851 he went out to India, and was

private secretary to Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, from 1853 to 1858; on his return to England he entered Parliament in 1859 as member for Clackmannan and Kinross, a position he held for twenty-one years. In 1865-66 he was a Lord of the Treasury, and occupied the same post after the overthrow of the short-lived Conservative Administration of 1867-8. In 1873 he was made Chief Commissioner of Works, and became a member of the Privy Council. In 1874, after the Liberal defeat which followed Mr. Gladstone's dissolution of parliament, Mr. Adam undertook the troublesome task of reorganising the dispirited party. After the dissolution of 1880 he returned to his former post at the Office of Works, and in the same year was appointed to succeed the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos as Governor of Madras, but he held that office only a very short time, as he died at his post the next year.

ADAMS, Dr. Francis [1797—1861], the translator of Paulus Ægineta, was born of humble parentage at Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire. His friends managed to send him for a time to King's College, Aberdeen, where he took his degree of M.A., after which he adopted medicine as his profession, and established himself in the village of Banchory, where he passed the rest of his life. He was a good classical scholar, and before he graduated had published an English version of Musæus. He devoted all his spare time to the study of the works of the Greek physicians, and translated the works of Paulus Ægineta. A translation of Hippocrates followed, and then one of Aretæus, which was accompanied with a correct edition of the original text.

ADAMS, William, LL.D., died at his residence. Thorpe, Surrey, June 11, 1851, aged 80. He was a Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. In 1799 he took his degree of LL.D., and in Nov. of that year was admitted into the College of Advocates. In 1805 he was offered the place of King's Advocate General. In 1814 he was chosen as a Commissioner, together with Lord Gambier and Mr. Goulburn, to negotiate a treaty of peace with the U. S. of America, shortly after the capture of Washington. Dr. Adams' next appointment was that of Commissioner of Inquiry into the duties, salaries, &c., of the Courts of Justice in England. In June, 1815, he, together with the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, afterward first Earl of Ripon, and Mr. Goulburn, was named Plenipotentiary to conclude a Convention of Commerce between Great Britain and the United States, which was signed in London, July 3 of the same year. In 1820, July 5, Dr. Adams was chosen one of the Counsel for the Bill for the divorcement of Queen Caroline. In 1825 he relinquished his profession and retired finally from practice.

ADDISON, Thomas, M.D. [1793—1860], the discoverer of "Addison's disease," named after him, was the son of a grocer and flour dealer in business at Long Benton, near Newcastle, where he was born. He was educated at the Grammar School at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and at the Edinburgh University, where he took his M.D. degree in 1815. He then removed to London, became house surgeon to the Lock Hospital, and at the same time entered as a pupil at the Public Dispensary, where he gained much of his knowledge of skin diseases. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1819, and a Fellow in 1838. About 1820 he entered as a student at Guy's Hospital, with which institution he was ever after inseparably connected. He became assistant-physician to Guy's in 1824, Lecturer on Materia Medica in 1827, and in 1837 full physician, and was asso-

ciated with Dr. Bright in the lectures on the practice of medicine. His fame will rest chiefly on his discovery of Addison's Disease, a constitutional affection indicated externally by pigmentation of the skin, and internally by disease of the supra-renal bodies.

ADELAIDE, Queen Dowager, Amelia Adelaide Louisa Theresa Carolina, eldest daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Meiningen, was born Aug. 13, 1792, and on July 18, 1818, was married at Kew to William, Duke of Clarence. After their marriage the Duke and Duchess went to Hanover where, in March, the Duchess was prematurely delivered of a daughter, who did not long survive her birth. In the following October the Duke and Duchess returned to Englaud, and went first to Clarence House, St. James's, and afterwards to Bushey. The death of George III. detained them in England throughout 1820, and in December the Duchess gave birth to a daughter who, to the intense and lasting grief of her mother, died when only three months old. At the death of the Duke of York in 1827, the Duke of Clarence became heir-presumptive to the throne, and on June 26, 1830, he became king, but the ceremony of coronation did not take place till Sept. 8, 1831. In the meanwhile the July Revolution had broken out in Paris, and the spirit of disaffection had so far influenced this country that on Nov. 9, it had been deemed unsafe for the King and Queen to visit the Lord Mayor. The Queen was suspected of Tory proclivities, and consequently unpopular; she was charged with personal hostility to the leaders of the Reform Party, and on the dissolution of the first Melbourne Ministry, the *Times* declared "the Queen has done it all," and the same was echoed from all the corners of the streets. Nevertheless, she was a good woman, benevolent and charitable to the last degree, and gently unostentatious in her generosity: politics did not long estrange her from her subjects, and her suspected, but unproved, dislike to the Reform Party was soon forgiven. Early in 1837 her much-loved mother died, and she had also the sorrow of seeing that the King was failing fast. Nevertheless, on May 24, on which day the young Princess Victoria came of age, she gave a magnificent ball at Buckingham Palace, that the majority of the heir to the throne might be fittingly celebrated. The king soon became seriously ill; throughout that illness he was devotedly nursed by his wife, who was herself in wretched health, and on June 20 he died in her arms. The Queen was quite broken by sorrow and fatigue, and never recovered her health; she suffered much from delicacy of the throat and lungs, and was forced to spend one winter at Malta, and another at Madeira, but from neither place did she gain any lasting good, and on Dec. 2, 1849, she died. It was her last wish that her body should be buried privately and without any pomp or state in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Although the Queen was a widow and childless, she left many to regret her; her acts of private benevolence were beyond number, and she yearly gave more than 20,000*l.* to public charities.

ADOLPHUS, John, Barrister-at-law and F.S.A., was born in London, 1764 or 1765, and began life as a mercantile clerk. In 1783 he articled himself to an attorney, and in 1790 was admitted to practise. He was called to the Bar in 1807, but did not come prominently before the public till 1820, when he acted as leading counsel for Arthur Thistlewood, and greatly distinguished himself by his acute and ingenious defence of that unhappy man. The speeches in defence of Ings, Brunt, Davidson, and Tidd added to his reputation. Mr.

Adolphus was also an historian, and assisted Archdeacon Coxe in preparing for the press his "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole," published in three vols., 4to, 1798. His own works are:—"Biographical Memoirs of the French Revolution," 1799; "The British Cabinet, containing Portraits of Illustrious Personages with Biographical Memoirs," 1799; "The History of England, from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of 1783," 1802; "The History of France, from 1790 to the Peace of 1802," 1803; "The Political State of the British Empire," 1818; "Observations on the Vagrant Act and some other Statutes, and on the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace," 1824; "Memoirs of John Bannister, Comedian," 1829; and "The History of the Reign of George III." He died July 16, 1845.

ADOLPHUS, John Leycester, M.A. [1795—1862], Judge of the Marylebone County Court, Solicitor-General of Durham, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple, was the son of the foregoing. Mr. Adolphus was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's, Oxford, where he carried off the Newdigate English Verse Prize in 1814, and the Chancellor's Prize for an English Essay in 1818, and in 1815 was placed in the second class in classics. In 1821 he published his "Letters to Richard Heber, containing Critical Remarks on the series of novels beginning with 'Waverley,' and an Attempt to ascertain their Author," the object of which was to show that the author of the novels could be no other than Walter Scott. He went to visit Scott at Abbotsford in 1823, and afterwards contributed to Mr. Lockhart's Life of Scott, a full account of that visit, and of his subsequent visits in 1827, 1830, and 1831. Mr. Adolphus was called to the bar in 1822; and was appointed a County Court Judge by Lord Chancellor St. Leonards.

AIKIN, Miss Lucy [1781—1864], was the only daughter of John Aikin, M.D. the author of many popular and useful works, which attained a wide circulation. In 1818 Miss Aitkin produced her first historical work, "Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth," which comprehended the private life of the Queen, and the domestic history of the period; biographies and anecdotes of the principal families who formed the Court; and notices of the manners, opinions, and literature of the age. The public received this work very favourably: Two similar works on the Reigns of James I. and Charles I. followed, but did not increase the author's reputation, She published biographical memoirs of her father, and of his sister, Mrs. Barbauld, besides writing many essays and papers for Reviews. After the death of her father, Miss Aikin removed to Hampstead, where the remainder of her life was chiefly spent.

AINSWORTH, William Harrison [1805—1882], novelist, eldest son of the late Thomas Ainsworth, solicitor, of Manchester, a member of an ancient Lancashire family, was born in 1805, and having been educated at the Free Grammar School of Manchester, was articled in his sixteenth year to Mr. Kay, a leading solicitor of that city. Losing his father at nineteen, he came to London to finish his term with Mr. Jacob Phillips, of the Inner Temple. Before he was of age he published the romance of "Sir John Chiverton," which was highly praised by Sir Walter Scott. His marriage, in 1826, with a daughter of the late Mr. Ebers, publisher, of Bond Street, led Mr. Ainsworth to abandon the study of law in order to devote himself to literature in the joint capacity of author and publisher. The latter vocation, however, he soon gave up, restricting himself to what he thenceforth regarded as his profession. "Rookwood," which ap-

peared in 1834, established his fame as a writer of fiction, and passed through several editions: this was followed by "Crichton," which was equally successful. The first number of "Jack Sheppard" was published in January, 1839, in *Bentley's Miscellany*, of which periodical Mr. Ainsworth became editor on the retirement of Mr. Dickens in March, 1840. The story of "Jack Sheppard" has always been extraordinarily popular with the multitude; and soon after the appearance of Mr. Ainsworth's story in *Bentley*, eight different dramatic versions were produced on the stage. "Guy Fawkes," which appeared in *Bentley*, and the "Tower of London," added materially to this writer's reputation. In 1841 he published, week by week, in the *Sunday Times*, "Old St. Paul's." Having at the close of 1841 retired from the editorship of *Bentley*, he established the magazine which bore his name, and in which appeared "The Miser's Daughter," "Windsor Castle," and "St. James's; or, the Court of Queen Anne;" the latter containing a generous defence of the character of Marlborough. Several of the books above mentioned were brilliantly illustrated by George Cruikshank, which now gives a very high value to the early editions. In 1845 Mr. Ainsworth became proprietor and editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*. Three years later he published in the *Sunday Times*, "Lancashire Witches," followed in 1854 by an historical romance, "The Star Chamber," and a domestic story, illustrative of old English manners, styled "The Flitch of Bacon, or the Custom of Dunmow,"—a custom which owes its revival to Mr. Ainsworth's liberality. In 1855 a collection of his "Ballads, Romantic, Fantastical, and Humorous," appeared; followed in 1856, by another novel, "The Spendthrift," originally published in *Bentley's Miscellany*, which periodical had become Mr. Ainsworth's property two years previously. In 1857 he resumed and issued in monthly parts "Mervyn Clitheroe," a semi-autobiographical tale; the publication of which, in a serial form, had been accidentally interrupted. After another interval, during which he composed a spirited poem on a famous Breton legend, entitled "The Combat of the Thirty," he produced in 1860 a romance of the times of the Commonwealth, called "Ovingdean Grange," into several parts of which are interwoven his own personal experiences as a resident in the South Down country. This was followed by "The Constable of the Tower," commenced in *Bentley* in 1861, and since republished separately; "The Lord Mayor of London;" or, City Life in the Last Century," in 1862; "Cardinal Pole; or, the Days of Philip and Mary," in 1863; and "John Law, the Projector," in 1864. His more recent works are the "Spanish Match; or, Charles Stewart in Madrid;" the "Constable de Bourbon," "Old Court," "Myddleton Pomfret," and "Hilary St. Ives"—the three latter being stories of modern life, and containing descriptions of the scenery of the southern counties—"Boscobel; or, the Royal Oak. A Tale of the year 1651," 1872; "The Good Old Times; the Story of the Manchester Rebels of '45," &c., 1873; "Merry England; or, Nobles and Serfs," 1874; "The Goldsmith's Wife," 1875; "Preston Fight; or, the Insurrection of 1715," 1875; and "Chetwynd Calverley," 1876. Mr. Ainsworth's writings are still popular in America. Most of them have been translated into German and French, and versions of some exist in the Spanish, Dutch, and Russian languages. Shortly before his last illness, Mr. Ainsworth was entertained at a public dinner by his admirers.

AIRD, Thomas, [1802—1876] born at Bowden, Roxburghshire, August 28, 1802, and educated at

the schools of Bowden and Melrose, and at the University of Edinburgh, acted as editor of the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal* for a year, after the death of Mr. James Ballantyne, the friend of Sir Walter Scott. In 1835 he was appointed editor of the *Dumfries Herald*, a Conservative journal, which post he occupied until 1863, when he retired into private life. His chief works are :— "Religious Characteristics" (1827) ; "The Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village," a volume of tales and sketches (1845) ; "Poetical Works," a collected edition of his rather remarkable poems, new and old (1848). The poem entitled "The Devil's Dream" is perhaps, the most popular of his productions. Mr. Aird was formerly a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine;* and in 1852 he brought out, for the family of Dr. Moir (the "Delta" of *Blackwood*), an edition of that author's select poems, with memoir prefixed.

AIREY (Lord), Richard, G.C.B. [1803—1881], son of Lieutenant-General Sir George Airey, K. H., was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He entered the army in 1821, and became Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment in 1838. From 1827 to 1830 he acted as A.D.C. to the High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, and from 1831 to 1832 was Governor of British North America. From 1832 to 1835 he was Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, and became afterwards Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General. In 1854 he accompanied Lord Raglan to the Crimea as Acting Quartermaster-General, and in the following year was appointed Quartermaster-General of the Forces, receiving at the same time the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey, and being nominated a K.C.B. He retired in 1876, and was raised to the peerage as a reward for his long and useful services. He was promoted to the rank of General in 1871, and was nominated G.C.B. in 1867.

ALBANY, Leopold George Duncan Albert (Duke of), Earl of Clarence and Baron Arklow, was the eighth child and youngest son of Queen Victoria. The Prince Leopold was born at Buckingham Palace on April 7th, 1853. He was, from his birth, extremely delicate, and his health caused grave anxiety to his parents. But though so ailing he was a happy and contented child, glad to watch others play the games he was too weak to join in, and from the age of five finding much amusement in reading, especially books of travel, in which he delighted throughout his life. As he grew older his health improved, and in 1872 he matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford ; but throughout his University career he lived with his private tutor at Wykeham House, on the confines of the town. The Prince had grown into a thoughtful and studious young man, greatly interested in all matters of culture, and it was expected that he would try for honours, but the strain of hard reading was pronounced to be too much for his delicate health. In 1874 he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and in 1876 made D.C.L. by his University. In that year he became Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Oxfordshire, and was always an enthusiastic member of the Society. The young Prince was a good speaker. In all that he said there was the note of refinement and reflection, and some of his speeches will be remembered as of unusual excellence. His services were always gladly given whenever they could advance the literary, scientific, and philanthropic objects which he had so much at heart. It was rumoured that the young Prince had some ambition to play the part of a political debater, and that fears for the discretion of his youthful ardour caused his elevation to the Peerage

to be so long delayed. Be that as it may, at twenty-eight Prince Leopold had learned that silence is the inevitable part the sons of the Sovereign must play in politics, and the revival on May 29th, 1881, of the ancient dukedom of Albany in his favour, was followed by no outburst of parliamentary eloquence. Soon after he had received his patent of creation as Duke of Albany he was betrothed to the Princess Helene of Waldeck-Pyrmont whom he married in April, 1882. In the early spring of 1884 he was advised to go to Nice to escape the cold east winds. He seemed in unusually bright health and spirits, and took, perhaps, too large a part in the festivities with which the English of Nice welcomed him. On the 27th of March he was attacked by a fit, and slipped while mounting the stairs of the Circle Nautique. The indisposition was thought to be of a very trifling nature—the result of over-fatigue and excitement. But in the night he became seriously ill and died about 2 a.m. March 28, 1884. The mourning for him was sincere and universal; he was one of the most popular of all the princes, and the nation was deeply affected by his sudden death. Nothing was wanting to make the tragedy touching and appealing: the young Duchess was not with her husband, and not till after his death did she know of his illness. The present Duke of Albany was born nearly four months after his father's death, July 20, 1884,

ALBEMARLE, 4th Earl of, Right Hon. William Charles Keppel, Viscount Bury, Baron Ashford, and a Privy Councillor, was born May 14, 1772, the only child of George, third Earl of Albemarle, K.G. On the death of his father, Oct. 13, 1772, he succeeded to the peerage, being then not six months old. Lord Albemarle was a Whig of the old school, and a zealous opponent of the war which ended in the downfall of the French Empire. Under Earl Grey, he became Master of the Horse to William IV., and was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. In 1833 His Majesty conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. Lord Albemarle resigned with his friends in 1834, and returned with them to office in 1835, continuing to hold his position to the end of the reign of William IV., and during the first four years of Her Majesty's reign, when he finally retired from court. He died Oct. 30, 1849.

ALBERT (Prince Consort of England), was born at the Rosenau, in the Duchy of Coburg, on the 26th of August, 1819. He was the second son of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, and of Louise, daughter of Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg. He was christened Francis Charles Augustus Albert Emmanuel, while his elder brother bore the name of Ernest. From his very childhood Prince Albert—who was beautiful, intelligent, and amiable — seems to have been regarded by those immediately around him, as naturally destined to become the husband of his cousin, the Princess Victoria, daughter of the Duchess of Kent. In 1836, by which time there was no longer any doubt that the Princess Victoria would succeed to the English throne, these visions for the future of the young prince began to assume more definite shape. King Leopold of Belgium, under whose care the Princess had been left, strongly approved of the plan of bringing about a union between her and Prince Albert, and his views were, after mature consideration, supported by his influential friend and adviser, Baron Stockmar. During a visit to England by the Duke of Coburg and his sons in May, 1836, the Princess Victoria virtually admitted to King Leopold that she considered herself engaged to Prince Albert, but the visit terminated without any formal arrange-

ment having been arrived at, and the Prince returned to pursue, with no little distinction, the course of study laid down for him at Brussels and Bonn. While at Brussels he devoted himself especially to the higher mathematics, and to his studies here under the guidance of M. Quételet, is due the interest which, to the end of his life, he took in the statistical aspect of social questions. On the 26th of June, 1837, the Princess Victoria succeeded to the throne of England, and the question of her marriage became one of ever increasing interest. In Oct., 1839, Prince Albert, with his brother Ernest, again visited England, and during his short stay at Windsor Castle, the Queen and he, impelled, partly perhaps, by the general desire of those around them, partly by natural inclination, became so effectually drawn towards each other, that by the 14th Oct. the Queen was able to inform Lord Melbourne that a complete understanding had been arrived at between them. The news was communicated to the Privy Council in Nov., and on the 16th Jan., 1840, was announced in the speech from the throne. While it was heartily received by the public, and while Lord Palmerston expressed his strong approbation, it was soon evident that the Prince would not effect his entry into the English world without incurring many expressions of jealousy and hostility, some of which, such as the charge that he was a Roman Catholic, were as unreasonable as they were unjust. Disagreeable discussions took place in both Houses of Parliament; in the Commons, as to the annuity to be settled on the Prince; in the Lords, on the precedence which was to be officially accorded to him. After a debate of no little acerbity, the annuity was fixed at £30,000, while the question of the Prince's precedence, left undecided by the Upper House, was laid down shortly afterwards by letters patent as being next to Her Majesty. On the 6th of Feb. the Prince landed at Dover, and proceeded to London amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the people, and on Feb. 16, 1840, he was married to Queen Victoria in the chapel of St. James's Palace. Thenceforward Prince Albert began to devote himself to the difficult task of placing his own powerful grasp of practical politics at the disposal of the Sovereign. Every document relating to subjects of public interest was laid by Ministers before the Queen, and was carefully examined by the Prince and herself. The Prince was at all times in active correspondence with the Ministers of the day, and was in the habit of making every important question the subject of a lucid memorandum with the view of guiding the deliberations of the Cabinet. It was not to be expected that one occupying a place so near the throne, and known to be in constant correspondence with foreign princes, should escape without incurring many unjust accusations, amounting at times even to charges of disloyalty to the Crown and Constitution. Such charges as these he was able to live down. How unfounded was the idea that he was a partisan of continental absolutism, is well shown in the reply which he made to the Duke of Wellington, when pressed by him in April, 1850, to assume the command of the army. While strongly impressed that the army should be the army of the Sovereign, he pointed out the difficulties which might arise in the case of the Queen's Consort being called upon, in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief, to act against the people. In the end, the proposal to accept the command was declined, on the ground that the Prince's time was already fully occupied in assisting the Queen in her public duties. On the 30th July, 1849, the Prince first propounded his ideas of the

great exhibition which, after meeting with many objections and no little opposition, finally resulted in the erection of Mr. Paxton's Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, and its triumphant opening on May 1st, 1851. It was closed in October, by which time it had been visited by 6,200,000 people. The general feeling that the great success of the exhibition was largely due to the exertions of the Prince Consort, is well expressed in a letter from Lord John Russell to the Queen on Oct. 17th, 1851. In March, 1854, the Queen and Prince went to Portsmouth to visit the magnificent fleet assembled there preparatory to sailing for the Baltic to take its part in the Crimean war. Throughout the war, as, indeed, at all times, the Prince maintained the greatest interest in both the navy and army, and did much to remedy the scandalous disorganisation of the latter, as shown by the sufferings of the troops in the Crimea. The refusal of Prussia to join the Western alliance against Russia excited the profound indignation of Prince Albert, indignation which he expressed in the most vigorous terms to the King of Prussia himself in a letter dated Aug. 28th, 1854. Nor did he fail to remember the conduct of Prussia at this critical juncture, when in March, 1856, the government of that country, having taken no part in the war, demanded admission to the Congress which was to discuss the preliminaries of peace. With the view of improving the land forces, Prince Albert submitted to Ministers his opinions as to the steps which it was necessary to take, including the establishment of ballot for the militia and the formation of a foreign legion. Though his suggestions were received somewhat critically at the time, they were all carried out within a few weeks, and as soon as the treaty of peace was signed in 1856, we find the Prince saying in a letter to Baron Stockmar; "Now our object must be to establish a permanent military organisation, on which I am hard at work." It was natural that the Prince should follow with interest the course of politics in Germany. It was his constant desire to see Germany united, and in all his letters and memoranda on this subject, he started with the assumption that Prussia was the natural and only possible head of a confederation of the various existing states. At the same time, while following every detail of the higher politics of Europe, the Prince by no means allowed events at home to escape his notice. In 1857 he presided at a conference on National Education, and insisted strongly on the lamentable condition of things, under which no less than 2,861,848 children in England and Wales were shown to be receiving no education at all. His sympathy with the working classes was of the most practical kind. While setting an example himself on the royal estates at Osborne and Balmoral, he was constantly calling the attention of land owners to the wisdom, as well as the propriety, of providing improved dwellings for their tenants. The Prince was also very ready to realise the monotonous dead-level of the existence of the English working man, and to encourage plans for ameliorating his condition, and adding to the interests and legitimate amusements of his life. The Prince Consort was in favour of the principles of free trade, and in a letter to his daughter in March, 1860, lays it down that "protected industries do not thrive because, but in despite of, protection." In 1854, in the course of a conversation with the Emperor of the French, he had expressed his dislike of indirect taxation as a principle, but admitted its occasional necessity as a sacrifice to the weakness of human nature. From his early years Prince Albert had possessed a genuine love for music,

He was himself a good and tasteful singer and a fair composer, while his execution on the organ was such as to have elicited the highest commendation from no less an authority than Mendelssohn himself. Sir Julius Benedict has stated it as his opinion, that the Prince's warm appreciation of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," gave a great stimulus to the "oratorio" in this country. This would certainly have been the Prince's own desire, and in order the more readily to be able to make the "oratorio" familiar to those about him, he caused new organs to be supplied both at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. The Prince realised to the full the supreme importance of keeping the national defences in a state of perfect efficiency. Startled by the magnitude of the new defensive works in course of construction at Cherbourg, he allowed the authorities no rest until he had elicited returns, hitherto never furnished, which showed in its true light, the alarming state of unpreparedness of Portsmouth and other places upon which the security of the country must so largely depend. Many of his letters expressed the pride with which he regarded the splendid fleet he was always glad to visit and inspect; and as a proof of the very practical way in which he looked at matters affecting the naval service, we find him, in 1860, urging the Admiralty to train a larger number of boys for the fleet, instead of supplying the navy from the merchant service. The army also owed much to the unflagging interest taken by the Prince in its welfare. He employed his influence to bring about the abolition of duelling in the services, and to him was due the establishment of the great camp of instruction at Chobham. The volunteer force also occupied his attention, while shortly before his death, in October, 1861, he wrote to Lord Palmerston on the question of the arming of the infantry, strongly urging the adoption of what at that time was a novelty, the breech-loading rifle. It is not necessary to say anything of the close and affectionate nature of the relations between the Prince and the Queen, and between both and their children. Much of the education of the latter he took into his own hands, and to his teaching may be attributed no small part of the ability and culture which marks (or marked) the Crown Princess of Germany, the Princess Alice, &c. For some time previous to his death, the Prince had been subject to attacks of severe rheumatic pain, accompanied by great weakness. It was on the 22nd of November, 1861, that he contracted the fatal fever. How little he was disposed to allow physical suffering to interfere with his duties, may be gathered from the fact that on the 30th of November, rising at seven, he wrote the draft of a memorandum on the "Trent Affair," which was at that moment seriously engaging the attention of the government and the country. At a meeting of the Cabinet a despatch had been approved, which it was intended should be communicated to the Government of the United States. This despatch was somewhat strongly worded, and the last memorandum written by the Prince, was one urging on behalf of the Queen, that its language should be so amended, as to make it less likely to cause needless irritation to the United States. His suggestions were adopted, and it was said afterwards by those who were well qualified to judge, that the moderate tone in which the despatch was finally couched, together with the rumour, which somehow leaked out, that this moderation was due to the personal influence of the Sovereign, did much to render possible the continuance of friendly relations between this country and America. By the 6th of Dec., it was evident that the Prince was suffering from gastric fever, and it became impos-

sible to conceal from the public that his condition was serious. On the 10th and 11th, hopeful symptoms at times presented themselves, but on the 12th there was a renewed access of fever. Early on the 14th it was confidently hoped that the crisis was past, but as the day advanced it became evident that the end was near, and at a quarter past ten that night the Prince Consort passed away. The grief throughout the country was deep and sincere, but only by degrees could the nation generally become aware of the full magnitude of the loss which had been incurred by the Sovereign and her people. It may be added that after the Prince's death a public subscription was set on foot to provide a memorial, and, after long debate, the money was spent on the existing "Albert Memorial" in Kensington Gardens, the architectural design being by Sir Gilbert Scott, and the sculpture by Foley and others. [See "The Early Years of the Prince Consort;" "Life of the Prince Consort," by Sir Theodore Martin; The Queen's "Journals," &c.].

ALBERTAZZI, Madame, whose maiden name was Emma Howson, was the daughter of Mr. Francis Howson, a teacher of music. Having displayed a talent for singing, her father put her to study under Signor A. Costa in 1827. In 1828 she made her first appearance in public, and next year she married Signor Albertazzi, a teacher of Italian, and also a pupil of Costa. After singing for some time at concerts, she, in 1832, appeared at Milan, and later at Madrid and Paris, where she pleased highly in "La Cenerentola." She made a very successful *debut* at her Majesty's Theatre in the same opera, 1837. In 1840, she appeared at Drury Lane in "La Gazza Ladra," and was very successful. Her voice comprised the three distinct limits usually found in the contralto, mezzo-soprano, and soprano, the upper notes being of exquisite quality. She died of rapid consumption at the age of thirty-four, September 25, 1847.

ALDERSON, Sir Edward Hall [1787—1857], one of the Barons of the Exchequer, was the eldest son of Mr. Robert Alderson, barrister-at-law, and Recorder at Norwich. He received his early education at Bury School and the Charterhouse, and then went to Caius College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1809, as Senior Wrangler and Smith's prizeman, and Senior Chancellor's Medallist. He was called to the Bar in 1811, and for several years went the Northern Circuit. In 1830 he was promoted to the Court of Common Pleas as an additional puisne judge, on which occasion he was knighted. In 1834 he was transferred to a puisne judgeship in the Court of Exchequer, where for many years he was second to Baron Park. He died January 27, 1857.

ALDERSON, Sir James, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S. [1794—1882], was born at Hull, being the son of Dr. John Alderson, and received his education at Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. in 1822, as 6th wrangler, and was afterwards elected a fellow of Pembroke College. He took the degree of M.D. at Oxford in 1829, and, settling as a physician in London, soon acquired an extensive practice. He was elected President of the Royal College of Physicians in 1867, and re-elected in the three following years. On the 11th November, 1869, he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1870 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. He was appointed a physician extraordinary to the Queen in Aug. 1874. Sir James was the author of "Practical Observations on some of the Diseases of the Stomach and Alimentary Canal," 1847; and "The Lumleian Lectures for 1853-4."

ALEXANDER, Daniel Asher,

was an eminent architect, whose principal public works were—the buildings in the London Docks until 1831; the prison of war at Dartmoor, the county prison at Maidstone; the Royal Naval Asylum at Greenwich; the lighthouses of Heligoland, Holyhead, Harwich, Lundy, Farne Islands and others, and the moat near Maidstone. One of his earlier works was the widening of Rochester Bridge to give increased facilities to navigation. He died March 2, 1846, aged 78.

ALEXANDER, Right Rev. Michael Solomon, the first Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, was born of Jewish parents in the grand duchy of Posen, May 1799. He came to England and settled in London in 1820, and in 1825 was converted to Christianity and baptized. After the mission of Chevalier Bunsen to London for the establishment of a Protestant Bishopric at Jerusalem, under the joint auspices of the Sovereigns of England and Russia, his consecration to this charge took place in the latter end of the year 1841. Palestine, Chaldea, Egypt and Ethiopia were the four component countries of his episcopal charge. While travelling about his diocese in 1845, he was taken ill at a place called Ras el Wady, and died there Nov. 23, 1845.

ALEXANDER, Thomas, Admiral of the Blue, died on the 10th Jan., 1843. While in command of the *Brave* frigate in 1800, under the orders of Capt. H. L. Ball and in company of the *Centurion, Dædalus,* and *Sybille,* he entered the Batavia Roads, captured five Dutch armed vessels, and destroyed two merchant ships, fourteen brigs, five sloops, and one smaller vessel. In 1819 he was made Rear-Admiral, Vice-Admiral in 1830, and Admiral of the Blue, Nov. 23, 1841.

ALFORD, The Very Rev. Henry, D.D., Dean of Canterbury [1810—1871], known as a poet and Biblical critic, was born in London, and educated at Ilminster Grammar School, Somerset, and Trinity College, Cambridge. His first effort in verse was a volume entitled "Poems and Poetical Fragments," published at Cambridge in 1831, followed, in 1835, by "The School of the Heart, and other Poems," of which several editions have been published here and in the United States. In 1834 Mr. Alford was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; and from 1835 to 1853 was vicar of Wymeswold, Leicestershire. In 1841 he published "Chapters on the "Poets of Greece," was Hulsean Lecturer in the University of Cambridge in 1841-2, and Examiner of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London from 1841 to 1857. Mr. Alford published the first volume of his edition of the Greek Testament in 1841, and the fifth, completing the work, appeared in February, 1861. It has passed through many editions. Dr. Alford was also the author of an edition of the New Testament with revised text and commentaries for English readers, and of several volumes of sermons; and has published various lighter works. He was the first editor of the *Contemporary Review,* to which he was a constant contributor, as well as to *Good Words* and the *Sunday Magazine.* From 1853 to 1857 Dr. Alford was the officiating minister of Quebec-street Chapel, where he enjoyed a high reputation for eloquence. Upon the death of Dean Lyall, in 1857, he was appointed by Lord Palmerston to the Deanery of Canterbury, which he held till his death in 1871.

ALICE, Princess of Great Britain, and Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt. She was born at Buckingham Palace, April 25, 1843, and was the second daughter and third child of Queen Victoria and Albert Prince Consort. At the baptism, which took place on June 2, she received the name of Alice Maud Mary. The childhood of the

Princess was a very happy one; she was pretty, good, courageous, and affectionate, though the high mental qualities for which she was afterwards remarkable did not develop in early youth. But the history of the Princess before her marriage would present no feature of importance if it were not for the unremitting affection with which she tended her father during his last illness. From the moment that illness assumed a threatening aspect she scarcely left his bedside, and in the result her own health was greatly impaired. At that time the Princess was engaged to be married to Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, who was then twenty-three years of age. The match was entirely one of affection, though it had the full approval of the Royal family, and, according to the known wishes of the Prince Consort, the marriage preparations were continued after his death, and on July 1, 1862, the Princess Alice became the wife of Prince Frederick William Louis of Hesse, nephew of Louis III., Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, to whose throne he succeeded as Louis IV., on June 13, 1877. The State which was from that time her home was a small one; and the house in which she lived of a most unpretending character, situated in a quiet quarter of the town, near the Palace of Prince Charles of Hesse. Soon after their arrival, preparations were made for building a palace for them, after plans designed by the Princess herself. The letters of the Grand Duchess to the Queen, which have been widely read both in Germany and England, tell us much of her quiet home life, of her love for her husband and children, for her old home and her father's memory, and of a wonderfully simple and sincere sympathy with the poor and with all in affliction. Her compassionate nature prompted her to a quiet and unostentatious benevolence to those around her, and her devotion to the sick and wounded during the Franco-German war endeared her to all hearts. In the meantime she had become the mother of five daughters and two sons, but the younger boy was killed on May 29, 1873, by a fall from a window—a loss to which the mother alludes in her letters with most touching words of love and longing and grief. On the 8th Nov., 1878, the Princess Victoria, her eldest daughter, was attacked with diphtheria; the invalid and her mother were isolated, but to no purpose; all the children and the Grand Duke sickened, and on Nov. 16, little Princess May died. The mourning mother had still some weeks of terrible anxiety to endure on behalf of those who were left to her. When the illness broke out she had already been ailing, and her weakness became alarming; on the 7th of Dec. she sickened, and on the 14th—the anniversary of her father's death—she passed quietly away. On Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1878, her remains were laid in the Mausoleum at Rosenhöhe. The mourning for her was universal both in England and Germany: her life and letters, which have been published in both countries, form a very touching record of noble simplicity and unassuming goodness. The portion of the Princess's correspondence relating to public affairs has been held back for the present, but it is known that she took a keen and intelligent interest in the affairs of Europe.

ALISON, The Rev. Archibald [1757—1839], was born in Edinburgh, and was the son of a magistrate of that city. He was educated at the Glasgow University and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his M.A. and LL.D. degrees, and was ordained in 1784. Having been successively curate of Brancepeth, rector of Roddington, and Prebendary of Sarum, he was

in 1800 appointed minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh, which he resigned in 1831, on account of ill-health. His best known work was his "Essay on the Nature and Principles of Taste," published in 1790, besides which he published two volumes of "Sermons on Particular Occasions," 1814-15; and a "Memoir of Lord Woodhouselee," inserted in the "Transactions of the Edinburgh Royal Society," in 1818. He married in 1784, the eldest daughter of Dr. John Gregory, of Edinburgh, and had six children, three of whom survived him, one of them being Sir Archibald Alison (q.v.), the well-known historian.

ALISON, Sir Archibald, Bart. [1792—1867], Historian, eldest son of the above, was born in the year 1792, at the parsonage-house of Kenley, in Shropshire. His mother was Dorothea Gregory, granddaughter of the 14th Lord Forbes, a lady whose family has for two centuries been eminent in mathematics and the exact sciences. Sir Archibald was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he had the advantage of studying under Dugald Stewart, Professors Playfair and Leslie, and the other men who then made that seat of learning so celebrated, and where he carried off the highest prizes in the mathematical and the Greek class. At the end of 1814 he passed as an advocate at the Scottish Bar, and during the next eight years travelled extensively on the Continent. In 1822 he was appointed Deputy-Advocate, and held that important office till the close of the Duke of Wellington's administration in 1830. During the next four years he realised the fruits of his legal experience in a work on "Criminal Law," which soon became the standard authority on that subject in Scotland, and which now bears a high reputation in Germany and America as well. About the end of 1834 he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel Sheriff of Lanarkshire, one of the most responsible judicial situations in Scotland. He was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1845, and of the University of Glasgow in 1851. When the Earl of Derby was at the head of the Government in 1852, Sheriff Alison was created a baronet; and in the following year the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. Sir Archibald was author of the very voluminous "History of Europe, from the Commencement of the French Revolution till the Battle of Waterloo," a "Life of the Duke of Marlborough," and "The Principles of Population." Between 1852 and 1859 he wrote a continuation of the "History," which had a considerable sale, though it was not very favourably received by critics. The "History of Europe," while going through ten large editions at home, has been translated into French, German, and even Arabic, in which language 2,000 copies were printed, besides being very widely circulated in America. In 1861 he published the lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir Charles Stewart, after which he concluded his autobiography, part of which he had written in 1851-2, and brought it down to 1862. This ended his literary labours.

ALLAN, Sir Hugh [1810—1882], head of the shipping firm, H. & A. Allan, of Montreal, Liverpool, Glasgow, &c., was born at Saltcoats, Ayr, Scotland, and was the second son of Captain Alexander Allan, long engaged in navigation between Scotland and Canada. He went to Canada in 1826, and in 1831 entered the firm of James Millar & Co., then largely engaged in building and sailing ships. In 1835 he became a partner in the firm of which he was afterwards the head. In 1856 he established the line of screw-steamers between Great Britain and the River St. Lawrence. He

had already built the *Canadian* and the *Indian*, to which he now added the *North American* and the *Anglo-Saxon*. These ships carried the mail, and ran fortnightly to and from the St. Lawrence during open navigation, and in the winter to and from Portland, Me. In 1859 he added four new steamers to those already built, and began a weekly service. Later a line was started to Glasgow, and numerous sailing-vessels were sent in every direction, so that the Allan line soon became the largest steam ship company in the world. Besides the business of the firm, Mr. Allan also took an active part in all manufacturing, mining, railroad, and telegraph schemes, tending to the development of Montreal and Canada. In 1874, in recognition of his services, he was knighted by Queen Victoria. He continued to take an active interest in business up to the time of his death, which occurred in Scotland in 1882. He left a fortune said to exceed £1,200,000.

ALLAN, Sir William, F.R.S.A. and R.A. Born in Edinburgh in 1782, he was educated at the High School, and was apprenticed to a coach painter. He was employed in decorating the panels, and showed so much talent that he was sent to the Trustees Academy. After some years of study he came to London, entered the Academy Schools, and in 1803 he exhibited his first picture. This attracted little notice, and Allan, impelled by the love of travel and adventure, went to Russia, where he remained until 1814, and whence he took the majority of his subjects. These did not sell, to the infinite discouragement of the artist, but after devoting himself to subjects of more general interest, he was elected an R.A., and in 1826 was appointed master of the Trustees School, Edinburgh. Still he was pursued by ill-fortune; he was attacked by a malady which threatened blindness, and for a time was forced to give up work. He travelled, and in 1830 returned to Edinburgh. He then painted a small canvas of "Sir Walter Scott in his Study," which was very successful, and was engraved by Burnet, as was also a companion picture, "The Orphan," representing Ann Scott seated on the ground by her father's vacant chair (1833). In 1835 he was elected R.A. and President of the Royal Scottish Academy, and in 1841 he succeeded to the office of limner to the Queen in Scotland, and was knighted. He died in Edinburgh Feb. 23, 1850. His "Battle of Bannockburn," which he was painting at the time of his death, is placed in the National Gallery of Scotland.

ALLEN, John, M.D., was born at Redford, a few miles west of Edinburgh, Feb, 3, 1771. He graduated M.D. at the Edinburgh University in 1791, and in 1792 became a zealous and active member of the Association then instituted in that city to forward Parliamentary Reform. His lectures on comparative anatomy gained for him the acquaintance of Cuvier. He left Edinburgh at the beginning of the present century, and for forty years was the almost constant inmate of Holland House, first with Lord Holland, and afterwards with Lady Holland. He was a frequent contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, and published "An Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England," "A Vindication of the Independence of Scotland," and a reply to Dr. Lingard, who had remonstrated upon a criticism of his "History of England," which Dr. Allen had contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*. At Holland House Dr. Allen became acquainted with distinguished men of all countries, and contributed not a little to the brilliancy of that circle. He died April 3, 1843.

ALLEN, William, F.R.S., head

of the firm of Allen & Co., chemists, in Plough Court, was born 1770, and died at Lindfield, Sussex, Dec. 30, 1843. He was long distinguished for his great chemical attainments, was an intimate friend of the late Sir H. Davy, and with Mr. Pepys made a series of celebrated experiments on the composition of the atmosphere and its influence upon animal life. He took an active part in the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society, of which he was President, and helped to establish the British and Foreign School Society. In early life he had also been keenly interested in the abolition of slavery. For many years he was lecturer on chemistry and natural philosophy at Guy's Hospital and the Royal Institution.

ALSAGER, Thomas Massa [1779—1846], a most accomplished and enthusiastic amateur, whose influence on music in England was, perhaps, greater than most people know. Occupying a position of importance on *The Times*, for which he wrote the "City Articles" on monetary and commercial affairs, he was able to give a great impulse to music, in which he was keenly interested. He used his influence to abolish the haphazard method of reporting concerts and criticising compositions which, up to his time, had so largely prevailed on that journal in common with most others, and persuaded his co-proprietors to appoint a duly qualified and properly trained musician to undertake the duty of enlightening the public in all that appertained to music. But besides being what may be called an advocate of music in the abstract, he showed his enthusiasm in a practical manner, playing, it is said, every instrument in the orchestra, and organising a series of important chamber concerts, at which some of the most renowned players first made their appearance before an English audience. He numbered among his friends many of the most celebrated performers of the day, among them Mendelssohn and Moscheles, and succeeded in placing on a firm footing in this country the quartets and sonatas of Beethoven. In 1846 he resigned his post on *The Times*, to which he had been attached for 28 years, and it was supposed that cessation from active employment had tended to overthrow the balance of his mind, for, on Nov. 4, 1846, he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. Although he received skilful surgical treatment, and was partially relieved, he died ultimately from inflammation of the wounds.

AMBERLEY, Viscount, The Hon. John Russell [1843—1876], the eldest son of the first Earl Russell by his second wife, Lady Fanny Elliot, was educated at Harrow, at Edinburgh, and at Trinity College Cambridge, where ill-health prevented him from reading for honours. In 1865 he unsuccessfully contested Leeds, but in the following year was elected in the advanced Liberal interest for Nottingham, which he represented till 1868. His first speech was a very successful one, and received the cordial congratulations of Mr. Disraeli. Before his death he completed a work upon which he had been engaged for years, entitled "An Analysis of Religious Belief," and he also contributed several articles on religious and philosophic subjects to the *North British*, the *Fortnightly* and *Theological Reviews*. Lord Amberley married in 1864 a daughter of Lord Stanley of Alderley, a lady of great ability, who died of diphtheria shortly before her husband.

AMHERST (Lord), William Pitt Amherst, Earl Amherst of Aracan in the East Indies, Viscount Holmesdale, Baron Amherst of Montreal, Kent, was the eldest son of Lieut-General William Amherst, and was born January 14, 1773. He succeeded to the barony on the death

of his uncle Jeffrey, first Lord, in 1797. Lord Amherst was Lord of the Bedchamber to Kings George III. and IV., and William IV. Early in 1816 he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of China, and proceeded to China in February of that year, but his mission was rendered fruitless because he refused to submit to the ceremonies of the Emperor's Court—especially to that called the *kotow*—and was therefore refused admission to his presence. On his return to England in 1817 he visited the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena. He was appointed Governor-General of India, and for his services there was created in 1826 Earl Amherst and Viscount Holmesdale. He was afterwards nominated Governor-General of Canada, but never actually filled the post. He died at Knowle House, near Sevenoaks, March 13, 1857.

AMPHLETT, Sir Richard Paul [1809—1883], was the eldest son of the Rev. Richard Amphlett, Rector of Hadzor, in Worcestershire, and was born in 1809. He was called to the bar in 1834, appointed Q. C. in 1868, and was returned for East Worcestershire in the Conservative interest in 1868, continuing to represent that place till 1874. In the latter year he was made a baron of the Court of Exchequer, and in 1876 promoted to be Judge of the Court of Appeal. He died at Wychbold Hall, Droitwich, aged 74, December 7, 1883.

AMPTHILL, Lord Odo William Russell, 1st Baron Ampthill, was the son of Major-General Lord William Russell, and was born at Florence in 1829. He was enrolled among the town boys of Westminster school, but his appearances at the school were few, and he was brought up, as he used to say, "At home and abroad." His father's diplomatic employment obliged the family to live a wandering life, and among other consequences of this foreign residence, Odo Russell became, before he was out of his teens, a fluent speaker of French, German, and Italian. As was natural with his special education and family antecedents he entered the diplomatic service, and in 1849 he obtained his first commission at Vienna under Sir Arthur Magenis. In the following year, however, he was recalled to England, and served for two years in the Foreign Office. A Russell was sure to be marked out for good posts. In 1853 the young *attaché* took a spell of work in Paris, then went to Vienna, and after another short stay in Paris, was appointed to Constantinople. In 1857 he accompanied Lord Napier of Ettrick to the United States, and remained for a short time paid *attaché* at Washington, but in 1858 he was transferred to Florence with instructions to reside in Rome as secretary of legation, and it was then that a fine field was first opened for his talents. He was informally British envoy at the Vatican, and in this post had to do delicate work with undivided responsibility. He remained in the Papal city twelve years, nominally as secretary of legation at Naples for a time after he was promoted from Florence, but subsequently as agent on special service. In 1870 Mr. Russell was appointed Assistant-secretary for Foreign Affairs, and soon after was despatched on a special mission to Versailles where the German armies held their headquarters, and in 1871 he was appointed to succeed Lord Augustus Loftus as ambassador at Berlin, and from this time he devoted himself to maintaining constant goodwill between the courts and Governments of England and Germany. In 1878, at the time of the Berlin Congress, Lord Odo Russell had to do most of the hard work, which Lord Beaconsfield left to him with the good-humoured remark "I am a statesman, not a diplomatist." In reward for his services a peerage was offered to

the ambassador, but he, without being a zealous party man, preferred to accept his coronet from a Liberal Government. It was given him in 1881, and he took his title from Ampthill in Bedfordshire. He had already received a patent of precedence in 1874, when his brother, the present Duke of Bedford, succeeded to the family honours. Lord Amphtill married, in 1868, Lady Emily Theresa Villiers, third daughter of George, fourth Earl of Clarendon, and left a family of four sons and one daughter. He died after less than a week's illness at Berlin, Aug. 25th, 1884.

ANDERSON, Arthur, M.P., was born at Lerwick, N.B., 1792, whence he went to London, and settled there, gaining for himself a high position as a shipowner. He was one of the founders of the P. & O. Steamship Co., and Chairman of the Union Steamship Co., and of the General Association of Steamship Owners. He was besides a Director and Chairman of the Crystal Palace Co. He devoted a large part of his income to the building and endowing of schools and benevolent institutions. He represented Orkney in the House of Commons in the Free-trade interest, from 1847 to 1852. He died at the age of 77, February 28, 1869.

ANDERSON, Sir Henry Lacon, K.C.S.I. [1817—1879], eldest son of the late Sir George Anderson, K.C.B., formerly Governor of Mauritius and Ceylon; was born at Surat, in the East Indies, in 1817; and, after a preliminary training under the Rev. T. Dale, Canon of St. Paul's, he proceeded to St. John's College, Oxford; and afterwards to the East India College at Haileybury, where he obtained a first class, the gold medal in political economy, the prize for the English essay, and other distinctions. He entered the Bombay civil service in 1840. After twice filling the office of Political Agent, he was appointed Judge of Khandeish in 1853; Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the political and judicial departments in 1854; Chief Secretary to the Government in 1860; a member of the Council of India for making laws and regulations in 1863. He retired from the latter office in 1865; was appointed Secretary to the India Board in the judicial, public, and revenue departments in 1866; and was nominated a Knight of the Star of India for his long services in Bombay. On leaving that presidency an annual gold medal was founded in his honour at the University, by a public subscription of the natives, and his portrait was placed in the Town Hall. Sir Henry, who was a fellow of the University of Bombay, published several articles in Indian reviews.

ANDERSON, Mrs. Lucy [1790—1878], wife of George Frederick Anderson, for many years master of the Queen's private band, was the daughter of a music-seller, named Philpot, at Bath. By dint of great energy she acquired such skill as a piano player as to perform with success, first at Bath, and afterwards at London. She was the first female pianist to perform at the Philharmonic concerts. She was music-teacher to the Queen and some of her children, and also to Arabella Goddard, and was generally valued not only for her musical skill, but for her kindness of heart, and her readiness to help all those who sought her advice or instruction.

ANDERSON, Lieutenant Robert Burn [1833-1860], adjutant of the famous corps of irregular cavalry, "Fane's Horse," was the son of an influential merchant in Glasgow, and was educated at the Collegiate School and University of that city. He was afterwards sent to the E.I.C. Military College of Addiscombe, where he remained two years, and then proceeded to India. On the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny Lieutenant Ander-

son was sent to Meean Meer as quartermaster, and on arriving at that station was appointed adjutant of the left wing of his regiment. His next appointment was as brigade-major of "Hodson's Horse," with which regiment he served for some time on the Nepaul frontier, endeavouring to entrap Nana Sahib. He next received orders to join "Fane's Horse," then at Calcutta, on the eve of departing for China with the expeditionary force under Sir Hope Grant. Landed in China he served with that dashing regiment in the various actions that were fought during the advance upon Pekin, until he, with the rest of his party, was treacherously seized by the Chinese, and subjected to such horrible cruelties that he died October, 1860.

ANGAS, George Fife, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, May 1, 1789. He identified himself during the early years of his life with several religious and philanthropic institutions, especially in the establishment of Sunday-schools and sailor's societies. He also originated the National and Provincial Bank of England, but his chief work was the founding and colonising South Australia. He established the South Australian Company, the Bank of South Australia, and the Union Bank of Australia, and was chairman of the London boards of direction of all these companies, until he resigned in 1850, on leaving England to settle in South Australia. He was a member of the first representative Parliament in that colony, and only resigned his seat in the Legislative Council when compelled by ill-health to retire to his country seat at Lindsay Park. He died at Adelaide, May 15, 1879.

ANGELL, Mrs. Helen Cordelia. She was a sister and pupil of W. S. Coleman, the well-known painter, and in her own peculiar line was one of the most exquisite artists of our time. Her principal subjects were flowers and dead tropical birds, and in her treatment of these she, at her best, excelled William Hunt himself. She first exhibited at the Dudley Gallery when very young, and was elected an Associate of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. Leaving this body she became a member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours in 1879, and in spite of failing health contributed regularly to that and other exhibitions. She died March 8, 1884, aged 37. A group of "Azaleas" by her is in the South Kensington Gallery.

ANNESLEY, Sir James, Knight, F.R.S., F.S.A., was the son of the Hon. Marcus Annesley, of county Down. He was educated under the most eminent surgeons of Dublin and London, and through the interest of the late Sir W. Farquhar, Bart., received an appointment in India. He wrote "Sketches on the most Prevalent Diseases of India," in 1825, for which the Institute of France voted, in 1833, a gold medal of the value of 1,000 francs. He also made a "Digest of the Medical Reports of Madras," from 1786 to 1829, and "Researches into the Causes, Nature, and Treatment of the more Prevalent Diseases of India, and of Warm Climates generally." Sir James was knighted in 1844. He was a Fellow of the Royal Antiquarian, Asiatic, Horticultural, Zoological, Historical, Geographical, and many other learned societies. He died Dec. 14, 1847.

ANSON, Major-Gen., the Hon. George [1798-1857], Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's troops in India, was the second son of Thomas first Viscount Anson. He entered the army at an early age in the 3rd or Scots Fusilier Guards, with which regiment he served at the battle of Waterloo. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel in 1825, and placed on half-pay. He was returned to Parliament for Great Yarmouth in 1818, and in 1836 was

elected for Stoke-upon-Trent, and sat for the Southern Division of Staffordshire from 1837 to 1853, in the August of which year he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. He served the office of Principal Storekeeper of the Ordnance under the administration of Viscount Melbourne; also that of Clerk of the Ordnance from 1846 to 1852. He received the local rank of General on assuming his command in India in 1855, and was appointed to the colonelcy of the 55th Regiment of Foot in 1856. He was a zealous patron of the turf.

ANSTED, David Thomas, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.C.P.S. [1814—1880], Fellow of King's College, London, &c., was educated at a private school in London, and at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. In 1840 he was appointed Professor of Geology in King's College, London. He became Lecturer on Geology at the East India Military Seminary at Addiscombe in 1845; and Professor of Geology at the College of Civil Engineers, Putney, in the same year. In 1844 he was appointed Vice-Secretary of the Geological Society, after which he worked as a consulting mining engineer. In 1874 he was employed in directing the works of the Laurium Lead Smelting Company in Greece. He wrote numerous works of science, among which may be mentioned the "Geologist's Text Book," "Geological Science," "The Applications of Geology to the Arts and Manufactures," "Scenery, Science, and Art," &c., and was a constant contributor to all the scientific journals of the day.

ANSTER, John, LLD., M.R.I.A. [1798—1867], Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Dublin, and author of a translation of Goethe's "Faust," was born in the county of Cork about 1798, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degree of LL.D. in 1826. In 1817 he published a prize poem on the death of the Princess Charlotte, and in 1819 "Poems with Translations, from the German." Several of the pieces in the latter volume appeared originally in *Blackwood's Magazine*. The encouragement afforded to his earlier efforts, and the success which attended them, induced Dr. Anster to publish in 1835 his translation of "Faust" (specimens of the work having previously appeared in *Blackwood*), and its value was at once recognised by the late S. T. Coleridge and the *Edinburgh Review*. Dr. Anster's translation has been twice reprinted in Germany. A second part of Faust was announced for publication in 1864. Dr. Anster was called to the Irish bar in 1824, and for many years went the Munster circuit. In 1850 he was elected Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Dublin. His "Introductory Lecture on the Study of the Civil Law" appeared in 1849. Dr. Anster has contributed largely to *Blackwood's Magazine*, the *Dublin University Magazine*, and other leading periodicals.

ANSTIE, F.E., M.D. [1833—1874], was the originator and chief conductor of the inquiry into the state of workhouses, which was published in the *Lancet*; according to the *Times*, he was the instigator of a petition of the College of Physicians to the Premier on the subject of the over-crowded dwellings of the poor. As a practical physician Dr. Anstie was widely known by his researches into the nature and causes of neuralgia, on which subject he published a valuable treatise. He was physician to the Westminster Hospital; and, in addition to much literary labour of various kinds, he filled for some time the post of editor of the *Practitioner*. He died at his house in Wimpole Street, after a short illness, brought on by exposure to sewer gas, Sept. 11, 1874.

APPLEGATH, Augustus, was known as the originator of some

important improvements in the art of printing. He was the inventor of the composition-ball and composition-roller, and afterwards of the steam printing-press. For his invention of bank-notes that could not be forged, he received from the Bank authorities the sum of £18,000. He also invented a machine for printing six colours at once. The patent for the steam-press was in the joint names of Cowper and Applegath. The first book printed by steam was "Waterton's Wondercap." Mr. Applegath subsequently established great silk and print works at Crayford and Dartford. He died Feb. 14, 1871.

ARBUTHNOT, Right Hon. Charles, one of the Board of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, and formerly Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was a son of John Arbuthnot, of Rockfleet Castle, Mayo. In 1793 he was appointed précis writer in the Foreign Office: and in March, 1794, was returned to Parliament for East Looe. In April, 1795, he was appointed Secretary of Legation in Sweden, where he was Chargé d'Affaires from July of that year to Jan. 1797. His next appointment was that of Consul-General to Portugal. In 1802 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm; and in 1804 Ambassador to Turkey, when he was sworn of the Privy Council. In 1810 he was appointed Joint Secretary to the Treasury. He was afterwards First Commissioner of Woods and Forests; and, finally, in 1828, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He sat in the House of Commons for Eye before the dissolution of 1812; for Oxford, in the Parliament elected that year; for St. German's 1818 and 1820; and for St. Ives 1826. He acted as Secretary to the Duke of Wellington for many years. He died August 18, 1850.

ARBUTHNOT, William Urquhart, the fifth son of Sir William Arbuthnot, Bart., at one time Lord Provost of Edinburgh, was born in 1807, and was educated at the Edinburgh High School, and afterwards at the Haileybury East India College. He entered the Madras Civil Service in 1826, and served with distinction in various responsible posts in that presidency for a period of twenty years. He resigned the service in 1846, and joined the well-known firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. in Madras, He returned to England in 1858, and on September 1st of that year was appointed member of the India Council. He married in 1834, Eliza, daughter of General Sir Henry Taylor, K.C.B. He died at his house in Eaton Place, December 11, 1874.

ARCHIBALD, The Hon. Sir Thomas Dickson, Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, was the son of the Hon. Samuel George William Archibald, LL.D., Master of the Rolls and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia, and for many years Speaker of the House of Assembly there. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1852, having previously for nearly eight years practised as a special pleader. Immediately after his call he joined the Northern circuit, but in 1853 he changed to the Home circuit. In February, 1868, he was appointed by Sir John Karslake, then Attorney-General, to succeed Mr. Hannen as junior counsel to the Treasury, the duties of which office he discharged for five years with great ability. During his career at the bar he enjoyed a very varied and extensive practice, and was engaged in many important cases—among others, the great Shrewsbury case, in which he was junior for the claimant, the case of "Tapling *v.* Jones" in the House of Lords, the Dundonald and Wicklow Peerage claims, the Fenian and Bribery prosecutions, besides many colonial, Indian, and patent cases

in the Privy Council, and most of the great ecclesiastical appeals. It is believed that the Petitions of Right Act, which was carried through Parliament by Mr. (afterwards Lord Chief Justice) Bovill, was suggested and drawn by Mr. Archibald. He was appointed a Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Nov. 1872, in succession to Mr. Justice Hannen, and received the honour of knighthood, Feb. 5, 1873. He died in 1876.

ARDMILLAN (Lord), James Craufurd, of Ardmillan, Ayrshire, a Scottish Lord of Session, was born in 1805, and was the eldest son of Major Archibald Clifford Blackwell Craufurd of Ardmillan. He received his education at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and was called to the Bar in Scotland in 1829. He was sheriff of Perthshire in 1848, and was made Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1853. In December, 1854, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Session, and the following year became Judge of the Supreme Court. His decisions in the famous Yelverton case are well remembered. In 1834 he married Theodosia, daughter of James Balfour, of Edinburgh. He died in Edinburgh, September 7, 1876.

ARKWRIGHT, Richard, was born Dec. 19, 1755. He was the son of Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning-frame. In 1792 Mr. Arkwright went to live at Willersley, built by his father. Some years previously he had lived at Bakewell, where his great fortune had its commencement from the cotton mill at that place, which his father had given up to him. Of good business habits, he carried on the concerns established by his father with so much success that at the time of his death he was probably the richest commoner in England. Mr. Arkwright was well versed in the science of mechanics, and in most of the useful arts of life. He died April 23, 1843.

ARKWRIGHT Mrs., an accomplished musician and composer, died May, 1849. She was born a Kemble, and was a woman of many gifts and accomplishments, her singing, which was very individual and expressive, being highly thought of by her contemporaries. Very little scientific cultivation is to be discovered in her ballads, but the first ideas of them are often picturesque. Occasionally Mrs. Arkwright was her own poetess, and one of her best songs, "I used to love the winter cold," is said to have been written to her own words.

ARMSTRONG, Edmund John, was born in Dublin in 1841, and as a mere boy began to write poetry. He entered Trinity College in 1859, and was most successful, but had to leave in 1860 in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel, which obliged him to give up work and go to the Channel Islands for a rest. When his health was restored he made a long tour through France, and wrote "The Prisoner of Mount St. Michael," which was highly praised by the *Edinburgh Review*. In the same year he returned to Dublin and recommenced his University studies. He won much distinction as an essayist, and in 1864 gained the gold medal for composition in the Historical Society, and was elected President of the Philosophical Society. In the winter of 1864 he again became very ill, and died February 24, 1865. In the autumn of the same year a selection from his poems was published, and met with much success. He was also the author of "Ovoca, an Idyllic Poem," and other poetical works, a second edition of which, with his "Life and Letters," and essays and sketches, was published in London in 1877.

ARMSTRONG, the Rev. Robert Archibald, LL.D., a well-known Gaelic scholar, and author of a dictionary of that language, was educated for the Presbyterian Church,

but gave up the ministry and settled in London, where he became head master of the Lambeth Grammar School, and a teacher of Gaelic. In 1826 he was appointed Gaelic Lexicographer Royal, with a pension from the Crown. He died in London at the age of eighty, May 25, 1867.

ARNALD, George, A.R.A. Born in Berkshire in 1763, he began life as a servant, but became the pupil of William Pether, and first exhibited in the Academy of 1788, and from that time was a regular exhibitor of landscapes—chiefly effects of light, and sky, and mist. In 1810 he was elected A.R.A., and in 1825 was the successful competitor for a commission of £500, offered for the best painting of the Battle of the Nile. He died at Pentonville, Nov. 21, 1841, Some of his paintings were engraved in "The Border Antiquities of England and Scotland." His "Battle of the Nile" is now in the Gallery at Greenwich Hospital, and a fine river scene of his has lately been placed in the National Gallery.

ARNOLD, The Rev. Thomas Kerchever, M.A., Rector of Lyndon, Rutlandshire, died there March 9, 1853. He was the eldest son of Thomas George Arnold, M.D., of Stamford, and was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1824. He was Fellow of Trinity, took orders, and became in 1830 rector of Lyndon, a small parish of 100 souls, which allowed him leisure for his literary undertakings. In course of time he acquired a wide-spread reputation as the author and editor of a whole library of educational books. One of his earliest productions was "The Essentials of Greek Accidence," published 1838, in which year he also produced "A practical Introduction to Greek Prose Composition." In 1839 a similar introduction to Latin composition appeared, and also the celebrated "Henry's First Latin Book," which for a quarter of a century was in almost universal use among beginners in Latin throughout the country. In 1848 he published a second edition of his Greek Grammar; and in 1849, "Some Account of the Greek Dialects." He next edited a series of "School Classics," in which he availed himself extensively of the labours of the scholars of Germany. Besides this Mr. Arnold for three years conducted a series of small periodical works on religious subjects. He abridged with considerable labour the American translation of Hengstenberg's Christology, and edited for two years "The Theological Critic," set on foot in 1851. He was also the author of a volume of "Sermons for Sundays, Festivals, and Fasts," published in 1845. Mr. Arnold's books are now mostly superseded, but his name deserves to live as that of a man who detected a real educational want, and supplied it with remarkable skill.

ARNOLD, Samuel James, at one time proprietor of the English Opera House, died at Walton-upon-Thames, Aug. 16, 1852, in his 78th year. He was the son of Samuel Arnold, Mus. D., organist and composer to Geo. III. The son devoted himself to dramatic authorship, and produced numerous operettas and musical pieces, to some of which his father wrote the music. He married Matilda Pye, daughter of the Poet Laureate, in conjunction with whom he wrote "The Prior Claim," a comedy, in 1805. His father, Dr. Samuel Arnold, joined him in building the Lyceum Theatre, and for one season they gave English operas, which were followed by ballets, composed by D'Egville. On the burning of Drury Lane Theatre, Arnold lent his house to the burnt-out company. He was soon afterwards induced to build the English Opera House, which cost him £80,000. After leaving the Lyceum Mr.

Arnold was for three years manager of Drury Lane.

ARNOLD, THOMAS, D.D., was born at West Cowes, I.W., June 13, 1795, and was the seventh child of William Arnold, collector of customs. His father died suddenly in 1801, and the education of the boy —who was singularly precocious— was first intrusted to his aunt, Mrs. Delafield. In 1803 he went to Warminster School, and in 1807 entered Winchester as a commoner, afterwards becoming a scholar. In 1811, in his sixteenth year, he was elected a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; in 1814 he obtained a first-class in *Literæ Humaniores;* in 1815 he became Fellow of Oriel, and afterwards gained the Chancellor's prizes for the English and Latin Essays. At Corpus one of his chief friends was John Taylor Coleridge, afterwards the Judge, and the father of the present Lord Chief Justice; at Oriel he found himself a member of the most distinguished society in the University, including Copleston, Davison, Whately, Keble, Hawkins, and Hampden, to whom, shortly after he left Oxford, must be added J. H. Newman, and Pusey. He only remained a few years at Oxford. In Dec., 1818, he was ordained deacon, and on August 11, 1820, he married Mary, youngest daughter of Rev. John Penrose, Rector of Fledborough, Notts. At this time he was settled at Laleham, near Staines, and there he remained till 1828, taking seven or eight young men as private pupils. There he read deeply, and laid the foundation for all that he was afterwards to publish on ancient history, and meanwhile, chiefly by correspondence, he was deepening and widening the impression which he had made upon his Oxford friends. In Aug., 1827, the Head Mastership of Rugby School became vacant, by the resignation of Dr. Wooll, and, somewhat late in the contest, Arnold was induced to offer himself, and to send in testimonials. One of them was from Dr. Hawkins, then (and for fifty years later) Provost of Oriel, in which it was foretold that "if Mr. Arnold were elected to the head mastership of Rugby he would change the face of education all through the public schools of England." He was elected: received priest's orders, and took the degrees of B.D. and D.D., and in Aug., 1828, entered upon the office, which he retained till his death. It is not too much to say that Dr. Hawkins's prediction was verified; for the existing public school system of England is to a very great extent Arnold's creation. His endeavour was to raise the tone of the school, intellectually, morally, and even physically, by developing the sense of individual responsibility in each boy. With this aim he was most careful in the choice of his assistant masters; he greatly strengthened the authority of the "sixth form;" while his own influence made itself constantly felt in the class-room, the chapel, and even in the playground. So strong was this influence that Dean Stanley, in his "Life," declares on behalf of the Rugbeians of that day, "throughout the whole, whether in the school itself or in its after effects, the one image that we have before us is not Rugby but Arnold." Meantime, however, Arnold found the opportunity of doing much more than his school work. He took a deep interest in the social and ecclesiastical questions which then agitated England; he wrote pamphlets on Church Reform, and made himself profoundly unpopular with the clergy by so doing. Moreover, he edited Thucydides, and the edition is still read for its brilliant insight into historical principles; he wrote a History of Rome in five volumes, which also is still read, both in Germany and in England; and he published several volumes of sermons. In 1841 he

was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, and delivered his Inaugural Lecture on Dec. 2, and an introductory course during the next term. But on Sunday, June 12, 1842, he died suddenly, of angina pectoris, just as he completed his forty-seventh year. His widow survived him more than thirty years, and died at her beautiful home, Fox How, Ambleside, in 1873. Of his children, may be mentioned Mrs. W. E. Forster (who has edited his sermons, in 6 vols.); Matthew Arnold, the poet and critic; Thomas Arnold, Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland; and William Delafield Arnold, sometime Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and author of "Oakfield," who died at Gibraltar on his passage home, April 9, 1859. Dr. Arnold's "Life and Correspondence" was published in 1843, by his pupil, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, afterwards Dean of Westminster.

ARNOLD, Hon. William Munnings [1820—1875], was the second son of the Rev. Richard Arnold, and was born at Ellough, Suffolk, England. He emigrated to New South Wales in 1839. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, and always advocated Manhood Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, and Electoral Districts based on population. In 1858 the Electoral Act was carried, and Mr. Arnold was elected Chairman of Committees. In 1860 he became Minister for Public Works, and shared in the carrying of the Lands Act of 1861. From 1865 till his death in 1875, he was Speaker of the Assembly. He was drowned in the floods at Stradbroke, his estate on the Paterson River, New South Wales.

ARNOTT, Archibald, M.D., died at Kirconnell Hall, Dumfriesshire in his 83rd year, July 6, 1855. He had been of H. M.'s 11th Dragoons, and the 20th Foot, with which latter he served on the Nile, in Calabria, Portugal, Spain, and Holland, receiving medals and clasps for Egypt, Malta, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He was the medical attendant of Napoleon Buonaparte at St. Helena, and the Emperor, on his death-bed, presented him with a very valuable gold snuff-box, upon which, with his own hand, he had engraved with a penknife the letter "N."

ARNOTT, Neil, M.D., F.R.S. [1788—1874], the inventor of the water-bed, the Arnott stove, the Arnott ventilator, &c., was born at Arbroath, Angusshire, and educated at the Grammar School of Aberdeen, and at the University, where he studied medicine. Having graduated M.A., he came to England, and was appointed a Surgeon in the East India Company's naval service. In 1811 he began to practise in London, and was soon after appointed Physician to the French and Spanish embassies. He was devoted to the study of Natural Philosophy; and his book on the "Elements of Physics," 1827, the substance of a series of lectures, which he had delivered on the subject, reached a seventh edition, and was translated into several European languages. In 1832 he made the first of a series of inventions which have made his name famous—the water-bed, one of the most valuable additions to medical apparatus. In 1836 he was nominated one of the senate of the London University, and in 1837 became Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. He retired from practice in 1855, and devoted his time almost exclusively to scientific subjects, including those of a sanitary nature. In 1869 he gave to each of the Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrew's a donation of £1,000 for the promotion of the study of experimental physics among the medical students. He also placed at the disposal of the

Senate of the University of London £2,000 to found a scientific scholarship.

ARTHUR, James, M.D., K.H., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, received his appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the Army 1801. His services extended to North and South America, Gibraltar, Cadiz, the West Indies, and four campaigns in the Peninsula. He was present at the assault of Buenos Ayres, the sieges of Cadiz, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajos, and in the general actions of Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, as well as in the minor affairs of Sabugal, Elbador, and Vic Bagoria. In 1837, in recognition of these services, he was nominated a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. After the termination of the war he served for five years as Physician to the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands. He died Dec. 20, 1851.

ARROWSMITH, John, F.R.G.S., an eminent geographer, was the son of Mr. Arrowsmith, whose name is so well known in every school and college in the kingdom, by his atlases of ancient and modern geography. Mr. Arrowsmith was born early in the present century, and following actively in his father's steps, he produced the "London Atlas of Universal Geography" (folio, 1832-7). Amongst the numerous works of modern travels, which he has illustrated with maps, &c., we may particularly mention Leichhardt's "Journal of an Overland Expedition in Australia," and Dr. Livingstone's "Narrative of Missionary Travels in Africa." He was a Fellow of the Geographical and other learned societies. He died May 2, 1873.

ASHBURNHAM, General Hon. Thomas, C.B., Colonel of the 82nd Regiment of Foot; was the third surviving son of George, third Earl Ashburnham, K.G. He entered the army in 1823, and served for several years in India with his regiment, and commanded the 29th Foot in 1850, having served previously in the command of a brigade in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, and taken part in the battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon, for which he received a medal with clasp, and was made C.B., and also appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen. In 1857 he was appointed to the chief command of the forces in China, and in 1858 returned to England, and was appointed Colonel of the 82nd (the Prince of Wales' Volunteers) Regiment of Foot. He died at his house in Park Street, March 11, 1872.

ASHBURTON, First Baron, Rt. Hon. Alexander Baring, of Ashburton, co. Devon, a Privy Councillor, a trustee of the British Museum and of the National Gallery, and D.C.L., Oxon, was a younger son of Sir Francis Baring, an eminent merchant. At an early age he was placed in his father's counting house, and during the earlier years of his life was engaged in the service of the firm in the United States and the Canadas. In 1810, by the death of his father, Mr. Alexander Baring became the head of the great house of Baring, Bros. & Co. He was returned to the House of Commons for Taunton in 1812, and continued to represent that place till 1820, after which he sat for Callington till 1831. On Sir Robert Peel's return to power, December, 1834, Mr. Baring was made President of the Board of Trade, and Master of the Mint, and a few days before the retirement of his friends from office was raised to the peerage, by the title of Lord Ashburton, April, 1835. In 1842 Lord Ashburton was nominated by Sir Robert Peel a Special Commissioner, to settle the disputes which threatened to involve England in a war with America. His mission proved eminently successful, and resulted in the (first) Treaty of Washington. He died at Longleat,

the seat of his grandson, the Marquis of Bath, May 13, 1848, aged 73.

ASHBURTON, Lord William Bingham Baring [1799—1864], was the eldest son of Lord, better known as the Right Hon. Alexander Baring. Educated at Oriel College, Oxford, he graduated with honours in 1821. He sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Thetford, Callington, Winchester, and North Staffordshire, at various dates before his accession to the peerage in 1848, and held the posts of Secretary of the Board of Control, and Paymaster of the Forces, under Sir Robert Peel's first administration. He was head of the great commercial firm of Baring & Co., and gained some celebrity on account of his strenuous advocacy of the teaching of "Common Things" in National schools. He was nominated, in 1855, a Knight of the Legion of Honour, in recognition of his services to commerce; and, in 1860, was elected President of the Geographical Society.

ASHPITAL, Arthur, F.S.A. [1807-1869], architect, was the son of a surveyor and architect, and as a child met with an accident which kept him prisoner for years, all of which time he devoted to study. When about thirty-five he regained his strength, and established himself as an architect and surveyor in the City of London, where he built a number of houses. He built several churches—St. Barnabas at Homerton, one at Battersea, one near Cardigan, one at Vernham Dean near Hungerford, and the new church at Blackheath. In 1853 he visited Italy, and on his return to England exhibited several restorations and works of interest, among which may be mentioned "Selections from Palladio;" "A Design for rebuilding Blackfriars Bridge, and throwing open St. Paul's;" restorations of "Ancient Rome" and "Modern Rome." He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Institute of British Architects, and wrote several works of art connected with his profession. He also contributed to the "Dictionary of Architecture," and to the seventh edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. In the latter he wrote the articles on Vanbrugh, Wren, the Wyatt family, and William of Wykeham.

ASHTON, Henry, architect. He was born in London, 1801, and became a pupil of Sir R. Smirke. He was afterwards employed by Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, with whom he remained till his death. The stables at Windsor and the kennels at Frogmore are from his design, and he was employed by the King of Holland to erect the Summer Palace at the Hague. He was also the architect for the Victoria Street improvements. In 1854, after a lapse of more than twenty years, he again exhibited in the Academy, sending a portion of his designs for the Victoria Street Mansions. His work was good in construction, simple in design and proportion. He died March 18, 1872.

ASHWELL, Arthur Rawson, Canon [1826-1879], was educated at Trinity College, and Caius College, Cambridge, and took his B.A. degree in 1847. In 1851 he was appointed Vice-Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and in 1853 became the Principal of the Oxford Diocesan Training College at Culham. In 1862 he was licensed to the incumbency of Trinity Chapel, Conduit Street, and while living in London, published a collection of "Forms of Morning and Evening Prayer for Parochial Schools," and a series of sermons entitled "God in His Work and Nature." From 1865 to 1870 he held the post of Principal of the Training College at Durham, which he gave up in the latter year to go to Chichester as Principal of the Theological College there, and a residentiary canon in the cathedral. In 1877 Canon Ashwell preached a course

of Septuagesima lectures at All Saints, Margaret Street, which were afterwards collected and published by the Mozleys, and contributed several sermons to Mr. Edmund Fowles's volumes of "Plain Preaching." He was also a contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals, and edited the *Church Quarterly Review* and the *Literary Churchman*, and at the time of his death had just completed the first volume of his "Life of Bishop Wilberforce."

ASPINALL, Butler Cole [1830-1875], barrister-at-law, was born in Liverpool, and was the son of the Rev. James Aspinall, rector of Althorp, Lancashire. He went out to Victoria in 1854, as law reporter to the *Argus*, and afterwards wrote for the *Morning Herald*, the *Age* and *Melbourne Punch*. His reputation as an advocate stood high, and was considerably increased by the talent he displayed on behalf of the accused at the trial of the Eureka Rioters. He entered the Victorian Parliament in 1856, was a member of the Heales Government in 1861, and a member of the Macpherson Government in 1869. He went to Sydney in 1868, where he ably conducted the defence of O'Farrell, tried for the attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh. He became insane in 1871, and only regained his senses a short time before his death, which took place in England.

ATHERTON, Sir William [1806—1864], the son of a Wesleyan clergyman, was born in Glasgow, and called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1839, having practised as a "Special Pleader below the Bar" for several years. He chose the Northern as his circuit, and soon rose into a successful practice. In 1852 he was elected M.P. for Durham, in the Liberal interest, and was rechosen in 1857 and 1859. In 1855 he was appointed Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, and Standing Counsel to the Admiralty, and held that post until his elevation to the Solicitor-Generalship in 1859, on which occasion he received the usual honour of knighthood. He was appointed Attorney-General in June, 1861, on the elevation of Sir R. Bethell (Lord Westbury) to the Chancellorship.

ATHLONE, Tenth Earl of, Rt. Hon. Wilhelm Gustauf Friedrich de Reede de Ginkel [1780-1844], was descended from Godart de Ginkel, whom William III. raised to the peerage, and who derived his title from his successful assault on Athlone, June 20, 1691. Godart de Ginkel was created Earl of Athlone and Baron Aghrim in 1691-2, and in 1693 received a grant of the forfeited estates of William Dongan, Earl of Limerick, attainted April 16, 1691. Wilhelm Gustauf Friedrich, brother to the seventh and eighth earls, was the fifth and youngest son of Friedrich, the sixth earl, and was born in 1780. He was Dutch by education and choice, and before he succeeded to the earldom he was a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and Lord of the Bedchamber to the King of the Netherlands. Having survived all his brothers, he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his nephew, George Godart Henry, the ninth earl. He married, but left no issue, so that the title became extinct.

ATKINSON, Caroline Louisa Waring (Mrs. Calvert) [1834-1872], was born at Oldbury, near Berrima, N.S.W., and was the youngest daughter of Mr. James Atkinson, J.P., who for some years held a high official appointment under the Colonial Government. Miss Atkinson began at an early age to write for the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and attracted a good deal of attention by a series of papers entitled, "A Voice from the Country." She also wrote several Australian tales; "Gertrude," "Cowanda," "Tom Hillicker," and which she illustrated herself, besides many shorter stories which appeared in the

Sydney Mail and the *Town and Country Journal*. She was much interested in botany, and collected and prepared valuable specimens of native plants for Baron F. von Müller, many of which are recorded in the volume of the "Flora Australiensis," and the "Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australiæ."

ATKINSON, Thomas William [1799-1861], a well-known traveller, was born in Yorkshire of humble parentage, and appears in early life to have followed the occupation of a stonemason or carver. He was entirely self-educated, and by steady perseverance became a good draughtsman and pleasing writer. He had also acquired some skill as an architect, and obtained some engagements in that profession; but gave it up and became a traveller. He went to Eastern Russia, and for many years was lost in the wilds of Siberia, the region of the Amoor, and Kamtschatka, which district he opened up as much to the Russians as to the inhabitants of Western Europe, for before his time it was an unknown region. He wrote two attractive books on Siberia and the Amoor, entitled "Oriental and Western Siberia," 1860; and "Travels in the Region of the Upper and Lower Amoor." He was also the author of the "Recollections of the Tartar Steppes and their Inhabitants," which appeared in 1863.

ATKINSON, William [1773—1839], architect, was born at Bishop Auckland near Durham, and began life as a carpenter. Bishop Barrington took an interest in him and sent him to London, where he became the apprentice of James Wyatt. He entered the schools of the Royal Academy, where he first exhibited some architectural designs in 1796, and in 1797 gained the Academy Gold Medal for his designs for a Court of Justice. He built several large mansions, among them Lord Mansfield's house at Scone, several churches in Scotland, and as architect to the Board of Ordnance made several alterations in the buildings at the Tower, and at Woolwich. The offices of the Board of Control in Cannon Row, Westminster, are also after his designs. He published "Views of Picturesque Cottages," in 1805.

ATTWOOD, Thomas [1767—1838], one of the many organists of St. Paul's Cathedral who have attained to something more than what may be called parochial fame. He inherited his music and a practical turn from his father who, to the occupations of a trumpeter and viola-player added that of a coal-merchant. At an early age Thomas became a chorister in the Chapel Royal, learning his work under Dr. Nares and Dr. Ayrton. He then, when about sixteen years old, attracted the notice of the Prince of Wales while performing at a State Concert, and was sent by him to study in Italy. Naples was his first place of residence, and while there he had for masters Cinque and Latilla. After Naples, he proceeded to Vienna, where he had the inestimable advantage of studying under Mozart. He returned to England in 1787, having been about four years abroad. His advancement was rapid, for he had the good fortune not to lose royal favour and patronage, and in 1795 gained the post of organist of St. Paul's, a post which he held for forty-three years. He was also composer to the Chapel Royal and instructor to the Duchess of York, and he had previously been organist of the then rather fashionable church of St. George's, Bloomsbury. His compositions were numerous, and were marked by taste and grace no less than by vigour of expression. He by no means confined himself to church music—anthems, services, and chants, though in these he excelled—but was composer also of much dramatic music, setting at least a score of operas and operettas. In his later

years he became an intimate friend of Mendelssohn, who dedicated to him three Preludes and Fugues for the organ.

ATTWOOD, Thomas [1784—1856], M.P. for Birmingham, was the third son of Matthias Attwood of Hales Owen, the founder of the banking firm of Attwood in Birmingham and London. He first became known as a public character by his vigorous opposition to the Orders in Council of 1812, touching the commercial relations between England and France during the war. He was one of the first persons who decidedly condemned the return to cash payments at the end of the war. His earliest productions on this subject bear the dates 1815, 1816, and the doctrines he advocated in favour of paper money he maintained to the last. In 1829 he formed the Birmingham Political Union, which became a political engine of formidable power, and considerably influenced the passing of the Reform Bill. When the Reform Bill had given two members to Birmingham, Mr. Attwood and Mr. Josiah Scholefield were returned without opposition at the general election of 1832, and again in 1835. Mr. Attwood retired from the House in January, 1840; and owing to ill-health was compelled during his later years to withdraw altogether from public life.

AUCKLAND, Earl of, Right Hon. George Eden, Baron Eden of Norwood, Surrey, second Baron Auckland of West Auckland, Durham, and Baron Auckland in Ireland; G.C.B.; a Privy Councillor, First Lord of the Admiralty, Vice-President of the Senate of University College, London, &c., &c., was the son of William, first Lord Auckland. He entered Lincoln's Inn as a student, May 7, 1806, and was called to the bar May 13, 1809, but in the following year, owing to the death of his brother by drowning, he became heir to the peerage. He was shortly afterwards returned to Parliament for Woodstock, which his deceased brother had previously represented. He succeeded to the peerage as second Baron Auckland on May 28, 1814. He was appointed President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint in Nov. 1833, and in the following year became First Lord of the Admiralty. In 1835 he went out to India as Governor-General, the great event of his government being the first Afghan War. The dread of a Russian or French invasion, with the alliance of Persia and Afghanistan, induced him to take the initiative in this war, which has been denounced as one of the most unjust and unnecessary ever waged by the British. Lord Auckland and his advisers undertook to dethrone Dost Mahomed, whom they utterly distrusted, and reinstate Shah Sujah, at that time a pensioner on British bounty at Fordiana; and consequently a manifesto was published in Oct. 1838 announcing this new policy. Sir Henry Fane, who disapproved of the expedition, withdrew from the personal command of the forces, and was succeeded by Sir John Keane, who advancing with his army, took Candahar and Ghuznee. Dost Mahomed was put to flight, and Shah Sujah reinstated at Cabul, August 6, 1839. Lord Auckland was advanced a step in the peerage in 1839 for the success of this expedition. But reverses quickly followed, and in the ensuing campaigns the British troops suffered the most severe disasters, and Lord Auckland had the mortification of seeing his policy a failure, and of being superseded before he could rectify his errors. He was recalled in 1841, and succeeded by Lord Ellenborough. In 1846 he was again placed at the head of the Admiralty Board, discharging its duties with success. He died Jan. 1, 1849, unmarried, so that the earldom became extinct.

AUGUSTA SOPHIA, H.R.H.

Princess, aunt to her Majesty the Queen, died at Clarence House, St. James's, on Sept. 22, 1840. The princess was the sixth child and second daughter of George III. and Queen Charlotte, and was born at Buckingham House, Nov. 8, 1768. As a child she was the subject of a celebrated picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Sophia, the Duke of Sussex, and the Duke of Cambridge were present at her deathbed. Her remains were privately removed from St. James's Palace to her house at Frogmore, and buried on the following day in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

AUSTIN, Charles, Q.C. This distinguished lawyer, long the leader of the Parliamentary bar, was the younger brother of John Austin, and was born in 1799. He was educated at Bury St. Edmunds and Cambridge, was called to the bar in 1827, and became Q.C. in 1841. He was as gifted as his brother, though he differed much from him in character and disposition, and accounts of his militant Radicalism, and his brilliancy in discussion, are to be found in the autobiography of John Mill, and in the Greville Memoirs. He got into practice at the Parliamentary Bar in the palmiest days of that profession, and his marvellous gifts as an advocate gave him a unique position. In 1847—the great railway year—his income was something fabulous, and his reputation was so great, that he received many briefs merely to prevent his appearing on the other side. In 1848 he retired from his profession, and bought the estate of Brandeston Hall, Suffolk, where he died Dec. 21st, 1874.

AUSTIN, John. He was the eldest son of Mr. Jonathan Austin, of Ipswich, and was born in 1790. He began life in the army, and served with Lord William Bentinck's corps in Sicily; but the bent of his mind was towards legal and philosophical studies, and he quitted the army and went to the bar. His success on circuit was not distinguished, yet his attainments early brought him into such notice that, on the foundation of the London University, he was designated one of the Law Professors. His great analytical work on the Province of Jurisprudence has, since his death, obtained a degree of fame and influence which it never acquired in its author's lifetime. In gravity, force, and accuracy of thought, he equalled such writers as Bentham and James Mill, whose friend he was, but he was constitutionally languid and indolent, and the results of his thought and intellect are therefore relatively few. For some years he held an appointment as Commissioner for the Reform of the Criminal Law, and in 1837 was sent to Malta, together with Sir G. C. Lewis, to right the wrongs of the Island. He subsequently retired from his profession, and after living for many years in France and Germany, settled at Weybridge, where he died in Dec., 1859, aged 70.

AUSTIN, Mrs. (Sarah Taylor), a member of the Taylor family of Norwich, was born in 1793, and received her early education in her father's house. In 1820 she married Mr. John Austin (*q. v.*), then a barrister on the Norfolk Circuit, and they went to live in Queen's Square, Westminster, next door to Mr. Bentham and Mr. James Mill. Among their intimate friends were Jeremy Bentham, James and John Stuart Mill, the Grotes, Bickerstaffe, Erle, Romilly, and Senior; and in later years, Charles Buller, Sydney Smith, Jeffrey and Lord Lansdowne. With the exception of some articles in the *Edinburgh Review*, and in various magazines, Mrs. Austin did not attempt original literary composition, but devoted her time to reproducing in English some of the best contemporary works of

German and French literature. Her translations from the German were of the highest excellence, and among these her version of Ranke's "History of the Popes," certainly deserves to retain a place in English historical literature. She also wrote many foreign travel-sketches in the *Athenæum*, to which periodical she contributed some of its best obituary notices. Most of Mrs. Austin's life was spent abroad at Paris and elsewhere, but in 1848 she and her husband went to live at Weybridge, where they remained till his death in 1859. After his death, she prepared for the press his professorial lectures, which had been left by him in manuscript. Mrs. Austin died on August 8, 1867. Lady Duff-Gordon, the writer, was her only child.

AVONMORE, Fourth Viscount, William Charles Yelverton [1814—1883], was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and was appointed to the Royal Artillery, with which he served with distinction in New Zealand and the Crimea. He married in Scotland, in 1857, Theresa, daughter of Mr. Longworth of Smedley, Lancashire, but in 1864, after protracted litigation and much public scandal, the marriage was declared by the House of Lords to have been null. He had, meanwhile, in 1858, married Emily Marianne, daughter of Major-General Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B., and widow of Professor Edward Forbes, F.R.S. Major Yelverton was suspended from all military duties in March, 1861, and was afterwards removed from the effective list of his regiment. He succeeded to his father's title in 1870.

AWDRY, Sir John Wither, Knt. [1795—1878], eldest son of the late John Awdry, of Notton House, Wilts, was educated at Winchester and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated, in 1816, as a first-class in classics, and in 1819 was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College. He was called to the bar in 1822, and in 1830 was appointed a Puisne Judge and Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court at Bombay, from which he was promoted, in 1839, to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of that Presidency. Having resigned in 1841, he soon afterwards returned to England. He was appointed one of the Commissioners for the Reform of the University of Oxford, in 1854.

AYRTON, William [1777—1858], son of Edmund Ayrton, Mus. Doc., of Ripon. By his marriage with a daughter of Dr. Samuel Arnold of cathedral fame, and by his own tastes, he was brought into musical society. He exercised considerable influence in his day in the world of music, and was one of the promoters and founders of the Philharmonic Society. But perhaps his chief claim on the gratitude of his own and this generation, was his production, for the first time in England, of "Don Giovanni." This occurred in 1817, when he held the post of Director of the King's Theatre. He was an industrious man, and did much by biographical and critical notices, essays, and reviews, to enable the public to take an interest in music, and his pen helped to enliven the columns of two journals famous in their day, the *Examiner* and *Morning Chronicle*.

AYTOUN, William Edmondstoune [1813—1865], Poet and Professor, was born in the year 1813, of a Fifeshire family, and was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and University. He was distinguished among his contemporaries at the Academy for his Latin and English composition, and obtained a prize for a poem on "Judith." In 1831 he gave to the public a volume of verse, entitled "Poland, and other Poems," which, however did not attract any very general attention. Mr. Aytoun obtained ad-

mission, in 1840, to the Scottish Bar, and became one of the standing wits of the Edinburgh law-courts—though without acquiring celebrity as an advocate, excepting as counsel in criminal cases. He was presented, in 1845, to the chair of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University. The professor's politics, originally of a somewhat liberal tendency, having gradually undergone a complete change, he became a leading contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, in which, from time to time, first appeared those stirring national ballads now known as "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers;" including "The Heart of Bruce," "Edinburgh after Flodden," and "The Burial March of Dundee." Besides these lays, he is author of many pieces in the "Book of Ballads," edited by Bon Gaultier—a name under which he and Mr. Theodore Martin contributed to various periodicals. In the summer of 1853 Professor Aytoun delivered, at Willis's rooms, six lectures on "Poetry and Dramatic Literature" to large and fashionable audiences; and to his pen is ascribed the mock-heroical tragedy of "Firmilian," designed to ridicule the rising poets of the day, Alexander Smith, Sidney Dobell, and others, as "The Spasmodic School," and to discredit a certain order of critics. In 1852 Lord Derby appointed him to the offices of Sheriff and Vice-Admiral of Orkney, in recognition of his political services.

B.

BABBAGE, Charles [1792—1871], mathematician and philosophical mechanist, born Dec. 26, 1792, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In the course of his studies he found the logarithmic tables then in use—the ready-reckoner, so to speak, by which the larger operations of astronomical calculation are worked out—extremely defective, and even unfaithful. The national value of tables of this description had long been recognised by every Government, and large sums had been expended in preparing such as could have, after all, but a proximate accuracy; because from the calculations of the astronomer are derived the data by which every seaman navigates the ocean, and every headland and island is marked in his chart. Mr. Babbage set himself to consider whether it were not possible to substitute for the perturbable processes of the intellect the unerring movements of mechanism in the preparation of logarithmic tables. For this purpose he visited the various centres of machine labour, on the Continent as well as in England; inspected and compared wheels, levers, valves, &c., and studied their various functions; and on his return, in 1821, undertook to direct the construction of a "Difference Engine" for the Government. Experience gained during this tour of inspection induced Mr. Babbage to prepare his work on the "Economy of Manufactures," a subject then new to literary treatment, and in which he opened up a field of illustration which has since been explored by numerous writers. By 1833 a portion of the machine was put together, and it was found to perform its work with all the precision that had been predicted of it. Mr. Babbage immediately prepared his "Tables of Logarithms of the natural numbers," from 1 to 108,000, a work which was well received in all parts of Europe, into most of the languages of which it was speedily translated. In 1828 Mr. Babbage was elected to fill the Mathematical professorship at Cambridge, once occupied by Sir Isaac Newton, and he continued to discharge the duties of that office for eleven years. During this period he devoted all his leisure to the perfection of his machine, although he received no remuneration whatever for his ser-

vices. In 1833, for some reason at present unexplained, the construction of the calculating machine was suspended, and has not been resumed. Mr. Babbage, who was a member of the chief learned societies of London and Edinburgh, and contributed largely to their Transactions, is the author, *inter alia*, of "Translation of the Differential and Integral Calculus of La Croix," and "The Laws of Mechanical Notation" (privately printed). He also published, in 1837, "The Ninth Bridgewater Treatise;" a fragment designed at once to refute an opinion supposed to be implied in the first volume of that series, that ardent devotion to mathematical studies is unfavourable to faith, and also to give specimens of the defensive aid which the evidences of Christianity may receive from the science of numbers. In Nov., 1832, Mr. Babbage contested, though without success, the representation of Finsbury, in the advanced Liberal interest. In 1864 he published "Passages from the Life of a Philosopher." Mr. Babbage will be remembered by the general public for his constant raids upon street musicians.

BABER, Rev. Henry Hervey, Keeper of Printed Books in the British Museum, became assistant keeper at that institution in 1806, and upon the promotion of Sir Henry Ellis, in 1812, succeeded him as head of the department of Printed Books. In this capacity it fell to his lot to take the first steps towards the compilation of the great general catalogue of printed books, subsequently carried out by his successor, Sir A. Panizzi. His reports on the subject show remarkable soundness of judgment. He had previously assisted Sir H. Ellis in the preparation of the catalogue published in 1813-19, and had edited the splendid facsimile of the Codex Alexandrinus. In 1837 he retired from the Museum on being appointed to a valuable living, where he spent the remainder of his life.

BABINGTON, Benjamin Guy, M.D., F.R.S. [1794—1866], was a member of an Irish branch of the ancient family which has been settled for many years at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, with which Lord Macaulay was connected. He was educated first at the Charter House, and then he entered the navy, and served at Copenhagen and at Walcheren. Altering the plan of his life, he spent two years at Haileybury College, and entered the Madras Civil Service in 1812, but ill-health compelled him to quit India, whence he returned to England in 1819. He then entered the University of Cambridge, where he graduated M.D. in 1830. In the following yéar he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He was Physician to Guy's Hospital till 1854, and later Physician to the Charter House, and President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and of the Epidemiological Society. He translated Hecker's "Epidemics of the Middle Ages," and edited for the Sydenham Society Feuchtersleben's "Medical Psychology." He has also contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society, and the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, to those of the Royal Asiatic and Geological Societies, and to the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine." He was the author of a volume of poems entitled "Passing Thoughts," published anonymously in 1854.

BACHE, Francis Edward [1833—1858], a musician of very great promise, cut off, however, before he had had time to do more than foreshadow his powers. He was born in Birmingham, and his childhood was marked by great natural talent for music. Alfred Mellon taught him the violin, and he had made such progress by the time he was 13, that he was allowed to play in the orchestra on the occasion of

the production of "Elijah," Mendelssohn conducting. In 1849, he went to London as the pupil of Sterndale Bennett. His first work, an overture, was produced at the Adelphi, in the autumn of 1850, and a little later he brought out "Three Impromptus" for the piano. In 1853 he went to Leipsic and made several visits to Dresden, always with a view to study. The year 1855 saw him back in London; but the very severe winter of that year compelled him to go to Algiers. He was able, however, to return to Leipsic for the next summer, and passed the winter in Rome, taking Vienna on his way and, while there, making the acquaintance of Czerny, whom he very favourably impressed. The summer of 1857 was passed in England, the winter being spent at Torquay; but in the next spring he returned to Birmingham extremely ill, and died in August. Bache was, considering his short life, a prolific writer. Most of his works are for the piano—either alone or in union with another instrument. He wrote also a concerto for piano and orchestra, and two operas, but these last three works are unpublished. His death is to be lamented, for his talents were of a high order, and would, had he lived, have done credit to himself and his country.

BACK, Admiral Sir George, F.R.S., D.C.L. [1796—1878], a distinguished Arctic navigator, entered the Royal Navy in 1808, and was taken prisoner and sent to France in 1809, where he remained for five years. Early in 1819 he was selected to attend Lieutenant-Commander Franklin (Sir John Franklin) in his overland expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Coppermine River, and along the coast eastward, which journey, a distance of 1,104 miles from Fort Enterprise to Fort Chippewyan, and back, they undertook (chiefly in canoes and on foot, their supplies being exhausted) in the depth of winter, with a temperature of 57° below zero. Franklin attributed the safety of the expedition to Mr. Back's personal exertions. In 1825 he accompanied Captain Franklin on another expedition to the Arctic regions, for the purpose of co-operating with Captains Beechy and Parry in their attempts to discover, from opposite quarters, a north-west passage. A full account of this mission will be found in Captain Franklin's "Narrative of a Second Expedition to the Shores of the Polar Sea in 1825-7." He was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1825, and when Captain Franklin, on the return of the expedition, set out in advance with five of his party from Great Bear Lake, Back was left at Fort Franklin in charge of the remaining officers and men, the boats, collections of natural history, &c., with instructions to leave on the breaking up of the ice and proceed to England, which he did in 1827. In 1833 he was employed to conduct an expedition sent out in search of Sir John Ross, who had left England in 1829, on a voyage to the Polar Seas. Captain Back published an account of this expedition, entitled, a "Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish or Back River, and along the Shores of the Arctic Ocean, in 1833-5." He obtained post-rank in 1835, and in 1836 sailed for Papa-Westray, one of the Orkney Islands in command of a new Arctic Expedition. In 1837 the Geographical Society conferred upon him both its medals; he was knighted in 1839, and received the Gold Medal of the Geographical Society of Paris, together with a service of plate from the subscribers to the Arctic Land Expedition. He attained flag-rank in 1857, and that of Admiral in 1867.

BACKHOUSE, John, formerly Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Receiver-

General of Excise, was the son of one of the oldest merchants of Liverpool, and was intended for the same profession. Mr. Canning, however, being returned for Liverpool in 1812, and finding that his official connection with the Government prevented his giving to the town that service and attention which its mercantile interest and the rapid increase of its commerce required, urgently recommended the appointment of a salaried agent in the capital, to aid its representatives in the protection of its important commercial and trading privileges. To this office Mr. Backhouse was unanimously elected. He became private secretary to Mr. Canning, through whose interest in 1822 he was appointed to a clerkship to the India Board, which office he resigned two years after, on being made a Commissioner of Excise. In 1827 Mr. Backhouse was appointed Receiver-General of Excise, and about the same time was advanced to the office of Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; an appointment which he held through the successive administrations of Viscount Goderich, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, Viscount Melbourne, and Sir Robert Peel, until the year 1842, a period of sixteen years. He died at Stokestown House, county Roscommon, Nov. 11, 1845, aged 73.

BADHAM, Rev. Dr. Charles, was a son of Mr. Charles Badham, at one time Professor of Physics at the Glasgow University, and was born at Ludlow, Shropshire, in 1813. His mother was a cousin of the poet Campbell. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and afterwards went to Cambridge. He spent seven years in Germany and Italy, and on his return to England became successively Head-Master of King Edward's School, Southampton, of the Grammar School at Louth, and of the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School. Although a great scholar, he was never a successful schoolmaster, not being methodical enough in his teaching, and also having a very quick temper which impaired his influence with his pupils. In England he never succeeded in gaining the position to which his great talents entitled him, and felt bitterly the neglect to which he was subjected. At the age of fifty-four he accepted the Headship of Sydney University, with which was combined the Professorship of the Classical Languages and of Logic. His school work left him little leisure for writing, and he is chiefly known as a writer by his very scholarly editions of several Greek dramas, and of the "Philebus," the "Euthydemus," "Laches," and "Symposium" of Plato. He had a wonderful memory, and it was said of him that he "knew all Greek poetry by heart." He often gave his lessons without a book before him. He was very well read in Latin, English, French, Italian, and German Literature. A few years before his death he raised £10,000 in New South Wales to found exhibitions at the Sydney University. He died at Sydney, in April, 1884, very deeply regretted by his many friends in England and the Colony.

BAGOT, the Right Hon. Sir Charles, G.C.B., late Governor-General of Her Majesty's North American Provinces, was the second son of William, first Lord Bagot, by the Hon. Louisa St. John, eldest daughter of John, second Viscount St. John, and was born September 23, 1781. He was Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with Mr. Canning in 1807, and was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of France, 1814. In the following year he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and was sent to the United States on an extraordinary mission, on his return from which he was invested with the Order of the Bath, May 27, 1820. In the

same year he was sent as British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and in 1824 to the Hague. On the death of Lord Sydenham, Sir Robert Peel appointed him Governor-General of Canada. He married July 22, 1806, Mary Charlotte Anne Wellesley-Pole, eldest daughter of the Earl of Mornington and niece to the Duke of Wellington. He died at Kingston, Canada, aged sixty-one, May 18, 1843.

BAGOT, the Hon. and Right Rev. Richard, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, was born at Daventry, November 22, 1782, and was the third son of William, first Lord Bagot. He was educated at Rugby and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1804 he was elected to a fellowship of All Souls, which he retained until 1806, when he married Lady Harriet Villiers, youngest daughter of George Bussey, fourth Earl of Jersey. He was presented by his brother to the livings of Leigh and Blithfield, and in 1807 became canon of Windsor. In 1817 he was appointed a canon of Worcester, and in 1829 was consecrated Bishop of Oxford. Dr. Bagot was forced into prominent notice on the appearance of the "Tracts for the Times," being accused of favouring the so-called Romanisers. The Bishop deemed it prudent to advise the cessation of the "Tracts," and their authors bowed to his authority. On the death of Dr. Law in 1845, Dr. Bagot was translated to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. The two most memorable incidents of his episcopate were, the attacks made upon him in the House of Commons in 1852 by Mr. Horsman for inducting Mr. Bennett into the living of Frome, and the investigation into the charges brought against Archdeacon Denison. He died at Brighton, May 15, 1854.

BAILLIE, Joanna, was born in the manse of Bothwell, Lanarkshire, Sept. 11, 1762. In 1783 she came to live with her brother in London, and in 1790 published her first little book of poems which, being too pastoral for those times, met with little notice. But before her second publication the influence of German romanticism had inspired this lyric singer to sing "The great explosions of Passions," and in 1798 she brought out the first volume of "A series of plays, in which it is attempted to delineate the stronger passions of the mind, each passion being the subject of a tragedy and a comedy." A second volume of these plays appeared in 1802, a third in 1812, but between the publication of the second and third volume Miss Baillie had brought out "Miscellaneous Dramas" in 1804, and in 1809 "The Family Legend," which was produced at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, under the auspices of Sir Walter Scott, and played with great success. In 1836 she produced three volumes of dramas, and it was not till 1840 that she republished her early verses, with the addition of some Scottish songs under the name of Fugitive Verses. Yet it is by this last unambitious work that her name lives: her dramas are essentially undramatic, but her country songs have the best qualities of Scottish national poetry, and such songs as "The Chough and Crow," "The weary Pund o' Tow," "Woo'd and Married and a'," and "The Gowan glitters on the grass," will live as long as Scottish minstrelsy is remembered. Joanna Baillie died at Hampstead, Feb. 23, 1851.

BAILY, Edward Hodges, R.A. He was the son of a carver of ship's figure-heads, and was born in Bristol, March 10, 1788; was educated at the Grammar School and placed in a merchant's office, but in 1807 he came to London, and for nearly seven years worked in Flaxman's studio. In 1809 he entered the Academy schools, where he gained a silver and a gold medal for sculpture. In 1817 he was elected Asso-

ciate, and in the following year the exhibition of his "Eve at the Fountain" gained him a wide reputation, and was executed in marble for the Literary Institution of Bristol. In 1821 he became a full member of the Academy, and was commissioned to execute the bassi relievi for the Marble Arch, now removed to Cumberland Gate, Hyde Park. He was a constant exhibitor at the Academy until 1858. His imaginative works were chiefly subjects founded on the affections, but he was mainly employed on monumental statues and portrait busts. He exhibited 187 works in the Academy, the last in 1862; in 1863 he placed himself on the retired list, and never again exhibited. His bust of Sir Thomas Lawrence is in the National Portrait Gallery. He died at Holloway, May 22, 1867.

BAILY, Francis, D.C.L., President of the Astronomical Society, Fellow of the Royal Linnean and Geological Societies, and member of the Royal Irish Academy, was the third of the five sons of Mr. Baily, banker, of Newbury. Having made a large fortune on the Stock Exchange, he retired from it in 1825, and from that time devoted himself almost entirely to astronomy. He organized the Astronomical Society, and was a considerable contributor to its memoirs. The experimental researches connected with the more accurate determinations of astronomy or physical science were generally entrusted to his care, and his publication of the Pendulum Observations of Captain Foster gave occasion to the most complete series of pendulum experiments ever made. At the request of the Admiralty he published the correspondence and catalogue of Flamsteed, and he presented to the Astronomical Society a volume containing the catalogues of Ptolemy, Ulugh Beigh, Tycho Brahé, Hevelius and Halley, with learned prefaces and critical notes, showing their relations to each other and to later catalogues. Mr. Baily published one of the best treatises on life annuities and insurances. He died in Tavistock Place, Russell Square, aged seventy, August 30, 1844.

BAIN, Alexander, an eminent electrician, was born about the year 1811. He took out his first patent in 1841, when he applied currents to clocks, showing that clocks could be worked without winding, and from one standard timepiece. In the same year he invented a type-printing machine, and discovered, as Steinhill had done in 1838, that in forming an electric circuit the earth could be used, and a return wire dispensed with. In 1843 he invented his electro-chemical printing telegraph, and in the following year invented an apparatus to register the progress of ships through water. In 1846 he brought out his perforated paper for automatic transmission of messages, and in 1847 applied electricity to act upon musical instruments so as to play several of them simultaneously. Of all his numerous inventions, his automatic chemical recorder is perhaps the most important, and the one by which his name will be remembered. His claim to be the inventor of the electro-magnetic clock and of the electro-magnetic printing telegraph was disputed by Wheatstone. During the last years of his life he was stricken by paralysis, and died at the Home for Incurables at Broomhill, Kirkintilloch, January 2, 1877. He had for some time received a pension from Government.

BAIN, Sir William, Knight, was born in the year 1771, at Culross, in Perthshire. He entered the navy in 1793, and joined the *Centurion* frigate, under Admiral M'Bride, in which he was engaged at the siege of Dunkirk. In 1795 Mr. Bain was present at the reduction of Trincomalee, and was

wounded while serving in the batteries on shore. In 1800 the *Centurion* and other frigates were employed in blockading Batavia, where during five months' hard service not a day passed without ships or boats being in action. The loss of life was enormous; but seventy-one of the enemy's vessels were taken or destroyed. In 1807 Mr. Bain, then in command of the *Caroline*, helped to capture the Spanish ship *St. Raphael* on its way to Manilla, and having on board 616,000 dollars. The capture of this galleon completed the destruction of the long-enjoyed monopoly of the once powerful Royal Philippine Company. In 1811 Mr. Bain was appointed to the *Sybille*, in which he was actively engaged in the Channel, the Cork Station, America, and the coast of Greenland. During these cruises Mr. Bain was engaged in the investigation of that branch of magnetic science called "Local Magnetic Attraction;" and in 1817 he published "An Essay on the Variation of the Compass," a work thought so highly of that he received the thanks of the Admiralty and the East India Company, besides various pecuniary awards. Mr. Bain built the steam ship *Tourist* on a new principle; and, having surveyed the coast of the Firth of Forth, he suggested the building of the port of Granton. His design was adopted by the Duke of Buccleuch, who built a pier, and formed a complete harbour, of which he appointed Mr. Bain harbour master. On this pier he received Her Majesty on her first visit to Scotland, when he received the honour of knighthood. He died at the Grange, Romford, Sept. 11, 1853.

BAINES, Edward [1774—1848], a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire and the town of Leeds, and at one time M.P. for that borough, began life as a printer, and was apprenticed to Mr. Walter, whose service he left to seek his fortunes at Leeds, where he was engaged by the publishers of the *Leeds Mercury*, with whom he served the remainder of his time. In 1801, with the help of friends, he was enabled to buy this paper, which from being a local journal of small dimensions, became an extensive political influence in the North of England. In 1833, on the appointment of Mr. Macaulay to an official post in India, Mr. Baines was returned as the Liberal member for Leeds, which he represented till 1841, when he retired, owing to ill health. He had already appeared as an author, having written "The History of the Wars of the French Revolution," which was subsequently made to embrace a wider range, and became a "History of the Reign of George III.;" and a "History of the County Palatine of Lancaster." The last-named is still highly valued.

BAINES, The Right Hon. Matthew Talbot, was born in 1799, and was the eldest son of the above. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a Scholarship. He was called to the bar in 1825, and after a tolerably successful career on the Northern Circuit was appointed Recorder of Hull 1837, and Q.C. 1841. He entered Parliament in 1847 as Member for Hull, which place he represented till elected for Leeds in 1852. In 1849 he was appointed by Lord John Russell, President of the Poor Law Board; and in Lord Palmerston's first administration was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was the first Dissenter ever admitted to a seat in the Cabinet. He died at Queen's Square, Westminster, January 13, 1860.

BAIRD, James, a great ironmaster, was born in 1803, and was the fourth son of Alexander Baird, of Lockwood. He succeeded to Auchmedden on the death of his

brother Robert in 1856. In 1851 he was returned to Parliament for the Falkirk Burghs, in the Conservative interest, and represented that constituency until 1857. Not long before his death he contributed no less than half a million sterling to the "Baird Trust," which he founded in connection with the Church of Scotland. He died June 20, 1876.

BAKER, William [1814—1878], Member of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and who filled the office of Chief Engineer to the London and North-Western Railway Co., began his professional career in 1834 as an articled pupil of Mr. George W. Buck, in the construction of the London and Birmingham Railway, under the direction of Mr. Robert Stephenson. From that time he was practically engaged almost uninterruptedly upon many of the undertakings which ultimately became merged in the London and North-Western system. He was consulting engineer in the construction of the Great Exhibition building of 1862.

BALFE, Michael William, one of the most popular and pleasing composers of the age, was born in May, 1808, in Dublin, where he passed the first four years of his life and then accompanied his father to Wexford, where he began to show an enthusiastic love of music. Having been taken to hear the band of an infantry regiment, he became so fond of its performances that he sought and made every opportunity of listening to its strains. Whenever missed from school or from home, he was sure to be found in the barrack-yard. The bandmaster, a Mr. Meadows, remarked the regular attendance of the boy, and, having made his acquaintance, invited him to his house, where he soon became a great favourite. Meadows, greatly struck by the boy's talent, after some time gave him gratuitous instruction on the violin, and, in less than three months, young Balfe acquired so marvellous a facility of execution that his master began to feel he could teach him but little more. This was not all. He had gained a knowledge of harmony and composition, and, though less than seven years old, set to work and scored a polacca for the band — a performance which the bandsmen regarded as little less than marvellous. At eight years of age, the intermediate year having been spent with a master named O'Rourke, in Dublin, he made his first public appearance as a violinist. At ten he composed a ballad called "The Lover's Mistake," which was afterwards sung by Madame Vestris in the play of "Paul Pry." When Balfe was sixteen he left Dublin, coming to London as an articled pupil of C. F. Horn, of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. It should be mentioned that before this he had taken lessons in thorough bass and harmony from Alexander Lee, a well-known song writer of that day, and endeavoured in every way to perfect his knowledge of music. Once in London, he quickly succeeded in finding employment. He first procured an engagement in the orchestra of Drury Lane, conducted at that time by the well-known Thomas Cooke, who had such confidence in Balfe that on many occasions he gave him the *bâton* of command. In 1825 the young man gave up his post in the orchestra to go upon the stage. He possessed a fine baritone voice, and, by dint of practice and observation of the singers who were nightly before him, had become a very fair vocalist. His first appearance was on the boards of the Norwich Theatre, in the part of Caspar in "Der Freischütz." Stage-fright, however, marred his success, and for a time he retired. In the same year, a Count Mazzara took him to Rome, where he studied under Frederici, afterwards director-in-chief of the

Milan Conservatoire, and other masters. From this time his course was one of rapid and even brilliant success. He studied singing under Galli, a famous bass, and also with Bordogni, and, coming to Paris, made the acquaintance of Rossini. That maestro procured him an engagement at the Opera, and his *début* (for the *fiasco* at Norwich can hardly be reckoned a *début*) was made as Figaro in the "Barbiere." Sontag was the Rosina. This was at the close of 1828, when Balfe was in his twenty-first year. From this time till 1835 he sang on the stage in Italy, working hard, meanwhile, with his pen and producing several Italian operas now forgotten. In 1835 he married Fräulein Rosen, a singer, afterwards well-known on the English stage as Madame Balfe. In this year he began that series of operas to English words on which his fame will chiefly rest. The "Siege of Rochelle" was produced at Drury Lane on the 29th of October, and was played for more than three months continuously. This was followed, in the early part of 1836, by the "Maid of Artois," in which the gifted Malibran took part at 125*l.* a night. Then came "Catherine Grey," "Falstaff" (not an English opera, by the way, but Italian), and "Joan of Arc." In 1840 he became manager and lessee of the English Opera House—the Lyceum—and opened with "Keolanthe," but the enterprise failed. He returned to Paris and wrote two operas to words by Scribe and St. George, both being brought out at the Opéra Comique; and then (1843), while on a flying visit to England, he brought out at Drury Lane "The Bohemian Girl"—a work which may perhaps be said to have given more pleasure to audiences than any other opera by any other British composer. In 1844, "The Daughter of St. Mark" appeared, and ran for over a hundred successive nights, and in the following year the "Enchantress." "Bondman" (1846) and "The Maid of Honour" (1847) were his next works. From 1845 to 1852 Balfe was conductor at Her Majesty's, and in the latter year he made quite a triumphal visit to St. Petersburg. This was succeeded by a journey to Trieste, where he was well received. Some of his most popular operas came last. Such were "The Rose of Castile" (1857), "Satanella," "Bianca, the Bravo's Bride," "The Puritan's Daughter," "The Armourer of Nantes," and "Blanche de Nevers." This brings us to 1863. In the following year the versatile Irishman tried the *rôle* of gentleman-farmer in Hertfordshire, dividing his time between the delights of agriculture and visits to Paris. But his health began to show symtoms of failing; domestic losses also afflicted him, and in October, 1870, he died of an attack of bronchitis. The last opera of Balfe's brought out was an Italian version, called "Il Talismano," or "The Knight of the Leopard." It was founded on Scott's novel, and was originally written for Mr. Sims Reeves, but was not produced till Mr. Mapleson gave it in 1874.

BALFOUR, Francis Maitland, M.A., F.R.S. [1851-1882], one of the most brilliant scientific investigators of the day, was a son of Mr. James Maitland Balfour, of Whittinghame, Preston-Kirk, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1874. He at once took an active part, in conjunction with Dr. Michael Foster, in the prosecution of the study of biology, and very early obtained a high reputation, not only as a teacher, but as an original investigator. In 1878 he was elected an F.R.S., and later a member of the council of that body. In 1881 he was awarded a medal by the Royal Society for his investigations in embryology and comparative anatomy, and was pronounced

in the Proceedings of that society to be "in the front rank of original workers of those branches of science." His chief works are "A Monograph upon the Development of Elasmo-branch Fishes," 1878; and "A Treatise on Comparative Embryology," 2 vols. He also contributed largely to the Transactions of the Royal Society, the Zoological Society, and the "Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science." He was an honorary LL.D. of Glasgow University, President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and one of the secretaries of the British Association. When the Professorship of Animal Morphology was established at the University in May, 1882, Mr. Balfour was unanimously elected the first professor. The chair was established in order to secure the services of Mr. Balfour for the University. He went to spend the summer of 1882 in alpine climbing, and unfortunately was killed, together with his guide, while attempting to ascend the Aiguille Blanche, a virgin peak of Mont Blanc, July 19, 1882. A memorial fund, called the "Balfour Fund," was raised at Cambridge, to establish a studentship, the holder of which "shall devote himself to original research in biology, especially animal morphology;" and Mr. Balfour's family presented his scien tific library to the University for the use of the Morphological Laboratory.

BALL, Samuel [1780-1874], for many years a member of the East India Company's establishment at Canton, was mainly instrumental with Sir Henry Pottinger in opening the Chinese port of Foo-Chow, for the export of black teas, in 1842. He studied the Chinese modes of culture and manufacture of tea, and in 1848 published a scientific and practical work on that subject, which has remained a standard book with the growers of tea in our Eastern possessions.

BALLANTINE, James, artist and poet, was born in West Port, Edinburgh, in 1808, and was educated in that town. He began his career as apprentice to a house painter, after which he devoted himself to glass-staining, in his leisure writing songs and stories, among which may be mentioned "The Gaberlunzie's Wallet," published in 1843; "The Miller of Deanhaugh," 1844; "A Treatise on Stained Glass," 1845; "Poems," 1856; "Songs with Music," 1865; and "Life of David Roberts, R.A.," 1866. He was chosen by the Royal Commissioners on Fine Art to execute the stained glass windows for the House of Lords. He died December 18, 1877.

BAMFORD, Samuel [1788—1872] was successively a weaver, warehouseman, sailor, public secretary, bookseller, newspaper correspondent, and Government clerk, and was several times a political prisoner. His two chief works, "Passages in the Life of a Radical," and "Early Days," give a detailed account of his connexion with the political movements in Lancashire, which brought him into notoriety. He also wrote several poems of considerable merit, of which the chief was "The Pass of Death," written shortly after the decease of George Canning.

BANDINEL. The Rev. Bulkeley D.D. [1781—1861], was descended from one of the oldest and noblest families in Italy, the representative of which, in the early part of the 17th century, settled in Jersey, and was appointed the first Protestant dean of that island by James I. Dr. Bandinel's father was the first of the family who settled in England. Dr. Bandinel was educated at Reading and Winchester Schools, from the latter of which he proceeded as scholar to New College, Oxford, and took his M.A. degree in 1807. In 1808 he accompanied Admiral Sir James de Saumarez, as chaplain, in the *Victory* to the

Baltic, and in 1810 was appointed Under-Librarian of the Bodleian by the Librarian, the Rev. John Price, on whose death in 1813 he succeeded to the librarianship. In 1823 he was appointed by Dr. Barrington, then Bishop of Durham, to the Rectory of Haughton-le-Skerne, in that county, and proceeded to the degrees of B.D. and D.D. In the spring of 1860 he resigned his librarianship, and in Michaelmas of the same year received from the University, in consideration of his distinguished services, a pension considerably exceeding that fixed by statute. In knowledge of books he had few equals, and as a librarian was indefatigable. To the very last he was commonly believed to know the size, appearance, and position of every volume belonging to the library.

BANIM, John. He was the younger but better known of the two brothers who were joint authors of the "Tales by the O'Hara family." He was born at Kilkenny in 1798, and began life as an artist and drawing-master. Ill health and a desponding nature caused him to give up, first art, and then dramatic literature, although his play "Damon and Pythias" had been acted with success at Drury Lane Theatre. The first series of the "O'Hara Tales" was published in 1825, the last in 1829. At that time John Banim, only thirty-one years of age, was a hopeless invalid, but he lived until 1842, when, on Aug. 13, his sufferings ended. The "O'Hara Tales," by John Banim, are "The Peep o' Day," "The Fetches," "The Smuggler," "Peter of the Castle," "The Nowlans," "The Last Baron of Crana," and "The Disowned." As the titles suggest the tales are sensational to the last degree, but they are the fruit of a powerful though gloomy imagination, and are written with a circumstantiality, truth, and raciness which blind the reader to the unlikeliness of the events.

BANIM, Michael, brother of the above, was born at Kilkenny, 1796. He was educated for a barrister, but finally went into business. Unlike his brother John he wrote chiefly for amusement. He was joint author of the "Tales by the O'Hara family," and wrote many other romances, among them "The Croppy," "The Ghost Hunter," "Father Connell," and "The Town of the Cascades." He died at Booterstown, Co. Dublin, Aug. 30, 1874.

BANNERMAN, Sir Alexander, Knt. [1783—1864], a cousin of the baronet of that name, was a native of Aberdeen. He was for many years an extensive shipowner, merchant, and banker at Aberdeen, which city he represented in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, from 1832 to 1847. He was elected dean of the Faculty in Marischal College, in his native city, in 1837, and appointed by Lord Melbourne, in 1841, one of the commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. In 1851 he was knighted on being appointed to the governorship of Prince of Wales' Island, whence he was referred to the Bahamas, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in 1854. He held the chief command of the colony of Newfoundland, 1857-63.

BARCLAY, Captain Robert [1779—1854], was the eldest son of Robert Barclay, of Ury, M.P. for Kincardine, by his second wife, Sarah Anne Allardice, daughter and heir of James Allardice of Allardice, Kincardine. He was noted for his extraordinary feats of strength and endurance, and for his skill in athletic sports. When only fifteen years old he won a match of 100 guineas by walking six miles within an hour. Two years after he walked 70 miles in 14 hours, and at the age of 19 he accomplished 90 miles in 21 hours. In Dec., 1799, he performed the journey from London to Birming-

ham, by Cambridge, a distance of 150 miles, in two days. He walked from London to Ury, 510 miles, in 10 days. His match for 5,000 guineas, to perform 90 miles in 21½ hours, excited great attention. In a preliminary trial he accomplished 110 miles at the rate of 135 miles in 24 hours; and he gained the 5,000 guinea match on Nov. 10, 1801, by an hour and eight minutes, without being overtired. Captain Barclay next undertook to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours (41 days, 16 hours). Previous attempts to do this had failed—the pedestrians giving in at the end of 15, 22, or 30 days—but Captain Barclay commenced his task at Newmarket, June 1, at midnight, and finished it at the appointed time, on July 12, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, amidst thousands of spectators. About £100,000 depended on the match. He entered the army in 1797, but only saw active service in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, when he acted as aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. the Marquis of Huntly. In his old age, Captain Barclay devoted himself to agriculture, spending much time and money in the improvement of the breed of cattle and sheep, the annual sale at Ury drawing together the most eminent agriculturists from all parts of the kingdom. He died at Ury, May 8, 1854.

BARHAM, The Rev. Richard Harris [1788—1845], better known by his *nom de plume* of Thomas Ingoldsby, was born at Canterbury, where his family had lived for many generations. He was an only son, and his father, who died in 1795, left him a small estate, part of which was the manor of Tappington, so often mentioned in the "Legends." At the age of nine he was sent to St. Paul's School, where, however, his studies were interrupted by an accident (the upsetting of the Dover mail), in which his arm was shattered, and partially crippled for life. Being by this unable to enjoy much bodily activity, he became a great reader and a diligent student. He entered Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1807, intending at first to study for the Bar, but he subsequently changed his mind, and entered the Church. He was ordained in 1813, and took a country curacy. In the following year he married, and in 1821 was appointed Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral. In 1824 he became one of the priests in ordinary of His Majesty's Chapel Royal, and soon afterwards was presented to the rectory of the united parishes of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Gregory by St. Paul. He first wrote for *Blackwood's Magazine* in 1826, and in 1837, when *Bentley's Miscellany* was started, he wrote for it the "Ingoldsby Legends" which were very popular, and at once established his reputation as a writer of great humour. They were subsequently published in a collected form, and passed through numerous editions. He was a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, and the *Literary Gazette*, wrote a novel, "My Cousin Nicholas," and contributed almost a third of the articles in *Gorton's Biographical Dictionary*. His two most intimate friends were Theodore Hook and the Rev. Sydney Smith, and he was also acquainted with several other of the distinguished wits of his day. A short memoir by his son was prefixed to a new edition of "Ingoldsby" in 1847, and in 1870 a fuller "Life and Letters" was published.

BARING, Sir Thomas, second Baronet, of Larkbear, Devon, a Deputy-Lieutenant of Hampshire, was the eldest son of Sir Francis Baring, a Devonshire gentleman, who founded the London branch of the family. Sir Thomas was the eldest of five brothers, three of whom died within a few weeks of each other; viz., Thomas on the 3rd April, Henry on the 13th April, and Lord Ashburton on May 13. Sir Thomas Baring succeeded to

the baronetcy on the death of his father, Sept. 12, 1810. He sat for Wycombe in the Parliaments of 1830 and 1831, but resigned his seat in favour of Colonel the Hon. Sir C. Grey before the dissolution of 1832. He was best known for his taste in art, and he formed the famous "Baring Collection" of pictures, which after his death were sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson, many of them being purchased by the family, and being now in Lord Northbrook's gallery. He married at Calcutta, in 1794, Mary Ursula, eldest daughter of Charles Sealey, of Calcutta, barrister-at-law, and had seven children. He died at Stratton Park, near Winchester, April 3, 1848, aged 75.

BARING, Thomas, M.P. [1800—1873], son of the above and next brother to the late Sir Francis Baring (who was raised to the peerage as Lord Northbrook, Jan. 4, and died Sept. 6, 1866), was educated at Winchester School. He early entered the famous city house which bears the name of his family; and in 1835 was elected M.P. for Great Yarmouth, which he continued to represent till 1838. In 1843, upon the death of Sir Matthew Wood, he contested the City of London with Mr. Pattison. At the close of the poll, Mr. Baring was in a minority of 156. On the elevation of Sir Frederick Pollock to the bench, in April, 1844, Mr. Baring was elected for the borough of Huntingdon, which he represented in the Conservative interest. It is generally understood that in 1852, and again in 1858, Lord Derby offered him the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. Mr. Baring acted as one of the Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862, and was a deputy-lieutenant of London. In March, 1868, he resigned the chairmanship of Lloyd's, which office he had held since 1830.

BARKER, Matthew Henry [1790—1846], at one time well known by the name of the "Old Sailor," was the son of a dissenting minister, who for nearly half a century was preacher in a chapel at Deptford. He went to sea at the age of sixteen, and served many years in the Royal Navy, his highest promotion being acting-master of the *Flamar* gun-brig. In 1813 he commanded the *True Briton*, hired armed schooner, carrying despatches under Lord Keith, and being unemployed at the end of the war, he began to turn his attention to literature. Among his works may be mentioned "Land and Sea Tales," "Tough Yarns," "The Life of Nelson," "Nights at Sea," and hundreds of communications in verse as well as prose to the *Literary Gazette*, *Bentley's Miscellany*, various annuals, and, at the close of his life, the *Pictorial Times* and the *United Service Gazette*, but with all his efforts he failed to do more than barely support himself and family, and he died in poverty and misery.

BARKER, Thomas (Barker of Bath). He was the son of Benjamin Barker the animal painter, and was born near Pontypool, Monmouthshire, in 1769. He removed with his family to Bath, where he made some good copies of the old masters, and at the age of twenty-one was sent by a friend to study Art in Italy. In 1791 he sent home his first picture to the Academy, and continued an occasional exhibitor both to the Academy and the British Institution for many years. Among his best known works are "The Woodman;" "Old Tom;" "The Gipsy;" "The Woodman's Cottage-door," and in 1813 he published forty tinted plates of "Rustic Figures after Nature," and also brought out a series of lithographic works. He made an exhibition of his works in Lower Brook Street. He died at Bath Dec. 11, 1847. He exhibited 118 paintings. There is a remarkable landscape by him in the National Gallery, and three oil-paintings and four water-colour

drawings from his hand are in the South Kensington Galleries.

BARKER, Thomas Jones. He was the eldest son of the preceding, and was born in 1815. At the age of twenty he went to Paris to study art, and became the pupil of Horace Vernet. During his residence in Paris Barker was a frequent exhibitor at the Salon, and at different times received three gold medals for the excellence of his work. He painted several pictures for Louis Philippe, by whom he was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour. In England Barker is chiefly known as a painter of portraits and military subjects. Among others of his works, widely known through the medium of engraving, are "The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher," "The Allied Generals before Sebastopol;" The Relief of Lucknow;" "The Capitulation of Kars;" "Lord Nelson receiving the Swords of the Spanish Officers," and "The Surrender of Napoleon at Sedan." Barker was a frequent contributor to the Academy, and exhibited in all seventy-eight works. He died March 27, 1882.

BARLOW, Sir George Hilaro, Bart. [1762—1846], G.C.B., at one time Governor-General of Bengal, and subsequently Governor, of Madras, was the fourth son of William Barlow, Esq., of Bath. He went to India in the service of the East India Company in 1778, where his high attainments soon drew upon him the attention of the ruling authorities. In 1787 he was commissioned by Lord Cornwallis to conduct an investigation into the state of the manufactures and commerce of the province of Benares, for which in 1788 in a despatch to the Court of Directors, the acknowledgments of the Supreme Government were expressed for the "ability, zeal, and unwearied assiduity with which Mr. Barlow had executed the commission intrusted to him." In 1788 Mr. Barlow was nominated sub-secretary to the Supreme Government in the revenue department, an office of great importance, which he filled with distinguished ability. In 1796 he was appointed Chief Secretary to the Supreme Government, and in 1801 to the station of a Member of the Council of Bengal. Lord Wellesley, who was at that time absent from the seat of government, immediately appointed him to be Vice-President in Council during his absence from the Presidency. In 1802 the Court of Directors appointed Mr. Barlow to the situation of Provisional Governor-General, and in 1803 he was created a baronet. An important change took place in the Government of India in 1805, by the recall of Lord Wellesley and the re-appointment of Lord Cornwallis as Governor. Lord Cornwallis arrived in India in July, and had not proceeded far with the work of pacification with the Mahratta States, with which we were then at war, when his career was cut short by death, and Sir G. Barlow succeeded to the office of Governor-General. On the death of Mr. Pitt, in Jan. 1806, Mr. Fox's administration came into power, and a sweeping change was made in every office under Government, Sir George being required to resign his Governor-Generalship, a proceeding which excited strong disapprobation, Lord Melville and Lord Castlereagh, in their places in Parliament, warmly protesting against it. Sir George had resolved on immediately returning to England, but his Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors requested so earnestly that his services in India might be continued that he yielded to their solicitations, on which occasion the king conferred on him the Order of the Bath. The Court of Directors appointed him Governor of Madras in 1809, and during his term of office an alarming mutiny broke out in the Madras army, combined with great distractions in

the civil service; and for the energy, firmness, and ability with which he acted on this occasion, Sir George received the warmest approbation of the Supreme Government and of the Court of Directors. George III. intended to have raised Sir George Barlow to the peerage on this occasion, and all the preliminary arrangements had been made for it when his Majesty died. Sir George was recalled from India in 1814, having passed thirty-four stormy years in that country. On his return he withdrew entirely from public life. He married at Calcutta, April, 1789, Elizabeth, daughter of Burton Smith of Westmeath. He died at Fir Grove, Farnham, Dec. 22, 1846.

BARNARD, General Sir Andrew Francis, G.C.B., G.C.H., Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and Colonel of the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, was born in Donegal in 1773, and was the son of the Rev. Dr. Henry Barnard, and grandson of the Bishop of Derry. He entered the army in 1794, served at St. Domingo in 1795, accompanied the expedition under General Sir Ralph Abercromby to the West Indies, and was at the reduction of Morne Fortunée. He accompanied the expedition to the Helder in 1799, and was present in the actions of Aug. 27, Sept. 10, and Oct. 2 and 6. He took part in the Peninsular War, was engaged at Barossa, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. During the last four years of this war, he had command of the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade. He served in the campaign of 1815, and was slightly wounded at Waterloo, on which occasion he received the Russian order of St. George, and the Austrian order of Maria Theresa. On the capitulation of Paris, he was appointed commandant of the British division occupying the French capital. In 1821, George IV. appointed him Groom of the Bedchamber, and in 1826 he was made Equerry to his Majesty. On the accession of William IV., he became Clerk Marshal in the royal household, and up to the time of Her Majesty's death, was Clerk Marshal to Queen Adelaide. In 1822 he was appointed Colonel of the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and was made Governor of Chelsea Hospital in Nov. 1849. He attained the full rank of General in 1851. In 1834 he was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and a Grand Cross of the Bath in 1840. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge, 1842. He was also one of the early promoters of the Royal Academy of Music. He died January 17, 1855.

BARNES, Thomas. He was born in 1786, was educated at Christ's Hospital, and afterwards at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. in 1808, when he was first senior optime and M.A. in 1811. He succeeded Dr. Stoddart as principal editor of the *Times* newspaper; and through his extraordinary editorial ability, exercised with the help of a chief proprietor of singular energy and judgment, he raised that journal to pre-eminence. He was one of the most brilliant political writers of the day, but from the nature of the case he achieved rather influence than fame, and has left but little personal record of a life that counted for much in the history of England from 1820 to 1840. He died in Soho Square, May 7th, 1841.

BARNEWALL, Richard Vaughan, the son of Robert Barnewall, an eminent merchant of London, and pupil of Mr. Blick, the Special Pleader, was called to the bar in 1806, and practised at the Surrey Sessions and on the Home Circuit, but was chiefly known as a reporter. He began his long series of Reports in 1817, and continued them till 1834, having for his col-

leagues Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Cresswell, and Mr. Adolphus, junior. His Reports were faithful and valuable records of the decisions of the court in which Lords Ellenborough and Tenterden presided. He retired from the office of reporting on succeeding to the property of his relative the Baroness de Montesquieu, and on that occasion the Bar presented him with a splendid silver vase, and the judges, with the Lord Chancellor at their head, accompanied it with a testimonial of their personal esteem. He died at his chambers in the Temple, January 29, 1842.

BARROW, Sir John, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S. [1764—1848], was born at Draglay-Back, near Ulverston, Lancashire, and received some education at the Grammar School of that place. He became a clerk in an iron foundry, and afterwards teacher of mathematics at a school in Greenwich. While thus occupied, he obtained through the interest of Sir George Staunton, a post in the first British Embassy to China. He studied the Chinese language, and on his return in 1794, was regarded by the British Government as an authority on Chinese questions. In 1797 he accompanied Lord Macartney in his mission to settle the government of the newly-acquired colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and was entrusted by him to open communications with the Kaffres. Then he published his "Travels in South Africa," and was soon after appointed by Lord Melville second secretary to the Admiralty. He remained at the Admiralty for forty years, gaining the good will of eleven successive First Lords, and more especially of William IV., while Lord High Admiral. He was created a baronet in 1835, was a F.R.S. and a LL.D. He was moreover a voluminous writer of Lives, described modern Arctic voyages, and wrote his autobiography (1847).

BARRY, Sir Charles, R.A., Architect. He was the son of a stationer in Bridge Street, Westminster, was born May 23, 1795, and was articled to an architect. At the expiration of his articles in 1816, he went to Italy, and there studied architecture for two years; thence he went to Greece, Palestine, and Egypt, and returned to England in 1820. In 1822 he began his professional career, and, though quite unknown, won the competition for the erection of St. Peter's Church, Brighton. In this year he also designed a church for Manchester, and one for Oldham. These gained him a certain reputation; he was appointed architect to the Dulwich Gallery, and also for the erection of that epoch-making building The Travellers' Club, by which he introduced the palatial Italian architecture—afterwards so popular — into England. This building, which was completed in 1832, placed its designer in the first rank of English architects. In 1834 the Houses of Parliament were burnt down. There was a competition for the building of new ones, Barry's perpendicular Gothic designs were chosen, and the New Houses began in 1837. In that year he was also appointed to build the Reform Club and the College of Surgeons. While he was busy with these great public works, he was also erecting private houses for Lord Tankerville at Walton-on-Thames; for the Duke of Sutherland, at Cliefden, Trentham, and Dunrobin Castle, in Scotland, and for the Earl of Ellesmere, Bridgwater House, a masterpiece of Italian Architecture. But his great life's work was the Houses of Parliament, which both for its vast proportions and elaborate detail, is one of the most extensive works of the time. Judged by the highest standard of architecture, the Houses of Parliament are far from perfect, but they are a truly remarkable achievement for the

time, and must ever remain one of the most charming and picturesque buildings in London. The House of Lords was finished and occupied for the session of 1847, the Commons, with all the principal parts of the building, for that of 1852, and it was then that Barry was knighted. He died at his house at Clapham, on May 12, 1860, and is buried in Westminster Abbey. He was a member of the Royal Academy, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Royal Institute of British Architects, where he was awarded the gold medal in 1850. He also gained the gold medal for architecture at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. His "Life and Works" has been written by his son the Rev. Alfred Barry, now Bishop of Sydney.

BARRY, Edward Middleton, R.A., third son of the foregoing, was born in 1830. He was educated at King's College School, London, and studied architecture under Professor Donaldson at University College, London, in the office of Mr. T. H. Wyatt, and afterwards under his father, whom he succeeded as architect of the Houses of Parliament in 1860, and in that capacity completed the building. Mr. Barry was the architect of Covent Garden Theatre, which was built from his designs in 1857 in the short space of eight months. He also carried out numerous architectural works, and among them may be mentioned St. Giles's Schools, Endell Street; restoration of Crewe Hall, Cheshire; the Opera House at Malta; the Charing Cross Hotel, and the Eleanor Cross in front of it; the great hotels at Cannon Street, and the Star and Garter, Richmond; the Floral Hall, Covent Garden; the Grammar School at Leeds; the Birmingham and Midland Institute; St. Saviour's Church, Haverstock Hill; works at the Exchange, Bristol, at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and at various private mansions; and the completion of Halifax Town Hall, which was left unfinished by Sir Charles Barry. In 1867 Mr. Barry submitted designs in competition for the new National Gallery, and his design was deemed the best by the judges. In the same year Mr. Barry also competed for the new Law Courts, and was again successful; as the judges selected his design and that of Mr. G. E. Street as the two best of those submitted to them, and recommended the joint appointment of these two architects. Mr. Disraeli's Government however, did not comply with this recommendation, but appointed Mr. Barry to the National Gallery (of which however he only built a certain number of rooms in the rear) and Mr. Street to the Law Courts. Mr. Barry was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and filled the office of Vice-President; he was an honorary member of the Imperial and Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna, and an honorary member of the Society of Architecture at Amsterdam, and other societies. He was an associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and served on the Council of that body. He was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1861, and was made a Royal Academician in 1870. Mr. Barry was elected Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, May 16, 1873, and Treasurer in 1874. He died suddenly while seated at the Council table of the Academy, Jan. 27, 1880.

BARRY, Sir Redmond, K.C.M.G. [1813—1880], son of the late H. G. Barry, of Barryclough, co. Cork, born in 1813, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish bar in 1838. In 1850 he was appointed Solicitor-General for the colony of Victoria, and was promoted in 1851 to a judgeship in the Supreme Court. He was knighted by patent in 1860, and was Commissioner from the colony of Victoria to the International Exhibition of 1862. Sir Redmond Barry

took the deepest interest in the cause of education in Australia. Though a Catholic, he was appointed Chancellor of the New University at Melbourne, and published a volume of "Essays" and "Inaugural Addresses," delivered in that capacity. He was created a K.C.M.G. in 1877.

BARTHOLOMEW, WILLIAM [1793—1867], claims notice among the musical men of this work, not as composer or performer, but on account of the excellent libretti with which he furnished Mendelssohn and other composers. He was a man of many gifts; but the public know him chiefly as a compiler or adapter—offices which demand more skill, knowledge, and care than is commonly bestowed on them. "St. Paul," the "Hymn of Praise," "Antigone," "Athalie," "Œdipus," "Lauda Zion," the "Walpurgisnacht," "Loreley" and "Christus"—all these owe their English dress to Mr. Bartholomew's skill; while the words of "Elijah" were originally compiled by him. His other works include Costa's "Naaman," and "Eli," and "The Dream;" also the English words for Méhul's "Joseph."

BARTLETT, WILLIAM HENRY [1809—1854], was articled to Mr. John Britton, the architectural antiquary, by whom he was employed in making drawings from the churches of Bristol, Gloucester, and Hereford, for his "Cathedral Antiquities;" and it was his skill in landscape and scenic effects which led to Mr. Britton's bringing out his "Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities." Mr. Bartlett travelled a great deal in Europe, Asia, and America, and on his return from his tour published nineteen large volumes in quarto, relating to those countries, nearly the whole of which contain copious and interesting letter-press from the pen of Dr. Beattie, and which are illustrated by about one thousand plates, engraved from Mr. Bartlett's drawings. Among Mr. Bartlett's other works may be mentioned his "Walks about Jerusalem," 1844; "The Topography of Jerusalem," 1845; "Forty Days in the Desert," 1848; "The Nile Boat," 1849; "The Overland Route," 1850; "Footsteps of our Lord," 1851; "Pictures from Sicily," 1852; "The Pilgrim Fathers," 1853; and "Jerusalem Revisited," published after his death. He died on board the French steamer *Egyptus*, on its passage from the East, between Malta and Marseilles, Sept. 25, 1854.

BARTLEY, GEORGE [1784—1858], comedian; occupied a prominent position before three generations of playgoers both as an actor and manager. Soon after his first appearance he became known as a promising actor. He played the Count in the original cast of "The Honeymoon." After a flourishing career in the provinces, and his marriage with Miss Smith, an eminent actress and reader, he returned to London, where his *début* as Falstaff in "Henry IV." established his reputation, and he became the worthy successor of Dowton, Fawcett, Munden, and other celebrities of a remarkable theatrical epoch. His talent as a reader, second only to that of his wife, led to their frequently receiving the royal commands to read at Windsor and Buckingham Palace. Mr. Bartley retired from the stage at the Princess's Theatre in 1853, Her Majesty being present at the farewell performance.

BARTLEY, MRS. [1785—1850], was the daughter of Mr. Williamson, an actor. As a child she appeared in the provinces, at Salisbury, and Liverpool, and at sixteen made her *début* on the Lancaster boards. She afterwards entered Stephen Kemble's company at Edinburgh, where she played for three years; was subsequently a member of Tate Wilkinson's company at York, and

of Macready's, at Birmingham, but attained the height of her celebrity at Bath. At last her fame reached the ears of Mr. Harris, the manager of Covent Garden, who engaged her in 1805 for three years, at a salary of £18 a week for the first season. £19 for the second, and £20 for the third. She made her *début* as Lady Townley, in "The Provoked Husband;" and after the play recited Collins' "Ode to the Passions." From that time her career was very successful both in England and America. She became the wife of Mr. Bartley, the comedian, in 1814. She died in Woburn Square, Jan. 14, 1850.

BARTON, Bernard, the Quaker poet, was born near London in 1784. At the age of two-and-twenty he removed to Woodbridge, Suffolk, which was ever afterwards his home. There he married; and there, at the birth of her first child, his wife died. In 1810 he entered Messrs. Alexander's bank, and remained in it until the time of his death. His first volume of poetry was published in 1811, and, like all his work, is chiefly remarkable for its purity of tone and pastoral feeling. He died at Woodbridge quite suddenly, Feb. 19, 1849.

BASEVI, George [1794—1845], architect, was born at Brighton, and educated at Dr. Burney's school at Greenwich, on leaving which he became a pupil of Sir John Soane, R.A., with whom he remained for six years. At the end of that time he spent three years travelling in Italy and Greece, and on his return soon attracted notice, and was commissioned in 1825 to design Belgrave Square. His chief work is the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, designed in competition in 1835. His other works were: a church at Twickenham, St. Mary's Church at Greenwich, and a church at Brompton and at Hove; the Elizabethan Hall at Brighton; and he also built in conjunction with Mr. Sydney Smirke, the Conservative Club in Pall Mall. His death was accidental. Whilst examining the Bell Tower of Ely Cathedral, then undergoing repair under his direction, his foot slipped from a beam on which he was standing, and falling to the floor he was killed instantly.

BASS, Michael Thomas [1799—1884], the great brewer, was born at Burton-on-Trent, and educated at the Grammar School there, on leaving which he entered the vast establishment with which his name is associated. He was returned to Parliament for Derby in the Liberal interest in 1847, and continued to represent it uninterruptedly for more than thirty-five years, retiring from the representation in 1883. He soon became known for his persistent attention to his parliamentary duties, and few men on either side of the House commanded greater respect alike with political opponents and friends. He was specially interested in all questions relating to the working classes, and in 1866, together with Professor Leone Levi, he gathered together a mass of information relating to the earnings of the working classes in the United Kingdom. They compiled statistics to show that the total income of the workers in the various occupations in the United Kingdom was about £418,000,000, not as Mr. Gladstone had alleged in a speech at Liverpool, £250,000,000. It was Mr. Bass who introduced the Bill which enables all householders to rid themselves of the nuisance of street musicians or singers by making them quit the neighbourhood of their houses, and he received the thanks of all lovers of peace for his action. The brewing establishment of which he became the head, and which owes its present flourishing condition mainly to his exertions, was founded in 1777 at Burton-on-Trent, by Mr. William Bass. For fifty years the firm seem to have carried on their trade

in bitter beer in India, but in 1827 they began to open up a trade in this country. It is said that the firm now does as much business in three days as they formerly did in a whole year. Their ale stores near St. Pancras Station cover three floors each two acres in extent, and each containing 30,000 barrels of 36 gallons of ale. Besides this they have other large stores, and the breweries at Burton are vast, and employ nearly 3,000 hands. The average annual amount of the business is assessed at £2,400,000, and in one year Bass & Co. are said to pay in malt tax and licence duty £286,000. According to Professor Levi's calculation in 1871, it appeared that the yearly revenue derived from beer and British and foreign wines and spirits, amounted to about £28,000,000 sterling, towards which amount Messrs. Bass contributed more than £780 a day. The number of casks used by them to carry on their business consist of 46,901 butts, 159,608 hogsheads, 139,753 barrels, and 197,579 kilderkins, altogether 543,859 casks. The labels used by them amount to more than 100,000,000 in a year. In 1880 the firm was converted into a private company, and is now known as Bass, Ratcliff, & Gretton (Limited). Mr. Bass was a great benefactor of the town of Burton, where he built one or two churches, Sunday schools, and an institute and reading rooms for the use of the working classes. He presented the town of Derby with a recreation ground and public swimming baths, at a cost of £12,000, and gave them a free library upon which £25,000 was spent. He took a warm interest in the cause of railway servants, and founded the Railway Servants' Orphanage at Derby. He left two sons, the eldest of whom had a baronetcy conferred upon him, and is now Sir Michael Arthur Bass, M.P., for East Staffordshire.

BATEMAN, Kate Josephine (Mrs. Crowe) [1842—1876], born in Baltimore, Maryland. Both her parents were actors, and she, with her sister, two years older than herself, appeared in public as the "Bateman Children" as early as 1850. She afterwards prepared herself assiduously for the stage, and in 1859 played successfully in the leading American theatres, her principal characters being those of Evangeline, founded on Longfellow's poem; Geraldine, in a play written for her by her mother; Julia, in the "Hunchback;" Pauline, in the "Lady of Lyons;" and Juliet and Lady Macbeth. She arrived in England in the autumn of 1863, and appeared 210 times in the character of the Jewish maiden Leah, in an adaptation of the German play, "Deborah," at the Adelphi Theatre, Oct. 1. After a provincial tour, she re-appeared at the Adelphi, playing Julia, in the "Hunchback," and other characters. She took a farewell of the English public at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the character of Juliet, in "Romeo and Juliet," Dec. 22, 1865, and was married to Mr. George Crowe, in Oct. 1866. Mrs. Crowe returned to the stage in 1868, retaining her stage name of Kate Bateman. She has made the character of Leah peculiarly her own. In 1872, and subsequently, she appeared with great success in London as Medea, in the play of that name. In 1875, on a revival of "Macbeth" at the Lyceum (Mr. Irving as Macbeth) she played the part of Lady Macbeth. She also sustained the title *rôle* in Mr. Tennyson's "Queen Mary," which was produced at the same house in April, 1876. Miss Bateman afterwards became the lessee of Sadler's Wells Theatre.

BATEMAN, Thomas [1821—1861], was the only son of William Bateman, F.S.A., of Rowsley, a zealous antiquarian. Losing his father at the age of fourteen, Thomas Bateman went to live with

his grandfather, Thomas Bateman, of Middleton Hall, Derbyshire, who on his death in 1847 left the whole of his property to his grandson. Being thus enabled to gratify his literary and antiquarian tastes, he added many ancient manuscripts, early illuminations, and rare books to his libraries at Lomberdale House, near Bakewell, and Middleton Hall. Mr. Bateman's earliest antiquarian publication was a contribution to the first volume of the "Collectanea Antiqua," which he arranged from the memoranda of his father, and which is entitled "An Account of the Opening of Tumuli, principally at Middleton by Youlgrave, Derbyshire, from 1821 to 1832, by William Bateman, Esq., F.S.A." In 1848 Mr. Bateman printed the "Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire," in which his excavations in the tumuli of his county take a prominent place, and shortly before his death he published a volume entitled "Ten Years' Diggings in Celtic and Saxon Grave-hills, in the Counties of Derby, Stafford, and York." His Museum at Lomberdale was for many years, next to Chatsworth and Haddon Hall, one of the wonders of the Peak. It was rich in Greek, Roman and Mediæval antiquities, but its chief boast was its Celtic and early Anglo-Saxon collections.

BATHURST (Fifth Earl), William Lennox Bathurst, Lord Apsley, of Apsley in Sussex, Lord Bathurst, of Battlesden, in the peerage of Great Britain, was born at Apsley House, Hyde Park, Feb. 14, 1791, and was the second and last surviving son of Henry, the third earl, by Lady Georgina Lennox, sister of the fourth Duke of Richmond. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1812, and not long afterwards was elected to a Fellowship at All Souls' College, which he retained till his death—a period of nearly seventy years. He was called to the Bar in 1821. From 1827 to 1860 he acted as one of the clerks of the Privy Council. He succeeded to the earldom in 1866, on the death of his elder brother. Earl Bathurst died at his residence in Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, Feb. 24, 1878.

BATMAN, John [1800—1840], the founder of Victoria, was born at Parramatta, New South Wales. In 1820 he went to Van Diemen's Land and settled there on a farm at Kingston. In 1835 it being decided by an association, formed to discuss the subject, that an attempt should be made to colonise Port Phillip, Mr. Batman was chosen as delegate to open up negotiations with the aborigines. He set out on the expedition, May 10, 1835, and finding some blacks on the banks of the Marri or Lucy Creek, at once made a treaty with them. It declared that, "We three brothers Jagajaga, on receipt of twenty pairs of blankets, thirty knives, twelve tomahawks, ten looking-glasses, twelve pairs of scissors, fifty handkerchiefs, twelve red shirts, four flannel jackets, four suits of clothes and five pounds of flour, assign to the said John Batman and his heirs, all that tract of country situate and being in the bay of Port Phillip, known by the name of Indented Head, but called by us Geelong, extending across from Geelong Harbour, about due south for ten miles, more or less, to the head of Port Phillip, taking in the whole neck or tract of land, containing about 100,000 acres; that the said John Batman and his heirs may occupy and possess the same in consideration of the yearly rent of fifty pairs of blankets, fifty knives, fifty tomahawks, fifty pairs of scissors, fifty looking-glasses, twenty suits of slops or clothing, and two tons of flour." Leaving some of his men behind to see that the terms of the treaty were properly carried out, John Batman returned to Victoria

where he remained till his death, which occurred in May, 1840.

BAXTER, Robert Dudley [1827—1875], son of Mr. Robert Baxter, an eminent London solicitor, born at Doncaster, Yorkshire, in 1827; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1849 and M.A. in 1851. He was admitted a solicitor in 1852; and from 1866 was a member of the council of the Statistical Society of London. His works are "Railway Extension and its Results," 1866; "National Income of the United Kingdom," 1868; "Taxation of the United Kingdom," 1869; "English Parties and Conservatism," 1870; "National Debts," 1871; besides many statistical and political letters to the *Times*.

BAYLEY, The Right Hon. Sir John, Bart, at one time Justice of the King's Bench, and Baron of the Exchequer, was the son of John Bayley of Elton, Huntingdonshire. He was called to the Bar, June 22, 1792, and appointed a Serjeant-at-law in Trinity Term, 1799, attending the home circuit, and being for some time Recorder of Maidstone. In 1808 he was made one of the Justices of the King's Bench, and knighted May 11 of the same year. His work, "The Summary of the Law of Bills of Exchange," was a standard book in the profession for many years; besides this he edited in 1790 the fourth edition of Raymond's "Reports of the King's Bench and Common Pleas." In 1830, at his own request, Sir John was removed from the Court of King's Bench to the post of Baron of the Exchequer. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council, Mar. 5, 1834, on his retirement from the Bench, and created a Baronet on the 15th of the same month. He died aged seventy-eight, Oct. 10, 1841.

BAYLY, Thomas Haynes [1797—1839], lyrical poet, was the only son of Nathaniel Bayly, Esq., of Mount Beacon House, near Bath, at which place he was born. He was educated at Winchester High School, and at Oxford, where he studied for the Church, but soon gave up all idea of taking orders, and devoted himself to literature. He wrote his first novel, "The Aylmers," in 1826, followed in 1827 by "Songs of the Seasons," a series of ballads, and "A Legend of Killarney." In 1829 he began to write for the stage, his first piece, "Perfection," the chief *rôle* in which was played by Madame Vestris, proving a great success. Of his other plays the best known were "Tom Noddy's Secret," "The Witness," "Can Love Kill?" "The Convent Bell," &c. In 1837 he wrote "Weeds of Witchery," and a novel entitled "Kindness in Women." He was one of the best known "magazine poets" of his day. Among his songs may be mentioned "I'd be a Butterfly," "She wore a wreath of Roses," and "Oh no, we never mention her." His last years were rendered miserable by poverty, he having sustained great losses owing to the carelessness of agents employed to look after his money matters.

BEACONSFIELD (The Earl of), Benjamin D'Israeli, the second child of Isaac D'Israeli (q.v.), was born in Bloomsbury Square, London, on or about Dec. 21, 1805, and was baptised at St. Andrew's, Holborn, July 31, 1817. What regular education he had he received at a private school (Dr. Cogan's, at Walthamstow), but he may be said to have educated himself. While quite a youth he was placed in a solicitor's office, but he remained there only a few months. In 1826 he made his *début* in Literature, publishing a satirical poem, "The Dunciad of To-day," and also the first part of "Vivian Grey," by which he at once attained a measure of notoriety. The second part written in the next year, is much inferior. At this time D'Israeli, or, as he soon came to be called,

Disraeli, made a tour of Italy and Greece, and in 1830 he made a tour of the Holy Land. In 1828 he had published "Popanilla," a clever burlesque on the leading political topics of the day. "The Young Duke" also belongs to this period. During his travels he wrote "Contarini Fleming," a work of much finer feeling than either of his earlier novels, but it was produced in a time of revolution and excitement, and was almost still-born. The hour was not favourable to literature, and Disraeli was not the man to play to an inattentive audience; he had long hesitated between a literary and a political career, and now he determined to choose the latter. Early in 1832 the borough of High Wycombe or Chipping Wycombe fell vacant, and young Disraeli stepped forward as the radical candidate. Joseph Hume was his chief sponsor with the electors, but he was also backed by Mr. Lytton Bulwer, Daniel O'Connell, and the popular Sir Francis Burdett, but the name and influence of the Hon. Charles Grey carried the election against him. In August of the same year Parliament was dissolved, and Disraeli again presented himself for election, but as a radical of a less advanced type than he had represented himself in the spring. This second attempt also ended in defeat, and for the time Disraeli was thrown back upon literature. In 1834 he published "The Revolutionary Epic," a poem chiefly remarkable for conceit, and which was the one failure of his life that he never sought to repair. In this year he appeared for the third time on the hustings of High Wycombe, but with the same result as formerly. His address to his constituents he subsequently published under the title of "The Present Crisis Examined;" by it one sees that at this time the writer's opinions were in a transitional state. The change was indeed a rapid one, for in the November of the same year the ex-radical candidate presented himself to the electors of Taunton as a Tory, and possessing the confidence of the Conservative Club in London. Here again he was defeated, but his failure did not estrange him from the party he had so recently joined, and in the January of the following year, the first of the letters signed "Runnymede," appeared in the *Times*. Disraeli never publicly acknowledged those letters, but there can be no doubt that he wrote them; they are nineteen in number, and in them the writer passes the leaders of the Whig party in fierce unflattering review. For happiness of epigram and power of abuse they are almost unrivalled. Disraeli must at this time have been writing his ultra-sentimental story, "Henrietta Temple," which was published in 1836, followed in 1837 by "Venetia." In the June of that year the death of William IV. occasioned a dissolution of Parliament, and Disraeli came forward as a candidate for Maidstone. The senior member, Mr. Lewis, was a Tory, and not likely to be unseated, but Disraeli won the second seat, which had hitherto been held by a Whig, so that after five years of struggle, and as many attempts, he at last achieved the object of his young ambition, and on Dec. 7, in 1837, he made his famous maiden speech. The subject was an Irish election debate, and Disraeli immediately followed O'Connell, once his patron but now his bitter personal enemy. Never perhaps has such scant courtesy been granted to a new member as was bestowed on the junior member for Maidstone. Almost from the moment he rose to his feet he was interrupted with bursts of laughter, and at length, utterly unable to obtain the ear of the house, he concluded, shouting to the utmost pitch of his voice, "I have begun several times many things (laughter), and I have often

succeeded at last. (Question!) Ay, sir, and though I sit down now, the time will come when you will hear me!" This historic phrase would alone prove, even if Hansard and the daily papers did not give their testimony, that Disraeli's maiden effort was a speech of no common eloquence. His ridiculous appearance, outlandish attire, and affected gesture had no doubt much to do with his reception, but it is probable that the house would have striven to contain its merriment had the new member been a man with a less notorious past, but his rapid change of party, and his absurd quarrel with O'Connell, subjected him to the suspicion and contempt of every party in the house. He had sufficient courage to speak again seven days after his fiasco, and as his first defeat did not crush him, it is probable that it was of use to him, though it was not until 1839 that he, by his speech on the Chartist riots, made any great impression on the House, but his sympathy with the Chartists was somewhat barren, since he joined in the rejection of every one of their demands. In August, 1839, Disraeli married the widow of Mr. Lewis, his colleague, and by this union acquired a large fortune. In 1841 he changed his seat at Maidstone for one at Shrewsbury, and for some time longer continued a supporter of Peel's policy, and in 1842 voted for the reduction of the tariff. He also was a supporter of the Government in 1843, but in 1844 he changed his tone. In that year he published "Coningsby," a political novel, in which he propounded the doctrines of a new school of thought; he also invented the "Young England party," and began his famous series of bitter personal attacks upon Peel, whom he charged with treacherous desertion of the protectionists. When Peel returned to office in 1845, pledged to the repeal of the Corn Laws, Disraeli set himself to form the new Tory Party, under the nominal leadership of Lord George Bentinck. In 1847 he was returned unanimously for Buckinghamshire, and two years later became the acknowledged leader of the protectionist party, which, however, still continued to be a small one, till in 1851 he divided 267 against 281, by far the largest minority he had attained. In the following year Lord John Russell resigned, and the Earl of Derby set himself to construct a Conservative Ministry. The Conservative party was at that time weak in leaders, yet the country was staggered and alarmed when it was announced that Mr. Disraeli was appointed the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was at first feared that a man who had taken so prominent a part in the agitation for Protection would attempt to restore that policy, and the country was distressed to find that the new Ministry would not pledge itself one way or the other on this vital question; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer ultimately announced that he had abandoned Protection, and one of the measures proposed by the ex-protectionist was the reduction of the duties on malt and tea. To his budget speech Mr. Gladstone made a reply, which united Whigs, Radicals, and Peelites, and gave to the Opposition a majority of nineteen. As a result the first Derby Ministry resigned, and a Coalition Ministry was formed, wherein Disraeli had no place. In 1858 he accepted the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer once more, but in the following June the Tory Government went out on the question of the Franchise Bill, and from that time until July, 1866, the Conservatives were in opposition. At that time, after the resignation of the Russell-Gladstone cabinet, the third Derby Administration was formed, and Disraeli became a

third time Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. But the Conservatives, though in office, were far from being in power; they could not keep their place without bringing in some measure for parliamentary reform. They introduced a measure and then withdrew it, and finally passed the Act known as "The Ten Minutes Bill," establishing Household Suffrage in the Boroughs. In Feb., 1868, on the resignation of Lord Derby, Disraeli became Prime Minister, but he did not long hold office, for early in the session Mr. Gladstone announced his intention of bringing in a bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. A general election followed, which resulted in the return of 263 Liberal members in the English constituencies against 208 Conservatives, and the sense of he country being thus declared Disraeli resigned without meeting Parliament, and Mr. Gladstone was called upon to form an administration. Disraeli, now that he was again out of office, turned his attention once more to literature, and after an interval of five and twenty years he, in 1870, published a novel, "Lothair," which he dedicated to his admirable wife, who had lately been created Viscountess Beaconsfield. In Jan., 1874, Mr. Gladstone announced the dissolution of Parliament, and at the ensuing election the Tories were returned with a large majority, and Disraeli once more came in as Prime Minister. He was now in a totally different position from any that he had occupied before. Hitherto with a majority in the Lords, his party had been either in a minority or in no decisive majority in the Commons; but now he was in the uncontrolled possession of power. The use which he made of that power, at least as far as concerns his own reputation with his party, proves him to have been a man of genius as well as a consummate parliamentary leader. In Aug., 1876, he entered the Upper House as Earl of Beaconsfield. From that time until the close of the Berlin Congress (July, 1878), the Eastern Question occupied the political stage; and Lord Beaconsfield's conduct of English policy throughout that time was followed with rapturous approval on the one side, and with profound and passionate distrust on the other. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury were the English plenipotentiaries at the Berlin Congress, on the return from which the former uttered his famous phrase, "We bring you peace, and peace with honour." The two Ministers had a great reception in London; received the Order of the Garter; and were entertained at a grand Conservative banquet in the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, the Duke of Buccleuch in the chair. The Treaty of Berlin closed the Eastern Question, as far as Europe was concerned, but the Zulu and Afghan wars continued to show the tendencies of what was called the "Jingo" or "Imperialist" policy, the first overt measure of which had been the Act declaring the Queen Empress of India. As Parliament drew to its natural end, the Liberal leaders (especially Mr. Gladstone and Sir W. V. Harcourt) redoubled their platform attacks upon the Government; and on the dissolution in April, 1880, the Liberal party was returned to power by a majority of more than 100. Lord Beaconsfield at once resigned, and from that time his public appearances were rare. He wrote another novel, "Endymion." He received his political friends at Hughenden; but he admitted that his political career was ended. The winter of 1880-1 was of exceptional severity, and towards the end of it Lord Beaconsfield (then being at his house in Curzon Street) was attacked by bronchitis; he died on April 19, and was buried by the

side of his wife in Hughenden churchyard. [The principal memoirs of Lord Beaconsfield, as yet published, are those of Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Francis Hitchman.]

BEACONSFIELD, Mary Anne Disraeli, Viscountess Beaconsfield in her own right. She was the daughter of Mr. John Evans, of Bampford Speke, Devon, but inherited the bulk of her fortune from her uncle, Sir James Viney, of Taynton Manor, Glamorganshire. In 1815 she married Mr. Wyndham Lewis, who died in 1838. In the preceding year Mr. Disraeli had become Mr. Lewis's colleague in the representation of Maidstone, and about a year after the death of the senior member his widow became the wife of Mr. Disraeli. She was many years his senior, but though the marriage was probably not, in the first place, one of love on the man's side, the sympathetic and unswerving devotion of the wife met with its due return in the warm attachment of the husband. In Nov., 1868, Disraeli declined the peerage that was offered to himself, but accepted it on behalf of his wife, who then became Viscountess Beaconsfield. She died Dec. 15, 1872, aged 83 years.

BEALE, William [1784—1854], will always be remembered as the composer of many delightful madrigals in which the spirit of the old 16th century music is charmingly reproduced. He received his musical education as a choir-boy of Westminster Abbey, having Dr. Samuel Arnold and Dr. Robert Cooke for his masters. "What ho! what ho!" "Awake, Sweet Muse," and, above all, "Come, let us join the roundelay," will occur to all amateurs as good examples of Beale's talents.

BEALES, Edmond, M.A. [1803—1881], a son of Mr. Samuel Pickering Beales, a merchant of Cambridge, was educated at the Bury St. Edmunds Grammar School, at Eton, where he was a contemporary of Praed, Moultrie, and Spencer Walpole, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1825. He was called to the Bar in 1830, and practised as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer. He became a political agitator, and took a prominent part in helping the Polish refugees in London. He was a member of the Emancipation Society during the American Civil War, of the Jamaica Committee under John Stuart Mill, and of the Garibaldi Committee. In the last-named capacity he defended the right of the people to meet on Primrose Hill, and a conflict with the police occurred. His name, however, will be best remembered in connection with the Reform League of which he was President, and which, on the rejection of the Reform Bill of 1866, began to agitate in its favour, and organised, among other large gatherings, the famous meeting in Hyde Park, July 23, 1866. The League was virtually at an end on the passing of the Reform Bill in 1867. In 1869 Mr. Beales resigned the Presidency, and three days later the League was formally dissolved. Mr. Beales was a revising barrister for Middlesex from 1862 to 1866, when Sir Alexander Cockburn declined to re-appoint him, in consequence of the part he had taken in political agitation. He unsuccessfully contested the Tower Hamlets in 1868. In 1870 he was appointed judge for the County Court Circuit, No. 35, comprising Cambridgeshire, the Isle of Ely, Huntingdonshire, and parts of Bedfordshire and Essex.

BEATSON, Surgeon-General George Stewart, C.B., M.D., principal medical officer of Her Majesty's British Forces in India, and honorary physician to the Queen, studied at the Glasgow University, and took his degree of M.D. in 1836. He entered the army as assistant-surgeon in 1838,

served in Ceylon from 1839 to 1851, and throughout the second Burmese War in 1852-1853. He served in the Crimea during the winter of 1854-1855, being employed on the medical staff at Scutari and Smyrna. He was promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General in 1859, and in 1863 became Surgeon-General, and was appointed principal medical officer of the British troops in India. He came to England in 1868, and was for three years in medical charge of the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley. In 1871 he returned to India as principal medical officer to the forces there, a position he held till the time of his death, June 7, 1874. Dr. Beatson was nominated an Honorary Physician to Her Majesty in 1866, and was created C.B. in 1869.

BEATTIE, William, M.D. [1798—1875], was born at Dalton, Dumfriesshire, and entered, in 1807, Clarencefield Academy, in that county. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1818; prosecuted his studies in France, Italy, and Germany; settled in London, and became Licentiate and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He was author of illustrated histories of "Scotland," "Switzerland," "The Waldenses," "Castles and Abbeys of England," "Three Residences at German Courts," "The Pilgrim in Italy," "Polynesia," and other works. Among his publications on subjects connected with his profession are a Latin treatise "On Pulmonary Consumption," "The Danube," "Home Climates," and "Worthing." Several of his works have been translated into French and German. Dr. Beattie was the literary executor of the poet Campbell, and editor of his "Life and Letters." He was for three years physician and secretary, and for nine years physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. He was also a personal friend of the poets Rogers and Campbell, both of whom he attended in their last hours; and by his exertions a statue was erected to the former in the "Poets' Corner," Westminster Abbey. Dr. Beattie was Foreign Secretary to the British Archæological Society, Fellow of the Ethnological Society, Member of the Historical Institute, and of the Institut d'Afrique, Paris.

BEATTY, Sir William, M.D., F.R.S., at one time Physician to Her Majesty's Fleet and Greenwich Hospital, had served his country long and faithfully in many countries, and was present at the death of Lord Nelson, his "Authentic Narrative" of which was printed in 1808. He had in his possession the bullet which killed Nelson, which he kept in a crystal case, mounted in gold. He was appointed Physician to Greenwich Hospital in 1806, an office which he resigned in 1840. In 1831 he was knighted by William IV.

BEAUFORT, Rear-Admiral Sir Francis, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.R.A.S., &c., was the son of the Rev. Daniel Augustus Beaufort, D.D., Rector of Navan, Meath. He entered the navy in 1787, became a midshipman in 1790, and was present in Cornwallis's celebrated retreat, June 17, 1795. On October 28, 1800, while first lieutenant of the *Phaeton*, he performed an exploit of great spirit and gallantry in boarding, with the barge and two cutters under his orders, and capturing after an obstinate resistance, the Spanish ship *San Josef*. For his determined bravery in this affair he was, on the 13th of the following month, rewarded with a commander's commission and a pension. From Nov., 1803, until June, 1804, he gratuitously devoted his time to the formation of a line of telegraphs from Dublin to Galway. From 1805 till 1812 he was engaged in making surveys of the Rio de la Plata and of the coast of Karamania, in Asia Minor, and for

several years after his arrival in England he appears to have been fully occupied in laying down the results of his labours, and in constructing, under the orders of the Lords of the Admiralty, a variety of charts, of which the chief were, one of the Archipelago, three of the Black Sea, and seven of Karamania. He became Hydrographer to the Admiralty in July, 1832. He died at Brighton, Dec. 16, 1857.

BEAUMONT, Thomas Wentworth [1792—1848], was the eldest son of Thomas Richard Beaumont, of The Oaks, of Darton, and Bretton Hall, Yorkshire, and of Hexham Abbey, Northumberland, colonel in the army, and knight in six parliaments for the county of Northumberland. Mr. Beaumont succeeded to the representation of Northumberland on the retirement of his father in 1818, and was chosen again in 1820 without opposition, but lost his election in 1826. This defeat was attended with circumstances which led to a duel on Bamborough Sands with the Earl of Durham, then Mr. Lambton. He sat for Stafford in 1830, but on the retirement of Hon. Mr. Liddell he was restored to the representation of Northumberland, for which county he continued to sit till 1837, when he retired.

BEAUMONT, John Thomas Barber, F.S.A., F.G.S., artist and philanthropist, founder and for many years managing director of the County Fire Office and Provident Life Office, was born Dec. 21, 1774, in the parish of Marylebone. At an early age he showed talent for painting, and was admitted in 1791 a student of the Royal Academy, where he afterwards attained such popularity that nearly every member of the Royal Family sat to him for their portraits, and he was appointed miniature painter to the Duke of Kent, and afterwards to the Duke of York. He exhibited at the Royal Academy from 1794 to 1806. In 1802 he made his first essay in authorship, publishing a "Tour in South Wales and Monmouthshire," which he himself illustrated, and which went through two editions. In 1806 he turned his mind to philanthropic economics, and established the "Provident Institution," the first Savings' Bank ever established. The County Fire Office and Provident Life Insurance Office were set on foot under his direction, and he also began a Philosophical Institution, directing by a codicil dated May 28, 1840, that the sum of £13,000 should be invested in the names of Robert Fellowes, LL.D., J. Elliotson, M.D., F.R.S., George Charles Christian Hennell, Alexander Henderson, M.D., F.R.S., Henry Churchill, and Henry B. Ker, to establish a Philosophical Institution in Beaumont Square, Mile End, "for the mental and moral improvement of the inhabitants of the said Square, and the surrounding neighbourhood, in their intervals of business, and free from the baneful excitement of intoxicating liquors; and also for the cultivation of the general principles of practical theology, and the wisdom of God, leaving to the different churches and sects the cultivation and pursuit of their peculiar tenets; and also for the purpose of providing intellectual improvement and rational recreation and amusement." This important trust has lately been under the consideration of Parliament, and a great scheme has been promulgated for making it what it has till now failed to be, of real utility to the East End of London. Mr. Beaumont died at his official residence in Regent Street, aged 70, May 15, 1840.

BEAZLEY, Samuel, an architect, was born at Whitehall, Westminster, 1786, and was the son of Samuel Beazley, an army accoutrement maker, and nephew of Charles Beazley, who built the beautiful church at Feversham. In early life Mr. Beazley served as a volun-

teer in the Peninsula, where he had many stirring adventures. On one occasion he awoke to find himself in the dead-house [at Lisbon, laid out for burial. He took a considerable part in assisting the escape of the Duchesse d'Angoulême. But though a part of his career was military, and his profession subsequently that of an architect, from childhood his tastes were artistic and dramatic. At twelve years of age, when at school at Acton, he wrote a farce, and put together the theatre in which it was acted. He wrote or arranged more than 100 dramatic pieces; among the dramas may be mentioned—"Is He Jealous?" "Gretna Green," "The Boarding House, or Five Hours at Brighton;" also the English words for the operas of "Robert the Devil," "The Queen of Cyprus," and "La Sonnambula." The last was written mostly by the bedside of Madame Malibran in the mornings, to adapt the words to her pronunciation. As an architect Mr. Beazley's practice was considerable in connection with the stage, he having built the St. James's Theatre, the Lyceum, the City of London, the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, and two theatres in Dublin. He gave drawings also for one in the Brazils, and one in Belgium, making a total of thirteen or fourteen. The interior of Drury Lane Theatre, the external colonnade there, and the Strand front of the Adelphi were also by him. His other works were numerous, and include Studeley Castle, the seat of Sir Francis Goodricke; a castle in Inverness; some additions to the University of Bonn; the works on the South-Eastern Railway, especially at London Bridge; the Lord Warden Hotel and the Pilot House at Dover; the stations on the North Kent line; and the new town-hall at Ashford. He died at Tunbridge Castle, Oct. 12, 1851.

BECKFORD, William. He was the son of Alderman William Beckford, of Fonthill Gifford, some time Lord Mayor of London, and was born Sept. 29, 1759. At the death of his father in 1770 he inherited a property (chiefly West Indian) which brought him in more than £100,000 yearly. At the age of 18 he published "Biographical Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters," a satire on certain English artists. In 1780 Beckford visited the Continent, and wrote the series of letters which were published long afterwards under the title of "Italy, with Sketches of Spain and Portugal;" he also acquired that marvellous knowledge of French idiom which enabled him in 1781 to write "Vathek" in such an admirable manner that it was thought by many to be the work of a Frenchman. This wonderful eastern romance, on which Beckford's reputation rests, was written in the space of three days and two nights. The English version, which was published in 1784—three years after the original—is by the Rev. Dr. S. Henley, and was made and published without the knowledge of the author. In 1783 Beckford married, and afterwards went to Portugal, where he built himself a magnificent house at Cintra. The outcome of these years passed in Portugal was "Recollections of an Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaça and Batalha." After leaving Cintra, Beckford settled at Fonthill, and for twenty years employed himself in the erection of the well-known Fonthill Abbey, which was first inhabited in 1807. In 1822 the depreciation of the value of his West Indian property forced Beckford to sell the Abbey and its furniture; catalogues were issued at 1*l.* 1*s.* each, and no less than 7,200 sold, when the whole property was made over by private contract to Mr. John Farquhar. After the sale of Fonthill, Beckford settled at Bath, and made a second collection of pictures and books; with the pictures he

often parted, but never with a single book from his splendid collection, which ultimately became the property of his son-in-law, the tenth Duke of Hamilton, and has been recently sold (by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge) in the dispersion of the treasures of Hamilton Palace. He died at Bath, May 2, 1844, and was buried in the Abbey Cemetery, Lyncombe Vale.

BEDDOES, Thomas Lovell, was born at Rodney Place, Clifton, July 20, 1803, and was the son of the famous physician, Thomas Beddoes, and nephew of the more famous Maria Edgeworth. He was educated at Bath and at the Charterhouse, and in 1820 entered Pembroke College, Oxford. In 1821 he first appeared as an author, and published "The Improvisatore," a little volume of very immature poems. In 1822 "The Bride's Tragedy" appeared. It was well received by the reviewers, but Beddoes' poetry remained what his own caustic definition pronounces it to be, "entertaining, very unamiable, and utterly unpopular." He expended thought and labour for four years on what he meant to be his masterpiece—"Death's Jest Book"—a powerful but unequal tragedy of the same class as the "Duchess of Malfi," and "Antonio and Mellida;" indeed there are scenes which might have been taken bodily out of Marston or Webster. From 1825 to 1846 he resided in Germany and Switzerland, and then, after a stay of a few months in England, returned to the Continent. Early in 1848 he inflicted a slight wound on himself while engaged in a dissection at Frankfort; the usual remedy, change of air, was prescribed, and in May he went to Basle; here he broke his leg in a fall from his horse, and after many months of great suffering, died Jan. 20, 1849. "Death's Jest Book," and many other of his poems, remained unpublished until after his death. The collected edition of his works is prefaced by a memoir by the editor, T. F. Kelsall.

BEDFORD, Francis, was born in 1799. In 1814 he was apprenticed to a bookbinder, and having served his time he entered the workshop of Mr. Lewis, the foremost of English bookbinders, and after Lewis's death, carried on the business for the benefit of the widow. He afterwards established himself with Mr. John Clarke, an excellent binder with a special reputation for tree marbled calf bindings. When, about 1845, the French bindings began to attract the attention of English amateurs, Bedford made a professional visit to Paris, and from that time steadily improved in his work, and both English and American connoisseurs soon came to look upon it as a recommendation to a book that it was "bound by Bedford." Inferior to that of the best Paris binders in finish, his work was excellent in all the more solid qualities for which good English binding has been remarkable since Roger Payne's day. He died June 8, 1883, and after his death his large private library, mostly consisting of works bound by himself, was sold at high prices by Messrs. Sotheby.

BEDFORD, Paul [1798—1871], comedian, born at Bath, in 1798, made his first appearance in London at Drury Lane Theatre, Nov. 2, 1824, as Hawthorn in the opera of "Love in a Village," having been for some years a favourite on the Bath and Dublin stages. For many seasons Mr. Bedford confined himself to operas, and during the performance of an English version of Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," at the Princess's Theatre, he obtained considerable distinction by his performance of Lablache's great part. Of late years, however, Mr. Bedford appeared only in the melodramas and broad farces for which the Adelphi Theatre had long been famous. In conjunction with the late Mr.

Wright, and afterwards with Mr. Toole, he contributed greatly to the success of almost every piece produced on the Adelphi stage, having been a member of the company at that theatre for nearly a quarter of a century. It was there that in 1839 he achieved his greatest success by his playing of Blueskin in Buckstone's adaptation of Harrison Ainsworth's novel "Jack Sheppard." In 1864 Mr. Bedford published a volume of autobiographical and theatrical anecdote, entitled "Recollections and Wanderings."

BEECHEY, Rear-Admiral Frederick William, F.R.S., President of the Royal Geographical Society, &c., was born in 1796, and was the son of the painter, Sir William Beechey, R.A. He entered the navy in his tenth year, under the immediate charge of Earl St. Vincent, and served under Sir Sidney Smith. He obtained his first commission on March 10, 1815. In January, 1818, he was appointed to the *Trent*, under Lieutenant and Commander Franklin, and departed on the first of four Arctic voyages in which he took part. An interesting account of the voyage of the *Trent* and the *Dorothea* was published by Beechey in 1843. In 1821 he was appointed to the *Adventure*, under Captain W. H. Smyth, the veteran hydrographer, then engaged in the survey of the northern coast of Africa. While on this service, Beechey, promoted to the rank of commander, was sent with his brother, H. W. Beechey, to explore the classic region of the old Greek Pentapolis, and especially to examine and report on the antiquities of the Cyrenaica, and in 1828 he published an account of the expedition, and description of the country and its antiquities. In 1824 two expeditions were sent out, one under Captain Parry, to discover a north-west passage to the Pacific, and the other under Captain Franklin, who wished to connect his important discoveries at the mouth of the Copper-Mine River with the furthest known point on the western side of America, by descending the Mackenzie River, and coasting the northern shore in opposite directions towards the two previously-discovered points. It was thought to be impossible for either of these expeditions to arrive at the open sea in Behring's Straits without having nearly or entirely exhausted their resources, so that the Government determined upon sending a ship to Behring's Straits to await their arrival, and in 1825 Commander Beechey was appointed to the *Blossom* and told off for this service. The results of this voyage, which extended over three years, are well known in the history of geographical enterprise. The "Narrative" was published in 1831 by authority of the Admiralty. Beechey returned to England in 1828, after a voyage of upwards of 70,000 miles, having passed three years in both Arctic and tropical climates, during which he rendered important services to science and navigation. From 1837 to 1847 Captain Beechey was engaged in the survey of the Bristol and Irish Channels, and we are mainly indebted to him for the accurate charts of those seas which we now possess. In 1847 Captain Beechey was empowered by the Government to constitute and superintend the Marine Department of the Board of Trade. He was made Rear-Admiral in 1854, and in the following year was chosen President of the Royal Geographical Society. He died at his residence, Westbourne Crescent, Hyde Park, November 29, 1866.

BEECHEY, Sir William, Knt., R.A., Portrait Painter. He was born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, Dec. 12, 1753, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1772. Three years later, he exhibited some small portraits. After a time he went to Norwich, where he remained four or five years

painting small portraits and conversation pieces in the Hogarth manner, and in 1783 his first life-sized portrait. On leaving Norwich, he returned to London, where he soon gained fame and practice. In 1793 he was elected A.R.A., and in the same year painted a portrait of Queen Charlotte, which so pleased her Majesty that she appointed him her portrait painter. In 1798 he painted a large equestrian picture of George III., with the Prince of Wales and Duke of York at a review in Hyde Park. This, with several other portraits by Beechey, is now in the gallery of Hampton Court. After painting it he was knighted, and elected R.A. He was now one of the most noted portrait painters of his day; many distinguished persons sat to him, and he painted full-length portraits of all the Royal Family, and, for the Queen, portrait decorations for a room at Frogmore. Yet his work has no great artistic merit, but it is pleasing in colour, and his portraits are generally characteristic and like the original. There is no painting by him in the National Gallery, but the National Portrait Gallery contains, besides a portrait of himself, "Sir Francis Bourgeois," "Paley (after Romney)," "George Rose," and "Mrs. Siddons." He exhibited 417 pictures. In 1836 he sold his art collection and retired to Hampstead, where he died Jan. 28th, 1839, in the 86th year of his age.

BEGG, Mrs., the youngest sister of Robert Burns the poet, was born at Mount Oliphant, near Ayr, June 29, 1771. She married, about the year 1794 or 1795, John Begg, who was accidentally killed at Lesmahagow, in 1813. A pension of £10 was sometime afterwards obtained for Mrs. Begg through the exertions of Mr. Fergusson of Raith, and in 1842 Mr. Robert Chambers raised by public subscription a sum of £400, which was sunk in an annuity for her. The daughters received £200, the proceeds of Chambers' Life of the poet. Mrs. Begg died at Ayr, Dec. 4, 1858.

BEKE, Charles Tilstone, Ph.D., F.S.A., F.R.S.S. [1800—1874], received a commercial education, and afterwards studied law at Lincoln's Inn, but eventually resumed mercantile pursuits in London and in Mauritius, where he lived for some years. Having devoted much attention to ancient history, geography, philology, and ethnography, he published the results in "Origines Biblicæ, or Researches in Primeval History," 1834. In 1841, being convinced of the great importance of Abyssinia for commercial and other intercourse with Central Africa, and also with a view to geographical discovery, he went to Shoa in Southern Abyssinia, from which place he visited the interior, publishing accounts of his researches in "A Statement of Facts," 1845. In the same year he received the diploma of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Tübingen, and in 1848, on his return from his Abyssinian travels, the Geographical Societies of London and Paris gave him their gold medals. He was acting British Consul in Saxony from 1836 to 1838, and, from 1849 to 1853 in London, Secretary of the National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital. In 1861 he and his wife visited Harran, near Damascus, an account of which was published by Mrs. Beke, entitled "Jacob's Flight, or a Pilgrimage to Harran." In 1870, Dr. Beke received a Civil List pension of £100 in consideration of his geographical researches, especially for his explorations in Abyssinia.

BELCHER, Sir Edward, K.C.B., F.R.S., and F.G.S. [1799—1877], rear-admiral, son of Andrew Belcher, Esq., and grandson of Jonathan Belcher, Esq., chief justice and afterwards governor of Halifax, was born in 1799, entered the navy in 1812, and

became lieutenant in 1818. After the usual routine of service, in the course of which he was present at the battle of Algiers, he was appointed in 1824 to act as assistant-surveyor to Captain Beechey in the *Blossom*, then about to sail on a voyage of discovery to Behring's Straits. In 1829 Mr. Belcher was promoted to the rank of Commander, whilst serving under Rear-Admiral Owen. In 1830 he was appointed to command H.M.S. *Ætna*, employed on the survey of the coast of Africa; and also in the river Douro, 1832-3, for special and delicate service, acting a neutral part between the forces of Don Pedro and Don Miguel. He shortly afterwards fitted H.M. ships the *Terror* and *Erebus* for Arctic service. From Nov. 1836, to Aug. 1842, Commander Belcher was employed in H.M.S. *Sulphur*, surveying the Pacific, subsequently in the war operations in China; and of this voyage round the world he has given an interesting account in his well-known Narrative. During this latter service, in 1841, he executed a series of brilliant services in China, having sounded and explored the various inlets of the Canton river, and made a reconnaisance which contributed greatly to the successes of Sir Hugh (afterwards Lord) Gough and Sir Humphrey Le Fleming Senhouse. On that occasion he destroyed twenty-eight Chinese war vessels. In recognition of these services he was promoted to the rank of Captain, with the Companionship of the Bath, and in 1843 he was knighted. Sir E. Belcher, who was afterwards employed in the *Samarang*, on surveying service in the East Indies, was severely wounded in an action with the pirates of Gilolo. He commanded the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin from 1852 to 1854, and, in pursuance of his instructions, withdrew the crews of the ice-bound vessels, bringing them to England in October, 1854. He was appointed Rear-Admiral of the Red in 1864; became a Vice-Admiral on the retired list in 1866; was created a K.C.B. in 1867; and attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in Nov. 1872. Admiral Belcher was the author of "A Treatise on Surveying," and "Narrative of a Voyage round the World, performed in H.M.S. *Sulphur*, during the years 1836-42."

BELL, Sir Charles [1774—1842], Anatomist, and Professor of Surgery in the Edinburgh University, was the youngest son of the Rev. William Bell, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church of Scotland. He came to London in 1804, and settled in Leicester Square, where he soon became distinguished for his lectures on anatomy and surgery. He also taught anatomy in the school of Great Windmill Street, now done away with, and was made Professor at the Royal College of Surgeons. He wrote numerous works of high repute on anatomy and surgical operations, and his "Bridgewater Treatise" on the Hand was very popular. But it was his wonderful discoveries in connection with the nervous system which made his name famous throughout Europe. In 1829 the Royal Society of London awarded him their medal for discoveries in science, and when William IV. ascended the throne he was knighted. He accepted the Chair of Surgery in the Edinburgh University in 1838, and died four years later.

BELL, Lieutenant-General, Sir George, K.C.B., was appointed by the Duke of York to the 34th Regiment in 1811, and served with the Duke of Wellington until the end of the war in the Peninsula in 1814. He was afterwards employed at Ceylon, and in the East Indies, and served in Ava during the first Burmese War. He served in Canada 1837-38, and was actively employed during the rebellion there. He commanded the fort and garrison of Couteau-du-lac, an impor-

tant position in the river St. Lawrence, and received the thanks of the commander of the forces and his brevet majority for his services. He served in Gibraltar, Nova Scotia, the West Indies, Mediterranean, Turkey, and in the Crimean campaign of 1854-55, commanding the royal regiment in the battles of the Alma and Inkermann. He was wounded at Sebastopol, and honourably mentioned in the despatches of Lord Raglan. He received the war medal with seven clasps, for Badajoz, Vittoria, the Pyrences, Nivelle, Nieve, Orthes and Toulouse, the Indian medal for Ava, the Crimean medal with three clasps for Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, and the Turkish medal. He was made a K.C.B., a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and received the Imperial Order of the Medjidie. He was made Colonel of the 104th regiment in 1863, was transferred in 1867 to the 32nd regiment of the line, and afterwards became Colonel-in-Chief of the royal regiment. He published, in 1867, "Rough Notes by an Old Soldier during Fifty Years' Service," containing an account of his military career. He died July 10, 1877.

BELL, Henry Glassford, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, was born in Glasgow in 1805. He was educated for the legal profession, but at the close of his university course, undertook the editorship of the *Edinburgh Literary Journal*, which he conducted for several years. In 1832 he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, was appointed one of the sheriffs substitute of Glasgow in 1839, and in 1867 was raised to the office of sheriff principal. He formed a close intimacy with many of the distinguished literary men who lived in Edinburgh about the beginning of the second quarter of the century. He was the friend and frequent companion of Professor Wilson, who speaks of him with respect and affection in the "Noctes," where he appears under the name of "Tallboys." In spite of his busy professional life, Mr. Bell always retained his fondness for literature. A volume of his occasional productions entitled "Romances and Ballads," was published by Macmillan, but his literary reputation will rest on his poem "Mary Queen of Scots," written in his early years. He died Jan. 7, 1874.

BELL, Jacob [1810—1859], was the head of a firm of dispensing chemists, the excellence of whose drugs earned for them a European reputation. Mr. Bell was an ardent and indefatigable student of chemical and other sciences. He spent a fortune in starting and advancing the Pharmaceutical Society, of which he was president, and which has done so much to raise the educational standard among chemists. He was a generous patron of the arts, and had collected in his house at Langham Place a very valuable gallery of pictures, many of them from the easel of his friend Sir Edwin Landseer. He bequeathed the best of them to the nation, among which may be mentioned, Landseer's "The Maid and the Magpie," the celebrated picture of "The Shoeing," "The Sleeping Bloodhound," "Alexander and Diogenes," "Dignity and Impudence," and the "Defeat of Comus;" "The Sacking of a Jew's House," by Charles Landseer; two fine landscapes by Lee and Sidney Cooper; O'Neil's picture of "The Foundling Examined by the Board of Guardians;" one of E. M. Ward's best historical works, "James II. Receiving the News of the Landing of the Prince of Orange;" Mr. Frith's "Derby-day;" and Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," not the large picture, but a smaller original painted at the same time, and the work from which the engraving is taken. There were altogether thirteen pictures of English masters, and one of Frank Stone's not finished. Mr. Bell was of laborious habits, and within an

hour of his death was hard at work.

BELL, The Rev. Patrick, LL.D., minister of Carmylie parish, Forfarshire, was the inventor of one of the earliest and best reaping machines of his day, the model of which, and an account of the work accomplished by it, were sent to the Highland Society in 1826. In 1867 he received a testimonial of £1000 for his design. He died at Carmylie, April 22, 1869, aged 69.

BELL, Robert, F.R.S.L. [1800—1867], a well-known writer, was educated at Dublin, where he early became a contributor to the *Dublin Inquisitor*, a magazine which he was mainly instrumental in founding. He went to London to devote himself to literary pursuits, where he became the editor of the *Atlas* newspaper, of the *Monthly Chronicle*, and of a publication called the *Story-teller*. Among his works may be mentioned: the concluding volumes of Sir James Mackintosh's "History of England," and of Southey's "Lives of the British Admirals," "Lives of the English Poets," and a "History of Russia," besides several plays. He was the founder of the Dublin Historical Society, and one of the most active directors of the Royal Literary Fund.

BELLEW, John Chippendale Montesquieu, S.C.L. [1823—1874], a popular London preacher, and successful public reader, was the son of Captain Robert Higgin, H. M.'s 12th Regiment, and was born in 1823. On attaining his majority he assumed his mother's maiden name. He was educated at the Grammar School, Lancaster, and at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and was ordained in 1848. He went out to the East Indies in 1851, and was Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, till 1855, when he returned to England, and was appointed to the sole charge of St. Mark's, Hamilton Terrace, Marylebone. In 1862 he became Incumbent of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury. He was for several years known throughout England as one of the best "Readers" of the period, and was classed by the *Times* with Charles Dickens and Fanny Kemble, as one of the "persons who, having devoted themselves to this particular art, are the chief objects of attention to the general public." Mr. Bellew retired from his clerical duties in 1868, and joined the Catholic Church, after which time he devoted himself entirely to his readings and to literature. Besides several volumes of Sermons, he wrote "Blount Tempest," "Shakespere's Home," "The Poet's Corner," &c. The actor, Mr. Kyrle Bellew, is his son.

BELPER (Lord), The Right Hon. Edward Strutt, LL.D., F.R.S. [1801—1880], the only son of Mr. William Strutt, a manufacturer of Derby, by Barbara, daughter of Thomas Evans, Esq., of the same place, born in 1801, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1823. In 1830 he was invited by his fellow-townsmen to represent the borough in the Liberal interest. In Sept., 1846, he accepted the post, which he resigned in March, 1848, of Chief Commissioner of Railways, being made a Privy Councillor. He was elected for Derby at every general election, from 1830 until 1847, though in the last-mentioned year he was unseated on petition, and remained out of Parliament until July, 1851, when he was elected for Arundel in the place of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. At the general election of 1852 he was with Mr. John Walter, returned M.P. for Nottingham. On the resignation of Lord Derby's Ministry, in Dec., 1852, Lord Aberdeen selected Mr. Strutt as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which post he continued to hold till June, 1854, when he retired, in order to facilitate certain

changes in the Cabinet. He was raised to the peerage in 1856, and was made Lord-Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire in 1864. On July 29, 1871, he was unanimously elected to succeed the late Mr. George Grote as President of University College, London.

BELTZ, George Frederick, Lancaster Herald, Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod, and Brunswick Herald of the Order of the Bath, K.H., and F.S.A., died at Basle, Oct. 23, 1841. For many years he had been in the office of Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms, who resigned in his favour the office of Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod of the Order of the Bath in 1814. In May, 1817, he received the appointment of Portcullis Pursuivant, and was promoted to be Lancaster Herald in June, 1822. The knighthood of the Guelphic order was conferred on him in 1836. He was a very diligent antiquarian, and highly distinguished in the science of Heraldry. Besides several treatises on archæological subjects, he published "Memorials of the Order of the Garter," a work of great critical research, and filled with biographical details of great interest.

BENCE-JONES, Dr. Henry, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., honorary secretary of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, was born Dec. 31, 1814, and was the son of Colonel William Jones, of Lowestoft. He was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1836; M.A. in 1840. He began the study of medicine in 1836, and in 1846 was elected physician to St. George's Hospital, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1860 he was elected honorary secretary of the Royal Institution, where he was greatly instrumental in the establishment of a donation fund for the purposes of experimental research, and in the erection of extensive new laboratories. He gave several important Friday evening discourses in the lecture theatre in 1854 on "Wines"; in 1856 on "Ventilation"; in 1865, on "The Chemical Circulation in the Body"; and in 1866 on "The Existence in the Texture of Animals of a Fluorescent Substance closely resembling Quinine," in all of which he embodied the results of his own researches. Besides several strictly scientific works, he wrote "The Life and Letters of Faraday," and "The Royal Institution, its Founder and First Professors." He died April, 1873.

BENJAMIN, Judah Philip, Q.C. [1811—1884], whose parents were English Jews, was born in the West Indian Island of St. Croix, where he spent the first four years of his life. His birth as a British subject was recognised, when more than fifty years later he was called to the Bar in London. He was educated at Yale College, but left without taking his degree. In 1832 he entered an attorney's office in New Orleans, studied law, took pupils, and in his spare time compiled a digest of the reported cases in the local court. This work meeting with great success, he next, with the co-operation of John Slidell, brought out a "Digest of the Reported Decisions of the Superior Court of the late Territory of Orleans, and of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana." New Orleans was the great emporium of the cotton trade, and Benjamin took the front rank among the lawyers, by whom the rights of planters and merchants were adjusted and determined. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Senate of the United States, and was again returned in 1857. with John Slidell as his colleague. He withdrew from the Senate in 1861, left Washington, and was appointed by Jefferson Davis Attorney-General in the Provisional Government of the Southern Confederacy. He was next appointed

Acting Secretary for War, a post he filled till the reorganisation of the Cabinet in 1862, when he was nominated Secretary of State, and held that post till the breaking up of the Confederate cause, when the leaders had to leave the country. After many hairbreadth escapes Mr. Benjamin at last reached England, having lost all his fortune, with the exception of a few hundred pounds. He entered at Lincoln's Inn in Jan., 1866, and being enabled, through the exertions of influential friends, to dispense with the three years dining, was called to the Bar in June of the same year, being at the time fifty-five years of age. Having gone the Northern Circuit he settled down in London, where he had to write articles for a bare livelihood. In 1868 he published his work, "A Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property, with reference to the American decisions, to the French Code, and Civil law," generally called "Benjamin on Sale," which had a great success both in England and America, and of which two or three editions were published. He was admitted a Palatine "silk" for Lancashire, and made a Q.C. in 1872. At first he practised in all the courts, delivering many masterly addresses to juries, but his real *forte* lay in the scientific treatment of legal questions, and to these in a few years he confined himself. The Privy Council is said to have been his favourite Tribunal, his wide experience of foreign systems of law enabling him to deal successfully with the cases from the Colonies which came before the Judicial Committee in Downing Street. He died in Paris, where he had gone to join his wife and daughter, who lived there. A short time before his death his professional brethren gave him a grand banquet in the Inner Temple Hall, at which the Attorney-General, the Lord Chancellor, &c., were present, and at which Mr. Benjamin made a memorable farewell speech, and took leave of them all.

BENNETT, John Hughes, M.D., F.R.S.E. [1812—1875], was educated at the Grammar and Mount Radford Schools of Exeter, and began the study of medicine in 1829. He entered the Edinburgh University in 1833, and took his degree in 1837, with the highest honours. In the autumn of 1837 he founded in Paris the "Parisian Medical Society," of which he was the first president; and after studying in that city for two years, he spent two years in Germany. In 1841 he published a valuable treatise on cod-liver oil, and in November of that year gave, in Edinburgh, a systematic course of lectures on histology, and the use of the microscope, being the first of the kind ever delivered in this country. In 1843 he was appointed Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, and began a long series of investigations in histology, morbid anatomy, and clinical medicine, which appeared in various medical journals, and in separate works. In 1845 he discovered a remarkable disease of the blood, which he called Leucocythæmia, and an account of which he published later. In 1848 he was appointed to the chair of the Institutes of Medicine, Edinburgh University. He was a member of many of the scientific and medical societies of Europe and America, and wrote, in addition to the works already mentioned, "Treatise on Inflammation," "Principles and Practice of Medicine," &c., &c.

BENNETT, Samuel [1815-1878], was born in Cornwall, and emigrated to Australia in 1841. He became an influential journalist and newspaper proprietor, and wrote a book entitled "The History of Australian Discovery and Colonisation," which has become a standard work of reference. The history begins with the earliest mention of Australia to be found

in the writings of ancient geographers, and is brought down to the year 1831.

BENNETT, William Mineard, Miniature Painter, was born at Exeter about 1778, became the pupil of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and in 1812 had his first painting in the Academy. Between that date and 1835 he exhibited fifteen works in the Academy. He then settled in Paris, where his painting, and his musical and literary tastes gained him a good position, and the favour of the court of Louis Philippe. After 1844, when he returned to Exeter, he painted only for amusement. He died Oct. 17, 1858.

BENNETT, Sir William Sterndale, Mus. D., D.C.L. [1816—1875], without doubt the most considerable English musician since Purcell lived, was born at Sheffield. His father, Robert Bennett, was organist of the parish church, but died while William was an infant, leaving the care and bringing up of the child to the grandfather, himself a musician and one of the lay clerks of the Cambridge University Choir. By him the boy, at the age of eight years, was entered as a chorister in King's College, and having remained there two years was placed in the Royal Academy of Music. His first instrument was the violin, but this he abandoned for the pianoforte, and received instruction from Mr. W. H. Holmes and Cipriani Potter. Soon afterwards he turned his mind to composition, and, as a pupil of Dr. Crotch, produced his first symphony, in E flat, at the Royal Academy. This was followed at short intervals by his pianoforte concertos, in D minor, E flat, C minor, F minor (two), and A minor, which, with the exception of the first, were performed by invitation at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society. About this time he came under the notice of Mendelssohn, who was in England, and who gave the young composer his cordial approval. In 1836 the firm of Broadwood offered to defray the cost of a sojourn in Leipzig for a year, and during that time the influence and instruction of Mendelssohn very considerably impressed Bennett. His overtures, the "Naiades" and the "Wood Nymph," were performed at the Gewandhaus Concerts under the direction of Mendelssohn himself. Whilst in this city he thoroughly established a reputation as a pianoforte player; and on the whole it may, we fear, be said that the Germans, with Schumann at their head, give a higher place to Bennett than has been accorded to him by his less appreciative countrymen. After his German visit, where several of his principal works were published, he fixed his residence in London, where he devoted his time to composition and pianoforte playing, adding, of course, to these the fairly lucrative profession of a successful teacher. In 1856 he was appointed to succeed Mr. Walmsley as Professor of Music at Cambridge, and received the degree of Doctor of Music in the same year, and that of M.A. in 1869. Before this, however, and perhaps as leading up to it, it should be mentioned that he founded the Bach Society in 1849, a movement which has been of incalculable benefit in promoting the study and knowledge of the incomparable works of that great master. The English public move slowly, however, and in nothing more deliberately than in matters pertaining to art, and it was nearly five years before Bennett succeeded in educating them to the point of listening to a performance of the Matthew Passion music. On April 6, 1854, the first performance in England was given; but since that date—the ice once being broken—it would be impossible to reckon the number of times that great work has been given, not in London only,

but throughout England. In 1856, besides the Cambridge Professorship, Bennett was made conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts, and held that important post till 1866, when he became Principal of the Royal Academy of Music. In 1858 was produced at Leeds his most generally popular, though it can hardly be said his finest work, "The May Queen." While the libretto is commonplace in the extreme, the music is of a rare refinement and grace both in the solos and orchestral parts—these latter brimming over with fancy and suggestiveness; and though there is nothing that approaches what may be termed a tune, the wealth of melodic invention is surprising. In 1862, the opening of the Exhibition gave another opportunity for Bennett's ability as a choral writer in the production of an inauguration ode, the words by Tennyson—"Uplift a Thousand Voices;" and the same year witnessed the first performance of one of his most beautiful works—the "Paradise and the Peri" overture. Here programme-music has reached one of its highest points of development, but without even a hint of departure from classical purity and grace. There was one other work of some dimensions produced in this year, namely, an ode, to words by Kingsley, on the installation of the Duke of Devonshire as Chancellor of Cambridge University. But his most important choral work is, without doubt, "The Woman of Samaria," produced at the Birmingham Festival of 1867. In this oratorio devotional writing attains a high pitch, and the amount of thought and conscientious labour given to the work is very great—too great, perhaps, for its success as a popular composition. For Bennett pondered and polished, and considered and re-polished, and generally succeeded in eliminating those effects which so many composers are content to leave in their works as baits to catch the popular ear. Nothing of his published work is crude or ill-considered, and he never wrote a note merely for popular effect. In 1870 the University of Oxford made him a D.C.L., and in the next year he was knighted. In 1872 a testimonial was given to him at St. James's Hall, and a scholarship founded in his name at the Royal Academy of Music, whose fortunes he had, for some years, controlled with ability and zeal. Bennett died in 1875 and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The work of his life is not large, but in quality it is beyond reproach. As we have intimated, it will never, at least until musical taste and education in this country shall have made great advances, be popular in the sense that the music of Balfe, and Bishop, and Wallace is popular. But those who are more charmed by delicate and subtle appeals to their intellect and judgment and critical faculties, than by emotional effects and little besides, will always look to Bennett's music for the higher kind of enjoyment.

BENSON, Sir John [1812—1874], civil engineer, was the son of a gentleman in the county of Sligo. Having received an ordinary education, he commenced practice in the south of Ireland, and in 1846 was appointed County Engineer to the East Riding of county Cork, and subsequently Consulting Engineer to the Commissioners of Cork Harbour, and to the Cork Waterworks, the Cork and Limerick Railway, and the Cork and Macroom Railway. He was chosen by public competition as the architect of the Great Industrial Exhibition of Dublin in 1852, and received the honour of knighthood from the Earl of St. Germans, then Lord-Lieutenant, upon the opening of the Exhibition.

BENTINCK, Lord William George Frederick Cavendish [1802—1848], better known as Lord

George Bentinck, second son of the fourth Duke of Portland, was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, after which he entered the army. After serving for a time in the Guards, he retired from the army to become private secretary to his uncle, Mr. Canning, then Prime Minister. In 1828 he was returned to Parliament as a moderate Whig, for Lynn-Regis, which he represented till his death. After the passing of the Reform Bill, in favour of which he voted, though opposing some of its principal details, he joined the ranks of the Opposition, and sided with them up to the important session of 1846, a period of eleven years, during which time he was a steady and unflinching supporter of Sir Robert Peel. When, in 1846, Sir Robert Peel introduced his Free Trade measures, the advocates of the Corn Laws, or the Protectionist party, as it was called, chose Lord George Bentinck as their leader, because they found that he was the only man around whom the several sections of the Opposition could be brought to rally. He had been for many years one of the leaders of "the turf," but on entering on his new duties, he gave up all connection with it, and devoted his whole time and energies to the laborious duties of a parliamentary leader. His sudden elevation to such a high position took the public by surprise, but he had Disraeli for lieutenant, and under these two the Protectionist party at once assumed an imposing aspect. He was especially bitter towards Sir Robert Peel, whom he accused of having "hounded to the death his illustrious relative," Mr. Canning. He supported the Bill for removing Jewish disabilities, and also Catholic Emancipation. His life was written by Mr. Disraeli.

BENTINCK, Right Hon. Lord William Henry Cavendish, Privy Councillor, General in the army, Colonel of the 11th Light Dragoons, G.C.B., and G.C.H., and M.P. for the city of Glasgow, was born Sept. 14, 1774, the second son of William Henry, third Duke of Portland, K.G. In 1791 he entered the army as an ensign in the Coldstream Guards, and in May, 1799, was sent by the King to the head-quarters of Marshal Suwarroff's army in Italy, where he remained till the beginning of 1801, being present at the several battles which took place during that time. He sailed for India as Governor of Madras in 1803, returning to England in Jan., 1808, in August of which year he was appointed to the staff of the army under Lieut.-General Sir H. Burrard in Portugal. Lord William was subsequently sent on an important mission to the Supreme Junta of Spain, remaining with that body till the latter end of November, and corresponding with his Government and Sir John Moore. He accompanied the army under Sir John Moore in its retreat, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Corunna. His next appointment was to command a division of Sir Arthur Wellesley's army, soon after which he was appointed Minister at the Court of Sicily, and Commander-in-chief of all His Majesty's forces in that island. In 1813 he set out, at the head of an expedition to land in Catalonia, but having penetrated as far as Valencia, and laid siege to Tarragona, was repulsed at Villa Franca. He finally quitted Sicily in 1814, having previously obtained a promise from King Ferdinand to keep his reforms. He next proceeded to the Courts of Tuscany and Leghorn, and at the latter place issued a proclamation inviting the Italians to shake off the French yoke. Having landed his troops, he advanced upon Genoa, of which place he made himself master. After the war he lived for some time in Rome. In 1827 he returned to India as Governor-General, where he remained till 1837, in which year he

was returned to Parliament for Glasgow, resigning his seat only a few days before his death. Lord William married, in 1803, Lady Mary Acheson, second daughter of Arthur, first Earl of Gosford. He died in Paris, aged 68, June 17, 1839.

BENTLEY, Richard [1794—1871], the well-known publisher, belonged to an old Shropshire family, and was the son of the principal accountant of the Bank of England. He was the founder, in conjunction with Charles Dickens, of *Bentley's Miscellany*. In 1845 he endeavoured, in association with the Hon. Sydney Smythe and the Young England party, to found a newspaper representing their views, but it met with no success. Charles Dickens, Lord Lytton, Captain Marryat, Dr. Maginn, Father Prout, Ingoldsby, Fenimore Cooper, Sam Slick, and Prescott were among the numerous authors for whom he published.

BERESFORD, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Lord John George, D.D. [1773—1862], Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, &c., was the son of George De La Poer, 2nd Earl and 1st Marquis of Waterford, and was born at Tyrone House, Dublin, Nov. 22, 1773. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and having taken Holy Orders, after filling some minor offices in the Church, was consecrated Bishop of Cork in 1805, translated to the see of Raphoe in 1807, and to that of Clogher in 1819. In 1820 he was made Archbishop of Dublin, and in 1822 Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland. He was Vice-Chancellor and Visitor of Trinity College, Dublin, from 1829 to 1851, when he was appointed Chancellor. He also held the offices of Lord Almoner to the Queen in Ireland, and Prelate of the Order of St. Patrick.

BERESFORD, Admiral Sir John Poore, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.H., was the illegitimate son of George, first Marquis of Waterford, K.P., and was born in 1769. He entered the navy in 1782, was made lieutenant 1790, commander 1794, and post captain 1795. In 1809, on 21st Feb., when off l'Orient in company with three line-of-battle ships, he fell in with a French squadron, and, by his spirited conduct, prevented their forming a junction with the ships in that port ready for sea. In 1810 Captain Beresford was appointed to the *Poictiers*, in which, Aug. 14, 1812, he set out with Sir J. B. Warren and his squadron for the coast of North America, having previously acted as proxy for his brother, Viscount Beresford, at the installation of the Knights of the Bath, and, as is usual on such occasions, having himself received the honour of knighthood previous to the ceremony. Towards the end of 1813 the *Poictiers* returned to England, and was put out of commission. On his return to England Sir John was selected by the Admiralty for the task of escorting Louis XVIII. to Calais, on that monarch's restoration to the crown of France. In 1814 he was made Bart. of the United Kingdom, and advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and in 1819 was nominated a K.C.B. and appointed Commander-in-chief at Leith. In 1825 he attained the rank of Vice-Admiral, and became full Admiral in 1838. He sat for Coleraine in the House of Commons from 1812 to 1823, when he was returned for Berwick. In 1826 he was elected for Northallerton, which he represented till 1832. In 1835 Sir John was appointed one of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty. He died at Bedale, Yorkshire, aged 75, Oct. 2, 1844.

BERESFORD, Viscount, The Right Hon. William Carr Beresford, G.C.B., G.C.S., K.T.S., K.S.F., K.S.H., Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Foot, Colonel of the 16th Foot, Governor of Jersey, Duke of Elvas, and Marquis of Campo-Mayor in

Spain, Count of Trancoso in Portugal, and a Field-Marshal of Portugal, and Captain-General of Spain, was the illegitimate son of George de la Poer Beresford, first Marquis of Waterford, and was born on Oct. 2, 1768. He entered the army in Aug., 1785, as ensign in the 6th Foot, and in the spring of 1786 embarked with his regiment for Nova Scotia, where he passed the first four years of his military life. In 1793 with his regiment, the 69th Foot, he embarked at Cork for foreign service, and formed part of the army which, in the spring of that year, took possession of Toulon. He also served in Corsica, being present at Calvi, Bastia, and St. Fiorenza. In 1799, in command of the 88th Foot, he proceeded to India, and was almost immediately sent to Egypt in command of a brigade in Sir David Baird's army. In 1800 he received the brevet rank of Colonel. He bore a conspicuous part in the reconquest of the Cape of Good Hope, from which place, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he was sent with a small detachment to seize Buenos Ayres. He obtained possession of the town, and won some victories in the open field, but was eventually compelled to capitulate, and was taken prisoner. He managed to escape in 1807, and returned to England. In the same year an expedition was sent to Madeira, the naval portion of which was commanded by Admiral Hood, the troops by General Beresford. Madeira was taken on Dec. 24, and General Beresford was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief until Aug., 1808, when he was sent to join the British army in Portugal. He accompanied Sir John Moore's army to Spain, was present at the battle of Corunna, actively engaged in covering the embarkation of the troops, and returned with them to England. He obtained the rank of Major-General in 1808, and in 1809 was sent a second time to Portugal to take command of the army of that kingdom under the Prince Regent of Portugal, with the local rank of Lieut.-General. He was made Marshal Commanding, March 1, 1809, and at the head of 12,000 men attacked the French in the north of Portugal, and drove them back to Amarante, and there uniting with the force under Sir Arthur Wellesley thoroughly routed them. Marshal Beresford's greatest achievement was the battle of Albuera, where, with a force of 27,000 men, he gained a brilliant victory over the French under Marshal Soult, and received a vote of thanks from Parliament. He was also present at Salamanca, where he was severely wounded, at Vittoria, at the various battles of the Pyrenees, at Nivelle, at Nive, and at Orthez. He commanded the British troops which took possession of Bordeaux, and bore a distinguished part in the battle of Toulouse. He was raised to the peerage in 1814, and a grant of £2,000 a year was made to him and his two next inheritors of the title. On his return to England at the close of the war, he received the cross with seven clasps. The Spanish Government conferred upon him the title of Marquis of Campo-Mayor and Duke of Elvas; the Portuguese that of Conde di Trancoso. In 1822 he was made Lieut.-General of the Ordnance, and in 1825 was promoted to the rank of General in the army. He married in 1832 the Hon. Louisa Hope, widow of Thomas Hope, of Deepdene (author of "Anastasius," &c.), the youngest daughter of the Most Rev. William Beresford, Protestant Archbishop of Tuam. He died at his seat, Bedgebury Park, Kent, Jan. 8, 1854.

BERKELEY, The Hon. Francis Fitz-Hardinge [1794—1870], a younger son of the Earl of Berkeley, was born Dec. 7, 1794, before the only marriage of his

parents which was recognised as valid by the House of Lords, and was consequently a younger brother of Lord Fitz-Hardinge, and elder brother of the Hon. G. C. Grantley F. Berkeley (*q. v.*). He was educated at Christ-Church, Oxford, where he was a Gentleman Commoner, but did not graduate; entered Parliament in 1837, as M.P. for Bristol, after a hard-fought contest, and retained his seat till 1867. His name was closely identified with the ballot, in favour of which, from the retirement of Mr. Grote from political life, he had brought forward in the House of Commons an annual motion. Mr. Berkeley, who was very popular at Bristol, had always in contested elections been at the head of the poll.

BERKELEY, The Hon. George Charles Grantley Fitz-Hardinge [1800—1881], a younger son of the late Earl of Berkeley, and heir presumptive to that title, born in 1800, was presented at the age of sixteen by his godfather, George IV. (then Prince Regent), with a commission in the Coldstream Guards, from which he retired on half-pay shortly after coming of age. He represented the Western Division of Gloucestershire, in the Liberal interest, from 1832 to 1847. In 1836 he published his novel entitled "Berkeley Castle," and feeling much annoyed at the severe strictures passed upon it in *Fraser's Magazine*, committed a violent assault upon the publisher. For this an action was brought by Mr. Fraser, who obtained a verdict with £100 damages. Dr. Maginn, who declared himself the author of the article which had given offence, was challenged by Mr. Berkeley, and was slightly wounded by him in the duel that ensued. Mr. Berkeley, who had been a master of stag and fox hounds, was well known as a proficient in all kinds of field sports, and was the author of "Laudon Hall; "Reminiscences of a Huntsman;" "A Month in the Forests of France;" "The English Sportsman in the Western Prairies;" "My Life and Recollections," 1864; and "Tales of Life and Death," 2 vols., 1869. His best-known book is a volume of reminiscences, entitled "The Upper Ten Thousand at Home and Abroad;" and his latest was entitled "Fact against Fiction: the Habits and Treatment of Animals Practically considered: Hydrophobia and Distempers, with some remarks on Darwin," 2 vols., 1874. He had also written "Love at the Lion," and other poems, and was a frequent contributor to periodical literature on subjects more or less connected with field sports.

BERKELEY, Mary (Countess of), was one of the three daughters of William Cole, a publican and butcher at Wooton, near Berkeley, after whose death in 1782 or 1783, she came to London and entered the service of Lady Talbot, and afterwards of Mrs. Foote, at Boughton Malherbe, in Kent. In 1784 she became acquainted with the Earl of Berkeley at Gloucester, and soon after went to live with him at Berkeley Castle, where she firmly established herself, and became the mother of a numerous family. She was usually known as Miss Tudor, her brother, William Cole, for whom the Earl procured the place of an Assistant Commissary at Maidstone, also assuming that name. On the 16th May, 1796, the Earl of Berkeley, styled in the parish register "a bachelor," and Mary Cole, "spinster," were married very privately in the parish church of Lambeth, in the presence of "William Tudor," and the Rev. Caleb Carrington. The Earl died Aug. 8, 1810, leaving Berkeley Castle and the principal estates of the family to his eldest son, Earl Fitzhardinge, who in the following year laid claim to the titles of Earl of Berkeley, Viscount Dursley, and Baron Berkeley. The matter came

before the Lords' Committee of Privileges, March 4, 1811, the first person examined being the Countess herself, who swore that she had been first married to the late Earl of Berkeley, March 30, 1785, in the parish church of Berkeley, and the registry of this alleged marriage was produced, but the Marquis of Buckingham and others declared their belief, that with the exception of the signature of Mary Cole and William Tudor, it was entirely in the handwriting of the Earl of Berkeley himself, and the House of Lords came to the decision on the 1st July, 1811, that the alleged marriage had not been proved. The children born before the marriage of 1796 were, omitting one son and two daughters who died in infancy, four in number: the Right Hon. William Fitzhardinge, known as Colonel Berkeley, and created Baron Segrave in 1831, Earl Fitzhardinge 1841; Captain Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, R. N., C.B., and M. P. for Gloucester; Augustus Fitzhardinge and Francis Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P. for Bristol. After the marriage of 1796 were born the Hon. Thomas Morton Fitzhardinge Berkeley (who by the decision of the House of Lords would have been Earl Berkeley, but did not assume the title); the Hon. George Charles Grantley Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P. for West Gloucestershire; Lady Henrietta Fitzhardinge Berkeley; Lady Caroline Fitzhardinge, married in 1829 to James Maxse; the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P. for Cheltenham, and Lady Elizabeth, married in 1839 to Sidney Augustus Capel, Lieutenant 12th Lancers. The Countess died at Cranford House, Middlesex, aged 77, Oct. 30, 1844.

BERNAL, Ralph, was of Hebrew descent, and was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1806, M.A. 1809, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 8, 1810. He was first returned to Parliament as member for Lincoln in 1818, and in 1820 was elected for Rochester, which he represented in nine Parliaments. In 1841 he stood for Weymouth, and was seated on petition. At the dissolution of 1852 he retired from Parliament. About 1830 Mr. Bernal was appointed Chairman of Committees of the whole House, at a salary of £2,000, an office which he filled for twenty years. It was, however, in the world of art and curiosity that Mr. Bernal was most celebrated. He was a passionate, but a most discriminating collector of *bric-à-brac* in all its forms, especially of porcelain and pottery, carved ivories and armour. His collection, which was as remarkable for quality as for quantity, was after his death sold at Christie's, and realised the then unheard-of sum of £60,000. Many of the best things were bought for the nation at prices which now seem absurdly small, and they may be seen at the South Kensington Museum. He died August 26, 1854.

BERNARD, The Right Hon. Mountague. He was the third son of Mr. Charles Montague, of Eden, Jamaica, and was born at Tibberton Court, Gloucestershire, Jan. 28, 1820. After passing through Sherborne School he became a scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, whence in 1842 he took a first in classics, and a second in mathematics. He afterwards graduated in Law, gained the Vinerian Scholarship and a Fellowship at All Souls, and in May, 1846, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. Like many Oxford men of his time he was deeply interested in ecclesiastical questions, and was part founder, and for many years editor, of the *Guardian* newspaper. In 1859 he returned to Oxford as the first occupant of the chair of International Law and Diplomacy, and many of the lectures he delivered on contemporary subjects have been pub-

lished in book form. He was chosen in 1871 to be one of the High Commissioners, who eventually signed the treaty of Washington, and immediately afterwards was made a Privy Councillor, and a few months later was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Council. The University about this time gave him the degree of D.C.L. In 1872, when the question of the Alabama claims came on, he was appointed to assist Sir Roundell Palmer in presenting the British case to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, and in 1874 he resigned his Professorship and left Oxford. In that year he served on a Commission for inquiring into the duties of British vessels with regard to fugitive slaves, and in 1877 he was appointed a member of the University of Oxford Commission under the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act of that year. For some years before his death he devoted the income of his fellowship, though his name was not allowed to appear, to the endowment of a "Travelling Studentship in Classical Archæology," an act to which the world owes the discoveries of Mr. W. M. Ramsay in Asia Minor. Mr. Bernard's reputation was by no means confined to this country; he was well known in America, and was one of the original members of the "*Institut de droit international*" on its foundation in 1873; and when in 1880 the Institut met at Oxford he was President. In the spring of 1882 he had a severe illness, from which he never really recovered, and on Sept. 2 of that year he died at his home, Overcross, near Ross, in Herefordshire.

BERRY, Miss Mary, the elder of the sisters who were the favoured friends of Horace Walpole, was born about 1762, and was the daughter of a Yorkshire squire, then resident in South Audley Street. In 1789 Walpole first met Mary and Agnes Berry, and it was through their persuasions that he was induced to write his reminiscences, and at his death he left the greater part of his papers to the Misses Berry and their father, with the charge of collecting and publishing his works. The father died in 1817, but for upwards of fifty years the two sisters formed the centre of a charming literary society. Mary Berry was herself an authoress, and published several works, and in 1840 edited and published the sixty letters which Walpole had addressed to herself and her sister. She died in Curzon Street, Nov. 21, 1852, aged 90, having survived her younger sister about eighteen months.

BESSBOROUGH, the Rt. Hon. John William Ponsonby, Fourth Earl of [1781-1847], Viscount Duncannon, &c., was the eldest son of Frederick, third Earl of Bessborough, and was born in 1781. He became M.P. for Knaresborough, in the Whig interest, in 1805, and sat successively for Higham Ferrers, Malton, Kilkenny, and Nottingham. Though no orator, he was for many years one of the chief councillors of the Whig Party, and was chosen, together with Lord John Russell, and Sir James Graham, to assist Lord Durham in preparing the Reform Bill. In 1831 he was appointed First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and sworn a Privy Councillor. He was called to the House of Peers as Baron Duncannon of Bessborough in 1834, and in the following year was intrusted with the custody of the Privy Seal. During his tenure of office as Commissioner of Woods and Works the present houses of parliament were built. In 1844, on the death of his father, he became, in the sixty-third year of his age, fourth earl of Bessborough. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1846. He married in 1805 Lady Maria Fane, third daughter of John, tenth Earl of Westmoreland.

BESSBOROUGH, The Rt. Hon. John George Brabazon Ponsonby, Fifth Earl of Bessborough, &c., eldest son of the above, was born in London in Oct. 1809, and was educated at the Charterhouse. For a short time he was a *précis* writer under Lord Palmerston at the Foreign Office, and an Attaché at St. Petersburg; and was then M.P. first for Bletchingley and Higham Ferrers, and afterwards for Derby, till he succeeded to the peerage in 1847. He held the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Household under Mr. Gladstone's Ministry in 1868-74, and that of Master of the Buckhounds under Lords Russell and Palmerston, 1848-52, and again from 1859 to 1866. He was sworn Privy Councillor in 1848, and held the Lord-Lieutenancy of co. Carlow. He held a seat in the House of Peers as Lord Ponsonby of Sysonby, a title created in 1749. His death occurred at Bessborough House, near Piltown, co. Kilkenny, Jan. 28, 1880.

BETHAM, Sir William [1779-1853], Ulster King of Arms of all Ireland, Genealogist of the order of St. Patrick, Deputy Keeper of the Records of the Birmingham Tower at Dublin Castle, and Keeper of the Parliamentary Records of Ireland, M.R.I.A., F.S.A., F.L.S., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, &c.; was the son of the Rev. William Betham, of Stonham Aspal, in Suffolk. He was bred to the business of a printer, but having a natural taste for genealogy and antiquities, he undertook the revision of the third and fourth volumes of the second impression of Mr. Gough's edition of Camden's "Britannia." About the year 1805 he went to Dublin as Athlone pursuivant, and clerk to Sir Chichester Fortescue, then Ulster King of Arms. In or before the year 1809 he was appointed Deputy Ulster, and became Ulster King on the death of Sir Chichester in 1820. In 1812 he was appointed Genealogist Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick, on which occasion he was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant. During his stay in Ireland Sir William devoted himself with great assiduity to investigating the ancient remains of Ireland. In 1811 he was appointed one of the sub-commissioners of the Records of Birmingham Tower. He was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy in 1825, and became its Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, as well as an active member of the Council on the Committee of Antiquities.

BETHUNE, Lieutenant-Colonel John Drinkwater, C.B. [1762—1844], entered the army in 1777, and in 1779 accompanied his regiment, the 72nd Regiment of the Line, or Royal Manchester Volunteers, to Gibraltar, being present during the whole of the siege of that place. On his return from that expedition he published his "History of the Siege of Gibraltar," which became a standard work. In 1793, when Major-General O'Hara was appointed Governor of Toulon, he selected Captain Drinkwater as his military secretary, a post he continued to hold under Major-General David Dundas after the unfortunate capture of General O'Hara. Captain Drinkwater was next sent to Leghorn on a special mission to settle the claims of the Toulonese emigrants, and on his return was appointed Secretary of the Military Department, and Deputy Judge Advocate. In 1801 he accepted an honorary appointment in the household of the Duke of Kent; and in 1811 he was appointed one of the Comptrollers of the Army Accounts, which office he held for twenty-five years.

BETHUNE, Major-General Sir Henry Lindesay [1787-1851], Bart., and General in the service of the Shah of Persia, was the eldest son of Major Martin Eccles Lindesay Bethune, Commissary-General in North Britain. He was

appointed a cadet on the Madras establishment in 1804; and retired from the Hon. Company's service as a Major-General in 1822. Having been advanced to the chief command of the army in Persia, he was promoted to the local rank of Major-General in His Majesty's army in Asia in 1835. The Shah conferred upon him the Order of the Lion and Sun of the first class. He was created a baronet by patent dated March 7, 1836. Sir Henry is said to have been full seven feet in height, a circumstance which gave him great importance in the eyes of the natives of the East. He married in 1822, Coutts, daughter of John Trotter, of Dyrham Park, Hertfordshire.

BETHUNE, THE HON. JOHN ELLIOT DRINKWATER [1801-1851], Legislative Member of the Supreme Council of India, and President of the Council of Education, was the elder son of Lieut.-Col. John Drinkwater Bethune (q. v.), C.B., and F.S.A., the author of the "History of the Siege of Gibraltar." His mother was the sister of Gilbert Congalton, who had taken the name of Bethune as representative, through his grandmother, of the ancient family of Bethune, of Balfour, co. Fife; and on whose death in 1837, Colonel Drinkwater took the name of Bethune. Mr. Bethune was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and called to the bar, 1827, and became a member of the Northern circuit. In the early days of the Whig ministry the Government employed him on several important commissions; notably, the Factory Commission; the Commission on the Boundaries of Boroughs and Corporate Towns, and the commission which prepared the way for municipal reform; and the efficient manner in which he discharged these duties led to his appointment as counsel to the Home Office, a situation he held for nearly fourteen years. It was his duty to prepare all the English bills introduced into Parliament by the Government, except those connected with the Treasury. All his energies were called forth by the Municipal Reform Act, and the Tithe Commutation Acts; and the County Courts Bill employed him at intervals for years before it was carried through Parliament. In 1848 he was appointed to the office in India which he held till his death. His great achievement in India, was the actual establishment of a school, in European hands, for native females of the higher classes. He induced several native gentlemen of rank to enter warmly into his project, and having secured an excellent European schoolmistress, opened the school with a few pupils, who soon increased to fifty. The success of Mr. Bethune's enterprise induced the Government not only to sanction his institution, but to aid female education in general; and an official letter was issued by which "the Governor-General in Council requests that the Council of Education may be informed that it is henceforth to consider its functions as comprising the superintendence of native female education; and that whenever any disposition is shown by the natives to establish female schools, it will be its duty to give them all possible encouragement."

BETTY, WILLIAM HENRY WEST, known in his boyish days as the "Infant Roscius," was born at Shrewsbury, Sept. 13, 1791, and was the son of William Henry Betty, a physician, of Lisburn in Ireland. When only eleven years old, he went to see Mrs. Siddons as Elvira in "Pizarro," and was so deeply impressed with the play, that he became devoted to the drama from that time. In 1803, before he had completed his twelfth year, he appeared on the stage as Osman in the tragedy of "Zara," and after a rapid course of provincial engagements, he was secured for Covent Garden Theatre for twelve

nights, at fifty guineas a night, and a clear benefit, while he agreed to play at Drury Lane on the intervening nights. In 1805 he got as much as £50 and £100 a night. He was presented to the Queen and Princesses by the King himself. He withdrew from the stage for a time, in 1808, and entered Christ's College, Cambridge, but when after some time spent there, he returned to the stage, he had ceased to be remarkable. He died August 25, 1874.

BEWICK, William [1795—1866], was the son of an upholsterer at Harworth, near Darlington, who was brought up to his father's business, but having a great love for art, devoted all his spare time to drawing. At the age of twenty he set out for London with £20 in his pocket, and without any friends or introductions. He there became acquainted with Haydon, who took him as his pupil gratuitously, got him admitted to the Academy schools, and introduced him to his artistic and literary friends. He was employed by Haydon in making drawings on a large scale of the "Elgin Marbles" for the poet Goethe. In 1820 he exhibited at the Spring Gardens Gallery his "Una in the Forest," and in 1822 at the British Institution, "Jacob meeting Rachel." In 1826 he went to Rome, with a commission from Sir Thomas Lawrence, to make copies for him from Michael Angelo's works in the Sistine Chapel, and remained in Italy till 1829, when he returned to London, and settled down as a painter, sending twenty-one pictures, historical subjects and portraits, to the Academy between 1839-40. His "Life and Letters," by Thomas Landseer, A.R.A., was published in 1871.

BEXLEY, Baron, The Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, a Commissioner for building churches, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, &c., D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A., was born April 29, 1766. His father, Henry Vansittart, was sometime Governor of Bengal, and was lost in the *Aurora* frigate, in the Mozambique Channel, 1771. He was educated at a school kept by Mr. Gilpin at Cheam, Surrey, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree Jan. 29, 1791. He was called to the bar on the 26th May following, and became a bencher Nov. 12, 1812. He was returned to Parliament for Hastings at the general election of 1796, and in 1801 was sent to Denmark as Minister Plenipotentiary, with a view of detaching it from the Northern Alliance, but the negotiation failed. On his return in 1801, Mr. Vansittart was appointed Joint Secretary to the Treasury, and in 1802 was returned to parliament for Old Sarum, for which place he sat until 1812, and afterwards, until his elevation to the peerage in 1823, for the Treasury Borough of Harwich. In 1804 he was appointed Lord of the Treasury in Ireland, and in 1805 Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of that country, and sworn a Privy Councillor Jan. 14. In 1806, under Lord Grenville's administration, he was appointed Secretary to the Treasury, but retired with that ministry in March, 1807. Mr. Vansittart became a Cabinet Minister in 1812, succeeding Mr. Perceval as Chancellor of the Exchequer, which important office he occupied during the greater part of the administration of the Earl of Liverpool, until Jan. 1823. On his retirement he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Bexley, and was also appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which office, accompanied with a seat in the Cabinet, he retained until 1828. Mr. Vansittart possessed no efficiency as a debater, but his financial reputation stood very high, and he enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the Premier, Lord Liverpool. Lord Bexley mar-

ried, July 22, 1806, the Hon. Catherine Isabella Eden, second daughter of William, first Lord Auckland, but left no children. He died at Footscray Place, Kent, Feb. 8, 1851.

BIBAND, Michael, French Canadian historian and journalist, was born at Côte des Neiges, near Montreal, Jan. 1782, and educated at the college of St. Raphael, and at M. Roque's new college, Montreal. He founded, with more or less success, several newspapers, among which may be mentioned, "L'Aurore des Canadas," "Courrier du Bas Canada," "Bibliothèque Canadienne," "Magazin du Bas Canada," "Observateur Canadien," and the "Encyclopédie Canadienne." He was the author of several books, of which the principal are, "Histoire du Canada sous la domination Française, 1837," "Histoire du Canada et des Canadiens sous la domination Anglaise," 1844. He died at Montreal, Aug. 3, 1857.

BIDDER, George Parkes, F.R.S. [1800—1878], civil engineer, the son of a working man, born about 1800, affords an instance of what may be effected in the way of "self-help" by one of the humbler classes. Having early in life shown considerable aptitude for calculating, he exhibited his powers in several places as the "Calculating Boy." He gained the acquaintance and confidence of Geoge Stephenson, whom he materially assisted in getting several railway bills passed through the Houses of Parliament; was one of the engineers of the Blackwall Railway, and was extensively employed in the construction of other lines. Mr. Bidder, who was one of the chief promoters of the Electric Telegraph Company from its establishment, was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for 1860-61.

BIDDLECOMBE, Captain Sir George [1807—1878], entered the mercantile marine in early life, and took part in the war in Ava as second officer of an East Indian transport. Turning his thoughts, however, to the Royal Navy, he passed for second Master in 1828 on board the Victory; he was largely employed in surveying and other operations on the Spanish and African coasts, and subsequently on the south-east coast of America and the Pacific. In Her Majesty's ship Actæon especially he gained a high character as a navigator, surveyor, and pilot, by his survey of a group of islands which he discovered in the Pacific. He subsequently surveyed numerous anchorages on the Ionian station, in the Levant, the Dardanelles, and in the Black Sea, and prepared a survey, published by the Admiralty, of the Bay of Acre previous to its bombardment, in which he took part. For this and for his skill in surveying the Skerki Shoals, he received a certificate of merit from Sir F. Beaufort, then Hydrographer to the Admiralty. He afterwards surveyed the Port Royal and Kingston Harbours in the island of Jamaica; the River Tagus, at Lisbon, &c. He also accompanied Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort on their voyage to Ireland and Scotland in 1849 in the Victoria and Albert. While acting as master of the Baltic Fleet in 1854, he surveyed the anchorage of Sveaborg, and the coast at Bomersund. In the following year he was appointed Assistant Master Attendant at Keyham-yard, Devonport, and he was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, June 25, 1873. Sir George Biddlecombe received the Syrian and Baltic medals, and is known as the author of several professional works, such as "Naval Tactics," "Steam Fleet Tactics," "Remarks on the English Channel," and "The Art of Rigging."

BIDDULPH, The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Myddleton, K.C.B., Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, was born in 1809, entered the army as cornet in the 1st Life

Guards in 1826, and was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel in 1851. On the retirement of General Sir George Bowles, he was appointed Master of the Queen's Household, and Extra Equerry to Her Majesty. He afterwards became Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, and one of the joint keepers of the Queen's Privy Purse, in conjunction with the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, K.C.B. He was appointed Keeper of the Queen's Privy Purse in 1867, when that appointment was limited to one official. He was created a K.C.B. in 1863, and made a member of the Privy Council. He died Sept. 28, 1878.

BILLING, Archibald, M.D., M.A., F.R.S. [1791—1881], a native of Ireland, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford, having graduated at the first-mentioned university. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physians of London in 1818, was for some years Physician of the London Hospital, having been Professor of the Medical School (where he instituted Clinical lectures), from 1817 to 1836, when upon the creation of the London University, he was invited to become a Fellow, and later became a member of the senate and examiner in medicine. Among his works may be mentioned: "The First Principles of Medicine," 1831; "Practical Observations on Diseases of the Lungs and Heart," 1832; "On the Treatment of Asiatic Cholera," 1848, &c.

BINNEY, The Rev. Thomas, an eminent dissenting minister, was born in 1798 or 1799, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and educated for the ministry at a theological college at Wymondley in Hertfordshire. He was first settled as minister of an Independent chapel at Newport, Isle of Wight, which he left in 1829, to accept the charge of the congregation assembling in a hall known as the "King's Weigh-House Chapel," in Eastcheap, London. In 1834 the King's Weigh-House Chapel was built for him on Fish Street Hill, on the site of the old hall where he had preached for five years. In 1845 he visited the United States and Canada, and in 1857 went to Australia, where he remained two years. He retired from the ministry of the Weigh House congregation in 1871, and in 1872 was appointed one of the professors of the Independent Theological College (New College), in St. John's Wood. He received the degree of LL.D. from the Aberdeen Unversity, and that of D.D. from an American University. He was a voluminous writer on theological subjects, his best known works being "The Closet and the Church," "The Practical Power of Faith," "Tower Sermons," &c., &c. He died Feb. 17, 1874, in the 76th year of his age.

BIRKBECK, George, M.D., President of the London Mechanics' Institute [1776—1841], was born at Settle in Yorkshire, being the son of a merchant and banker of that place. He studied medicine, and became a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Baillie of London, on leaving whom he settled in Edinburgh. While there he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian Institution of Glasgow, and began his first course of lectures in 1799. In 1800 he started a mechanics' class at the institution, which became very popular, and which was very largely attended. He relinquished his professorship in 1804, when his class of mechanics presented him with a silver cup. The Glasgow Mechanics Institution, started a few years after Dr. Birkbeck had left that town, was the outcome of his lectures. In 1822 he founded the London Mechanics' Institution in Chancery Lane, for which he lent £3,700 for the purpose of building a lecture room, &c. He was appointed its President, an office he fulfilled till his death. The institution was opened Feb. 20, 1824, when Dr.

Birkbeck delivered an inaugural address. He died Dec. 1, 1841, his funeral being attended by a large procession of the working classes, members of the Mechanics Institute, &c.

BIRKS, The Rev. Thomas Rawdon, M.A. [1810—1883], was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow, and was Seatonian Prizeman in 1843-4. In the latter year he became rector of Kelshall, Herts. He is the author of "First Elements of Prophecy," "The Four Empires," "The Two Later Visions of Daniel," "Memoirs of the late Rev. E. Bickersteth, Rector of Walton," &c. &c. From 1850 to 1871 he was one of the honorary secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance, and was for five years Examining Chaplain to Dr. Villiers, Bishop of Carlisle; afterwards of Durham. From 1865 to 1877 he was Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, and took an active part in University matters. He was chosen as an Examiner for the Theological Examination in 1867 and 1868, and became a member of the Board of Theological Studies. He was elected Professor of Moral Theology, Casuistical Divinity, and Moral Philosophy at Cambridge, in succession to the Rev. F. D. Maurice, April 30, 1872.

BIRLEY, Hugh, M.P. [1817—1883], sent out to India early in life as head of a firm of East India merchants, became afterwards a partner in the cotton spinning firm of Birley & Co., and finally partner of the firm of Charles Macintosh & Co., India-rubber manufacturers. He sat in the House for Manchester, in the Conservative interest, from 1868 till his death, 1883,

BISHOP, George, F.R.S. [1784—1861], an astronomer of some eminence, was successively secretary, treasurer, and president of the Astronomical Society, in the management of which he took part for twenty-five years. In 1837 he built an observatory in his own grounds in Regent's Park, from which some important discoveries were made, notably the discovery by Mr. Hind of ten planets. Mr. Bishop was for some years a member of the Council of University College.

BISHOP, Sir Henry Rowley [1786—1855], was born in London, and studied music under Francesco Bianchi—a rather famous person in the latter part of the last, and beginning of the present century, and a most voluminous composer of works long since forgotten. When Bishop was eighteen years old he composed music to a slight piece, called "Angelina," which was performed (it is not said with what success) at Margate; and two years later he made a more ambitious effort in a ballet, performed at the Italian Opera House, entitled, "Tamerlan and Bajazet." In 1809 his first opera, "The Circassian Bride," was produced at Drury Lane with great success; but on the following night (the 24th of February) the theatre was burnt to the ground, and Bishop's music perished in the flames. Some fragments, however, were rescued, and are enough to attest the merit of the work—merit, indeed, so considerable, that the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre engaged him, almost immediately, as composer and director of the music at that establishment for a term of three years. He began work upon a subject founded on Scott's "Lady of the Lake," and entitled, "The Knight of Snowdon," giving proof of an amount of talent decidedly rare among British composers of the day. This was followed by a host of other productions from his facile pen, among which may be named "The Maniac," "The Slave," "Maid Marian," "Clari," "Native Land," "The Æthiop," "The Renegade." His connection with Covent Garden was, on the expiration of the three years at once renewed for a term of five years; and "The

Miller and his Men" was the first opera produced under the new engagement. The list of his works for that theatre is very large, no fewer than fifty dramatic pieces, all more or less successful, and all marked with traits of an original and fertile mind, being composed between 1811 and 1824. Bishop, however, wrote too rapidly and too copiously for his reputation, and injured it by slight and hasty productions, in which, abandoning that pure English style, which forms the charm of his best works, he endeavoured to imitate the foreign compositions of the day. Such was the case with his last opera, "Aladdin," written as a rival attraction to Weber's "Oberon," and, it need hardly be said, falling very flat upon the town after that delightful work. Bishop was one of the original members of the Philharmonic Society, and occasionally took his post at the conductor's desk; but it does not appear that his term of command was signalised by any very noteworthy productions. In 1816 he was seized with the strange idea of writing musical interludes or interpolations to a number of Shakspeare's plays, the first being "A Midsummer Night's Dream." In regard to this scheme Sir George Macfarren observes, that "Even the beauty of some of his introduced pieces has happily not preserved them upon the stage." In 1819 Bishop was engaged with the proprietor of Covent Garden in the production of sacred works, and in the following year he undertook the enterprise on his own account, but speedily relinquished it. He visited Dublin about this time, and was made a citizen; but he seems to have done little more noteworthy work during his career. Honours, however, fell thick upon him. In 1833 he was commissioned by the Philharmonic Society to write a work for them, and he responded by producing the sacred Cantata, "The Seventh Day." This work was well spoken of; but it is doubtful whether one amateur in a thousand of the present day has heard it, or indeed whether it will ever be heard again. In 1839 he took his degree as Bachelor of Music at Oxford, and was made Conductor of the Triennial Festival. In 1841 the University of Edinburgh elected him Professor of Music, but he held the post only two years. In 1842 he was made a Knight, and six years later Professor of Music at Oxford. From 1840 till 1848, with some breaks, he conducted the Ancient Concerts, and in 1853 composed an Ode for the installation of the Earl of Derby as Chancellor of Oxford University, receiving his degree as Doctor at the same time. He died in 1855; and a public subscription resulted in the erection of a monument over his grave at Finchley. Besides his published works, Bishop left one or two of importance, which have never seen the light, or, at least, have never been performed; such, for instance, as his Oratorio "The Fallen Angel." But it is as a song-writer that he is chiefly known to this generation; and by two or three of his songs he certainly deserves to live. "Bid me Discourse," "Should he Upbraid," "Tell Me, my Heart," will be remembered and listened to with pleasure, when his other voluminous works are forgotten. Of the first an interesting anecdote may be told:—"At a meeting of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery some years ago the question came up of buying Bishop's portrait for the Gallery. The *pros* and *cons* were urged, and it seemed that the *cons* would gain the day, when Lord Beaconsfield, who had taken no part in the discussion, suddenly looked up, and said, 'Bid me discourse.' That settled the question. The trustees merely needed reminding of the pleasure which that charming song had, no doubt, given to them in

common with thousands of amateurs, and the portrait was at once purchased." And few will deny that, although he lacked depth and earnestness, and wrote more for immediate effect than for anything higher, there was about much of his work, and especially some of his songs (where the brilliancy and spontaneity are sometimes truly remarkable) the quality and flavour of real talent. He married about the year 1830, a Miss Riviere, a student at the Royal Academy of Music, afterwards known as Madame Anna Bishop. She began, as a youthful wife of fifteen or sixteen, a distinguished career as a singer, under her husband's management of the Vauxhall concerts, and afterwards won great success on the lyric stage. She was a woman of great energy, and travelled over Europe, the United States, Australia. and South America, everywhere gaining the good opinion of the public. She died in New York in March, 1884.

BLACK, Adam [1784—1874], publisher, born at Edinburgh, was educated at the High School and University of his native city. The son of a builder who had raised himself to circumstances of affluence, Mr. Black, after serving his apprenticeship, went into business as a bookseller, and, amongst other important works, brought out the "Encyclopædia Britannica," to the recent editions of which he contributed several articles. From an early period of his career, Mr. Black took an active part in the politics of Edinburgh, and in the former part of the century boldly sided with the small band of Liberals who stood up for Burgh Reform, as the initiative to the larger measure of Parliamentary Reform, which eventually crowned their persevering labours. On the failure of the well-known firm of Constable & Co., the publication of the *Edinburgh Review* passed into his hands, and thus drew closer his relations with the Whig Party. He held many municipal offices, and was twice elected Lord Provost of the city; an office which he filled with so much satisfaction to his constituents, that they subscribed the necessary funds to have his portrait painted by Sir J. W. Gordon, to ornament the walls of the council-room. Mr. Black, who declined the honour of knighthood offered to him, was the proprietor, by purchase, of the copyright of "The Waverley Novels," and other works of Sir Walter Scott. When above seventy years of age, in 1856, Mr. Black was, on the retirement of Mr. T. B. (afterwards Lord) Macaulay, returned to the House of Commons as M.P. for Edinburgh, which he continued to represent till 1865. A member of the Independent body, Mr. Black advocated an unsectarian system of education, perfect freedom of trade, and absolute toleration in religion.

BLACK, John, at one time editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, was born in 1783 near Dunse in Berwickshire, and was the son of a labourer. He lost his parents when quite young. He was educated at the parochial school at Dunse, and was considered a remarkably clever boy. At the age of fourteen he was engaged as an errand boy in a factor's office in his native town, but left that place to go to Edinburgh, where he obtained employment as a writer's clerk. Here by means of great industry he became a good musician, an excellent Latin and Greek scholar, and proficient in several modern languages. He next went to London, where he arrived with 1½*d.* in his pocket. He had recommendations to Mr. Perry, the proprietor and editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, with whom he secured an engagement, going through the usual course of reporter, article writer, and sub-editor. On the retirement of Mr. Perry, in 1821, Mr. Black became editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, a post which he

held until 1844, during which time the paper was held in great esteem by the Liberal party. He was twice married; of his first wife little is known. His second wife was a Miss Cromeck. The habits of this couple were most peculiar. Mr. Black's rooms were so full of books that it was difficult to walk through them, and at one time the pair were obliged to creep into bed at the end, both sides being blocked up with dusty volumes of divinity and politics. Mr. Black died at Birling, Kent, in June, 1855.

BLACKALL, John, M. D. [1771—1860], was the sixth son of the Rev. Theophilus Blackall, a prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, and grandson of Offspring Blackall, D.D., Bishop of Exeter of the Bangorian controversy period, who died in 1716. He was educated at the Exeter Grammar School, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his M.D. degree in 1801. In 1797 he settled in his native city, and was chosen physician to the Devon and Exeter hospital, an office he resigned in 1801, and removed to Totnes. In 1807 he returned to Exeter, and was again elected physician to the Devon and Exeter hospital, and in 1812 was appointed physician to St. Thomas's Lunatic Asylum, near the city. Dr. Blackall was the first to discover the fact that albuminuria was a frequent accompaniment of dropsy, and he suggested that this was due to disease of the kidneys, a fact subsequently proved by Bright. His well-known work "Observations on the Nature and Cure of Dropsies," is an English medical classic which will always be read with interest. This work ran through several editions, and gained for its author a European reputation.

BLACKBURNE, The Right Hon. Francis [1782—1867], Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was the eldest son of Richard Blackburne, of Great Foot's Town, Meath, and was born at that place in 1782. He was educated first at a school in Dublin, and in 1788 entered Trinity College, in that town, where he won a scholarship. He graduated B. A. in 1803; M.A. in 1806. He was called to the Bar in 1805, and in 1822 became King's counsel. From 1823 to 1825 he was appointed judge in the counties of Limerick and Clare, under the administration of Lord Wellesley, to enforce the Insurrection Act; and in 1830 he was made Attorney-General. He remained in office under Sir Robert Peel's administration in 1834-5, but retired with his chief in 1835. On the return of the Conservative Ministry to power in 1841, he was reinstated in the office of Attorney-General; and in the following year was promoted to the office of Master of the Rolls. In 1846 he was transferred to the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench, and presided at the trials of Mr. Smith O'Brien and his associates in the rebellion of 1848. In 1852 he was promoted to the office of Lord Chancellor, and in 1856 was made Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery, which latter office he retained until the return of the Derby Ministry to power. Early in the year 1867, owing to ill-health he retired into private life.

BLACKWOOD, John, publisher. He was the third son of Mr. William Blackwood, the founder of the famous publishing house. At the death of his father in 1834 the management of the business devolved on the two elder brothers, and John was placed in the house of Messrs. Whittaker & Co., to acquire some knowledge of London business. In 1840 he opened a branch house in London. Five years later his eldest brother died, and he joined his surviving brother in Edinburgh, and from 1846 until his death edited *Blackwood's Magazine*. As an editor he was successful, and showed much insight in his choice of new writers, while

retaining a hold upon the famous men who had written for *Blackwood* in earlier days. He died Oct, 29, 1879.

BLAKENEY, The Right Hon. Sir Edward, G.C.B., G.C.H. [1778—1868], Governor of Chelsea Hospital, one of the oldest Peninsular veterans, was the son of Col. W Blakeney, of Newcastle, M.P. for Athenry, in the Irish House of Commons. He entered the army in 1794, as cornet in a dragoon regiment, saw much active service in Holland, Nova Scotia, the West Indies, at Copenhagen, &c.; in the Peninsula, taking part in the battle of Busaco, in the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, in the battles of Albuera, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, and in the expedition against New Orleans in 1814. He was with the army of occupation under Wellington in Paris, held the command of the forces in Ireland from 1832 to 1855, succeeded the late Gen. Sir Colin Halkett as Governor of Chelsea Hospital in 1856, and became a Field Marshal Nov. 9, 1862. He was Colonel of the 1st Foot, and was sworn, in 1836, a Privy Councillor.

BLAKEY, Robert, Ph.D. [1795—1878], was born at Morpeth, Northumberland. Devoting himself early in life to literature and philosophy, he published in 1829 his first regular work on "The Freedom of the Divine and Human Wills," which was favourably received and brought him into notice among abstract thinkers. It was followed in 1833 by his "History of Moral Science," which secured him the approbation of Southey, Allan Cunningham, Sir W. Hamilton, Dr. Chalmers and others. Dr. Blakey published several other volumes, among which may be mentioned "The Lives of the Primitive Fathers of the Church," and "The History of the Philosophy of Mind." For the last he received commendations from MM. Victor Cousin, Groberti, Gruyer, and many German *savants*, and a gold medal from the King of the Belgians. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, but was obliged to relinquish the position on account of ill-health. The University of Jena conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph.D. in recognition of the merit of his philosophical writings.

BLANCHARD, Jotham [1800—1840], Nova Scotian journalist, was born in New Hampshire, but at an early age was taken by his family to Truro, where they settled. He was educated at the Picton Academy, and admitted to the bar in 1821. In 1827 he established at Picton, the first newspaper published in Nova Scotia, out of Halifax; a liberal paper and the first of its kind ever published in the Lower Colonies. It was entitled "The Colonial Patriot," and had for its motto "*Pro rege, pro patria.*" Up to this time politics had been very little discussed in the Halifax papers, and to write a word condemning the conduct of those in authority was considered high treason, but Mr. Blanchard in his paper strongly urged that the public should have more control over the few in power than had hitherto been the case, and the free spirit in which he discussed this soon brought the *Colonial Patriot* into notice. The publication of "The Canadian Letter" of which Mr. Blanchard was the anonymous author, made his paper notorious. In this letter he very freely discussed the position of affairs, and was denounced as a political libeller. He entered the House of Assembly as member for Halifax in 1830.

BLANCHARD, Laman, was born at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, May 15, 1803, and was educated at St. Olave's School, Southwark. His first employment was that of reader at Cox and Baylis's (afterwards Messrs. Cox's), printing office in Great Queen Street, but in

1827 Sir Stamford Raffles and Mr. Vigors obtained for him the situation of secretary to the Zoological Society. In 1828 Mr. Blanchard published his first work, a small volume of poetry, "Lyric Offerings," and having decided to devote his life to literature, he gave up the secretaryship of the Zoological Society, and became Acting Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*, at that time directed by Dr. Croly. He afterwards edited the *True Sun* newspaper, and the *Constitutional* newspaper, and on their being given up he joined the *Courier*, which in conjunction with the *Court Journal*, he superintended for many years. He became connected with the *Examiner* in 1841, and was a constant contributor to the lighter periodicals of the day, such as the *New Monthly Magazine*, *Cruikshank's Omnibus*, which he edited, *Ainsworth's Magazine*, the *Illustrated Magazine*, &c. Mr. Blanchard, who for some time had been labouring under great depression of spirits, consequent on the death of his wife, committed suicide, Feb. 15, 1845.

BLEEK, Wilhelm H. J., Ph.D., a distinguished linguist, who was keeper of the Grey Library at Capetown. His publications are "De Nominum Generibus Linguarum Africæ Australis, Copticæ, Semiticarum aliarumque Sexualium," 8vo., Bonn, 1851; "The Languages of Mozambique: Vocabularies, drawn up from the MSS. of W. Peters and from other materials," 8vo., London, 1856; "A Comparative Grammar of the South African Languages," 8vo., London, 1862; "Reynard the Fox in South Africa; or, Hottentot Fables and Tales, chiefly translated from original MSS. in the library of Sir George Grey," 8vo., London, 1864; and "Uber den Ursprung der Sprache. Herausgegeben mit einem Vorwort von E. Haeckel," 8vo., Weimar, 1868. Mr. Bleek was specially engaged in the study of the Bushman language. He died Aug. 17, 1875.

BLENKIRON, William [1807—1871], was born in Yorkshire, and trained for a farmer, but abandoned that calling and began a manufacturing business in London, which was afterwards carried on by his eldest son. Having developed a taste for the turf, about the year 1847, he became the owner of a filly named Glance, which may be said to have laid the foundation of the great Middle Park stud. In 1852 he removed from Dalston to Middle Park. Caractacus was the first famous horse bred by Mr. Blenkiron, and the Rake, Hermit, Marksman, Léonie, Typhöeus, and Bicycle were some of the best that were sent out from Eltham. For four years Mr. Blenkiron added £1,000 to the Middle Park Plate. He was in his day the most famous of the South-country breeders of race-horses.

BLESSINGTON, The Right Hon. The Countess of [1789—1849], was the daughter of Mr. Edmund Power, of Curragheen, Waterford, and while still a mere child, being some months less than fifteen, was married to Mr. St. Leger Farmer, of Poplar Hall, Kildare, a captain in the 47th regiment. How long she was his wife and how long a widow is not known, but fourteen years afterwards she married the Earl of Blessington. The greater part of their married life was spent on the Continent, where the Countess became widely celebrated for her talents and her charm of manner. She became a widow again in 1829. Lord Byron, in his "Diaries and Letters," frequently pays tribute to Lady Blessington's intellectual and personal gifts; and his collected poems contain more than one effusion addressed to her. Lady Blessington herself gives us the substance of her intellectual intercourse with Lord Byron, in her "Conversations," and many details of her

Continental life will be found in her "Idler in Italy," and "Idler in France." Her society was courted abroad by the most distinguished persons, especially by the members of the Napoleon family, with many of whom she was on terms of intimacy. Her first published work was entitled "The Magic Lantern, or Scenes in the Metropolis," which was followed by "A Tour in the Netherlands." The rest of her works were; "The Confessions of an Elderly Lady;" "The Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman;" "The Governess," a novel; "Grace Cassidy. or the Repealers," a novel; "The Two Friends," "The Victims of Society," "Meredith," "The Lottery of Life," "The Memoirs of a Femme de Chambre," "The Belle of a Season," "Strathern," and other novels, sketches, and fragments, and innumerable magazine articles. Besides this she was the editor of illustrated works on a large scale, having had the management of the "Keepsake," and "Book of Beauty," for seven or eight years. Lady Blessington lived for fourteen years at Kensington Gore, and her house there was for all that time a great social and literary centre. She was especially intimate with Count D'Orsay [q.v.]. She died in Paris, June 4, 1849.

BLIGH, The Hon. Sir John Duncan [1798—1872], K.C.B., second son of the fourth earl of Darnley, born in 1798, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., was elected to a Fellowship at all Souls. Entering the diplomatic service, he was attaché at Vienna in 1820, and rising by successive stages, became, in 1829, Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, having been transferred thence to the Hague, as Secretary of Embassy, in 1830. Having discharged the duties of British Minister of the Hague and St. Petersburg for three years and a half, he was sent in 1835 as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Stockholm, and thence transferred to Hanover in 1838, which post he occupied till 1856, when he retired upon the usual pension, and, on his return to England, was created a K.C.B., civil division. He was D.C.L. of Oxford and a Deputy-Lieutenant for Kent.

BLISS, The Rev. Philip, [1787—1857], D.C.L., was the son of the Rev. Philip Bliss, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and in 1806 was elected to a law fellowship at St. John's College, Oxford. He obtained the office of Assistant-Librarian in the British Museum, which he held only a short time, being recalled to Oxford by Dr. Bandinel, the Bodleian librarian, and appointed Sub-Librarian. He gave up this appointment in 1824, on being elected by Convocation Registrar of the University, an office he held for nearly thirty years. In 1826 he was elected Keeper of the Archives, In 1848 the Duke of Wellington, then Chancellor, rewarded his public services with the headship of St. Mary Hall. He took orders in 1818, and was curate of Newington, Oxfordshire, for some years. Dr. Bliss edited and reprinted innumerable curious and useful books, but the work by which he is best known is his edition of Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," ("Lives of Eminent Men, Educated in, and Annals of the University of Oxford,") which appeared between the years 1814 and 1820. The last work upon which he was engaged was his "Reliquiæ Hearnianæ," Extracts from the Diaries of Thomas Hearne, which appeared in 1856.

BLOMFIELD, The Right Hon. and Right Rev. Charles James. D.D., F.R.S., &c., Lord Bishop of London, was the son of a schoolmaster at Bury St. Edmunds, and was born in that town, May 29, 1786, He received his earliest education from his father, but at the age of eight was sent to the Gram-

mar School, then under the care of the Rev. Michael Thomas Becher, where he remained ten years. In Oct. 1804 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in the next year was elected scholar of his college, and gained Sir William Browne's gold medal for the Latin Ode (subject: "The Death of the Duc d'Enghien"), and in the following year gained the same prize for the Greek Ode ("The Death of Nelson"), and was elected Craven scholar. In 1808 he took his B.A. degree as Third Wrangler and First Chancellor's Medallist; and in 1809 was elected Fellow of his college. In 1809 he was ordained deacon by Bishop Mansell of Bristol, and served his diaconate as curate of Chesterford. He was presented to the rectory of Quarrington, Lincoln, in 1810, and at the end of the same year to the rectory of Dunton, also in Lincolnshire. In 1810 he published his "Prometheus," of Æschylus, and in the following year the "Persæ," and "Septem contra Thebas." On quitting Cambridge Dr. Blomfield continued to do service to the cause of classical study in his university by editing Porson's "Adversaria," and a magazine entitled the "Museum Criticum," which was subsequently reprinted in two volumes. His editions of "Callimachus," and of five out of the seven plays of Æschylus, with copious glossaries, gained for him a high reputation on the Continent. After five years' service in his Lincolnshire parishes, he was preferred to the living of Chesterford, in the Diocese of London, and in 1815 was appointed by Dr. Howley, who then filled the See of London, one of his domestic chaplains. He was afterwards appointed to the Rectory of Bishopsgate, the richest in the diocese, and to the Archdeaconry of Colchester. On June 20, 1824, Dr. Blomfield, then thirty-eight years of age, was consecrated Bishop of Chester, and in 1828 succeeded Dr. Howley as Bishop of London. One of his earliest labours in his London diocese was to provide church accommodation for the thousands of poor people who swarmed in nearly all the larger parishes; and he lived to see more than 200 additional churches built, most of which owed much to his own exertions. He was also mainly instrumental in establishing the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund, out of which so many Colonial sees have been founded. Dr. Blomfield's last years were greatly disturbed by questions affecting the doctrines of the Church, especially the Gorham case, and the rubrical controversy, in all of which he was compelled to take an active part. While on a visit to Her Majesty at Osborne, in 1847, the Bishop had a slight attack of paralysis, caused by slipping on the polished floors of one of the rooms. A second attack soon followed from which he never quite recovered. In 1856 an Act of Parliament was passed, enabling him to resign his see, on an allowance of £5000 a-year, together with the use of the palace at Fulham for life. He died at the palace about a year afterwards, August 5, 1857. He left the reputation of a scholar and a gentleman, though of a somewhat imperious kind. He was a wit and a Churchman—for those days, rather a High Churchman. He was twice married. One of his sons is the present Bishop of Colchester.

BLOOMFIELD (Baron), The Right Hon. Benjamin Bloomfield, of Oakhampton and Redwood, Tipperary [1768—1846], G.C.B. and G.C.H., was the only son of John Bloomfield, Esq., of Newport, Tipperary, and was born in 1768. He entered the Army at an early age, attaining the rank of captain in 1794. In 1806 he was appointed gentleman attendant on the Prince of Wales (George IV.), who soon advanced him to the post of Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal. He was knighted in 1815, and two years

later appointed Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, Keeper of the Privy Purse and Private Secretary to the Prince, and sworn a Privy Councillor. In 1822, having been for five years the Prince's confidential adviser, he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary on a mission to the King of Sweden, and made a G.C.B. He was raised to the rank of a Baron, in the peerage of Ireland, with the title of Lord Bloomfield, in 1825. He became Lieutenant-Colonel 1806; Colonel by brevet, 1812; Colonel Commandant, 1813; Major-General, 1814; and Lieutenant-General in 1830. He was the founder of the regimental schools for children of soldiers belonging to the Ordnance Corps. He resigned his command in the army a few months before his death, after a connection with it extending over sixty-five years,

BLOOMFIELD (Lord), The Right Hon. John Arthur Douglas, G. C. B.. [1802—1879] son of the first Lord Bloomfield, who for many years held a high position in the diplomatic service; was born November 12, 1802. He entered the diplomatic service in 1818, and rising by successive steps of promotion, was appointed, in 1844, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg, was transferred thence in the same capacity to Berlin in 1851, and discharged the duties of his post there with great judgment and tact until, in Aug. 1860, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna. He held the latter appointment till July, 1871, when he was succeeded by Sir Andrew Buchanan. Lord Bloomfield was made a C.B. April 27, 1848, a K.C.B. March 1, 1851, a G.C.B. Sept. 3, 1858, a Privy Councillor Dec. 17, 1860; and a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Bloomfield of Ciamhalltha, in the county of Tipperary, July 29, 1871.

BLORE, Edward, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., was born in Derbyshire, Sept. 13, 1789, and was the eldest son of Thomas Blore, F.S.A., well known as the historian of the county of Rutland. Before Mr. Blore was twenty he had executed the drawings for the illustrations of the "History of Rutland," and during the next few years was engaged by Mr. Surtees, of Mainsforth, to make the drawings for the architectural plates in the "History and Antiquities of Durham," and by Mr. Britton to make the sketches of York and Peterborough, in his series of the "English Cathedrals." He was employed by Sir Walter Scott to make the designs for the exterior of the new house at Abbotsford. Mr. Blore was one of the first to revive the taste for Gothic architecture, which had languished since the Reformation; but his influence was neither so strong nor so pure as that of Pugin, the real founder of the Gothic revival. He died in London, Sept. 4, 1879.

BLUNT, Rev. John James, B.D., was born at Newcastle-under-Lyme in 1794, and was privately educated by his father, the Rev. John Blunt, M.A. He was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1812; elected the first Bell Scholar in 1813, and gained the prize for the Latin ode in 1814. In 1816 he obtained a Fellowship, and the first Member's prize for a Latin essay in 1817. In 1818 he was appointed one of the Travelling Bachelors, and visited Italy and Sicily. The result of this journey he published in 1821, under the title of "Vestiges of Ancient Manners and Customs discoverable in Modern Italy and Sicily." He contributed several articles to the *Quarterly Review*, and his "Sketch of the Reformation of the Church of England," by which his name is still remembered, reached its fifteenth edition. In 1834 Mr. Blunt was presented by his college to the

rectory of Great Oakley in Essex, which he held till his election in 1839 to the Lady Margaret's Professorship of Divinity. Mr. Blunt died at Cambridge, June 17, 1855.

BOADEN, James, a once popular dramatic author, was the son of William Boaden, who was for many years in the Russia trade. He was brought to London when quite young, and after receiving a good business education, was placed in the counting-house of Alderman Perchard. He early became attached to literature and the drama, and on the establishment of the *Oracle* newspaper by Mr. John Bell, assisted that gentleman in the conduct and management of it. In 1794 Mr. Boaden's "Fontainville Forest" was produced at Covent Garden with great success, his next performance being a tragedy called "The Secret Tribunal," acted also at Covent Garden, 1795. His other contributions to the stage were—the "Italian Monk," from Mrs. Radcliffe's "Confessional of the Black Penitents;" the "Cambro-Britons;" the "Voice of Nature," from the French of Caignez; the "Maid of Bristol;" and "Aurelio and Miranda," from Lewis's romance of "The Monk." When the Shakespeare forgeries first came before the public, Mr. Boaden believed them to be genuine, but careful examination proving them to be spurious, he wrote his "Letter to George Steevens," stating the grounds of his disbelief, and clearly pointing out the forgery. Mr. Boaden wrote memoirs of Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, and Mrs. Inchbald, and two novels, "The Man of Two Lives," and "The Doom of Giallo," which with "An Inquiry into the Authenticity of the various pictures and prints of Shakespeare," and an able tract "On the Sonnets of Shakespeare," complete the list of his publications. He died February 16, 1839.

BODKIN, Sir William Henry [1791—1874], born at Islington, Aug. 4, 1791, received his education at the Islington Academy; was called to the bar 1824; appointed Recorder of Dover 1832; sat as M.P. for Rochester 1841-47, and was appointed Assistant Judge for Middlesex, 1859. He received the honour of knighthood in 1867. For many years he was counsel to the Treasury, and vice-president of the Society of Arts; one of the council of the Art Union of London, and chairman of the Metropolitan Assessment Sessions. He was author of some publications on the Poor Law and of the statute by which irremovable poor were made chargeable to the common fund of unions. Sir William's Act was passed for one year only, but has been continued and extended, and is, in fact, the foundation of the present system.

BOHN, Henry George [1795—1884], bookseller and publisher, of York Street, Covent Garden, was born of German parentage, and was engaged in the book trade before any living publisher, even Mr. Murray, was born. He was German traveller to his father in 1815, and was attending an auction sale at Leipsic while the battle of Waterloo was being fought. He retired from active business in 1865, when he sold the "Libraries" to the present publishers of them, Messrs. George Bell & Sons. This stock when sold realized nearly 100,000*l*. After his retirement he lived at Twickenham, and occupied himself in gardening, and in adding to his large collection of works of art. After his death his pictures and miniatures, together with a valuable assembly of fine art books were sold by Messrs. Christie. In 1841 he published his "Guinea Catalogue" of second-hand books, an enormous undertaking which was, however, outstripped later by the catalogues of Mr. Quaritch. He was author, besides, of a "Handbook of Games," a "Hand-

book of Geography," &c., and edited "Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual," the "Bibliotheca Parriana," and "Addison's Works." He was an active member of the Society of Antiquaries. He greatly assisted Mr. Beckford and the Duke of Hamilton in the collection of the treasures of their libraries. He contributed a "Life of Shakespeare" to the publications of the Philobiblion Society.

BOLDEN, Samuel Edward, was educated as a solicitor, and together with Stephenson, Locke, Booth of Liverpool, and others took an active part in promoting railways. In concert with John Swift, the solicitor, Thomas Brassey, the contractor, and Joseph Locke, the engineer, he took a prominent part in carrying out the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, opened in 1846. It now forms part of the London and North-Western Railway, and yields to the original shareholders nearly twelve per cent. To many Mr. Bolden was better known as a most successful breeder of shorthorn cattle. The son of Mr. John Bolden, of Hyming, North Lancashire, a well-known breeder, he began to collect a herd in 1845. On his father's death he amalgamated both herds at Springfield Hall, Lancaster, and was the first breeder to realize four figures for a single animal. He sold his herd in 1862, but continued to the last to take an interest in Shorthorns, and was always regarded as one of the soundest judges. He was for many years an active magistrate of North Lancashire. He died March 22, 1880.

BOLLAND, Sir William, Knight, M.A., late one of the Barons of the Exchequer, was educated at Reading School under Dr. Valpy, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1796, in which year he obtained the Seatonian prize for his poem on "The Epiphany." In 1801 he was called to the Bar; admitted one of the four common pleaders of the City of London 1804; and elected Recorder of Reading in 1817, which office he held until appointed Baron of the Exchequer in 1829. He was one of the original members of the Roxburghe Club, which indeed was suggested at a dinner party at his house, June 4, 1812, shortly after the sale of the Duke of Roxburghe's library; and his name often occurs in Dr. Dibdin's bibliographical works as an ardent collector of early printed books. He was the Hortensius of Dr. Dibdin's "Bibliomania." In 1814 he presented the members of the Roxburghe Club with their first reprint; this was Lord Surrey's poetical version of the Second Book of the Æneid, the first specimen of blank verse in our language. He died at his residence, Hyde Park Terrace, in his 68th year, May 14, 1840.

BONOMI, Joseph, *Egyptologist.* He was born in London in 1796, his father, who had at one time been architect to St. Peter's in Rome, having settled in this country. He became a student at the Royal Academy, and gained two silver medals. In 1824 he went to Egypt with Mr. Robert Hay, and remained in the East fifteen years, spending most of that time in studying and drawing the hieroglyphics. In 1842 he revisited Egypt as artist to the expedition sent out by the King of Prussia, and headed by Dr. Lepsius. In 1853 he assisted Mr. Owen Jones in decorating the Egyptian Courts at the Crystal Palace. His life was chiefly passed in helping others in their researches, but he wrote and published a book entitled "Nineveh and its Palaces." In 1861 he was appointed Curator of the Soane Museum, and held that office till he died, April 3, 1878. A pencil sketch of Dr. Livingstone, drawn by him in 1857, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

BOOTH, The Rev. James, LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S. [1814—1878], the

eldest son of John Booth, of Lava, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained high honours. In 1840 he made his first contribution to mathematical science, by the publication of his "New Method of Tangential Co-ordinates." He was elected an F.R.S. in 1846, and in 1851 published his treatise "On the Application of the Theory of Elliptic Integrals to the Investigation of the Rotatory Motion of Bodies." He also contributed to the *Philosophical Magazine*, and other mathematical journals, many papers, several of which were translated into foreign languages. In 1846 he published a pamphlet entitled "Examination the province of the State," in which he advocated those principles of competitive examination, afterwards adopted by the Government and the universities, in the Civil Service and middle-class examinations. He was made chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts in 1856, and in 1857 annotated and conducted through the press the Prince Consort's "Speeches and Addresses," known as the Society of Arts' edition. In 1859 the Royal Astronomical Society presented him to the living of Stone, near Aylesbury. He is the author of several sermons and addresses on various occasions.

BOOTHBY, Lady, better known under the name of Mrs. Nisbett, was the daughter of Frederick Hayes Macnamara, who held a commission in the Fifty-second Regiment during the Peninsular War, and was in the disastrous retreat to Corunna. He was a dissipated man of broken fortunes, and his daughter's youth was not passed under very favourable auspices. Her dramatic talents were precociously developed and put to profit, and for a time she acted as a juvenile theatrical wonder, under the name of Miss Mordaunt. She was an agreeable actress, and maintained a good position in the large metropolitan theatres till Jan., 1831, when she quitted the stage to become the wife of John Alexander Nisbett, of the First Life Guards. She was early left a widow, and having no fortune, was obliged to return to the stage, which she did in Oct., 1832, when she re-appeared at Drury Lane. Her greatest dramatic success was made in "The Love Chase," which was produced at the Haymarket, Oct. 9, 1837, and ran for nearly a hundred successive nights. She again retired from the stage to become the wife of Sir William Boothby, who died two years after, leaving his widow very scantily provided for, and she returned to the stage, though only for a short time. She died at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Jan. 16, 1858, aged 45.

BORLAND, Dr. James [1776—1863], Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, was born about the year 1776. He served in Flanders with the Duke of York in 1793; at St. Domingo from 1794 to 1798, and in 1799 accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby to the Helder, where his attention to the Russian Auxiliary Force attracted the attention of the Russian Government, and he was offered the highest military medical rank in their army. In 1805 he was engaged in London arranging and establishing the existing system of regimental hospitals, was soon after made Inspector-General, and volunteered for the Walcheren Expedition. In 1810 he was appointed head of the Medical Department in the Mediterranean, a post which he filled for six years. He received many foreign honours, and held the post of Physician Extraordinary to the Duke of Kent.

BORRER, William, F.R.S., F.L.S. [1781—1862], botanist, was the eldest son of William Borrer, Esq., of Parkyns Manor, Hurstpierpont. In his day he is said to have had no equal in his extensive and accurate knowledge of the

plants of these islands. His chief work, which he wrote in conjunction with Mr. Dawson Turner, is entitled "An Attempt at a History of British Lichens," and appeared in 1839. He was a constant contributor to the botanical magazines of his day, and during his life there was hardly a book written on the subject that did not owe something to his assistance.

BORROW, GEORGE, [1803—1881], of Cornish extraction, born at East Dereham, Norfolk, in 1803, the son of an officer in the army, was educated at the Norwich and several other grammar schools in England, and spent about two years at the High School in Edinburgh. In 1818 he was articled to a solicitor in Norwich, but soon quitted the legal profession and devoted his attention to philology and other branches of literature, including several modern languages. From some gipsies who encamped on a heath near Norwich he acquired a knowledge of their tongue, which, though broken and scanty, exhibits marks of high antiquity. Quitting Norwich, and abandoning the law on his father's death, he came to London, and worked for the publishers; but his health failing, he lived for some years a life of wandering and adventure. In 1833 he entered the service of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was sent into Russia. At St. Petersburg he edited the New Testament in Mandchu, or Chinese Tartar language, and a book called "Targum," consisting of metrical translations from thirty languages. He paid two visits to Spain as agent of the Bible Society, and was twice imprisoned in that country for endeavouring to circulate the Scriptures. Whilst in Spain he mixed much with the Caloré, or Zincali, called by the Spaniards Gitanos, or Gipsies, whose language he found to be much the same as that of the English Romany. At Madrid he edited the New Testament in Spanish, and translated St. Luke's Gospel into the language of the Zincali. Leaving the service of the Bible Society, he returned to England in 1839. In 1841 he published the "Zincali," or an account of the Gipsies in Spain, with a vocabulary of their language, which he showed to be closely connected with the Sanscrit. This work obtained a wide celebrity on the Continent, and drew attention to the gipsies and their history. In 1842 he published "The Bible in Spain," a work which received a warm eulogium from the late Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons. In 1844 he wandered among the gipsies of Hungary, Wallachia, and Turkey, gathering up the words of their respective dialects of the Romany, and making a collection of their songs. "Lavengro," containing some account of his early life and adventures, was published in 1851; "The Romany Rye," a sequel, in 1857; "Wild Wales," in 1862; and "Romano Lavo-Lil: Word-Book of the Romany, or, English Gipsy Language," in 1874. Mr. Borrow contributed both in prose and verse to periodical literature.

BOSWORTH, THE REV. JOSEPH, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. [1790—1876], was educated at Repton Grammar School, graduated at Aberdeen as M.A. and LL.D., and received the honorary degree of Ph. D. at Leyden in 1831. He studied at Cambridge, taking his D.D. degree in 1839. Before his election as Professor of Anglo-Saxon in Oxford, he was incorporated as a member of Christ Church in 1857. He was ordained deacon in 1814, and held several livings in England. These he resigned, and was British Chaplain at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, from 1829 to 1841. In 1858 he was appointed to the rectory of Water Stratford, near Buckingham. He was the author of numerous educational works, among which may be mentioned, "The Elements of

Anglo-Saxon Grammar," "A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language," "The Origin of the Danish Language," "The Essentials of Anglo-Saxon Grammar," &c., &c. At his death he left a large sum of money to endow the Anglo-Saxon Professorship at Oxford.

BOTFIELD, THOMAS, F.R.S., original member of the Geological Society, &c., was born at Dawley, Feb. 14, 1762, and having received his education at the endowed school of Cleobury Mortimer, was sent at an early age to Earl's Ditton, to superintend the collieries on the Clee Hill. His attention was constantly directed to practical improvements, and he obtained a patent for "A Method of Constructing an Iron or Metal Roof for Houses," in 1809, and another for "Improvements in Making Iron, or in the Method or Methods of Smelting or Making of Iron," in 1828. This latter patent embodied the principle of employing gas or heated air in the blast of furnaces, which has since been extensively adopted in the iron works of Scotland and South Wales. He died at Hopton Court, Shropshire, Jan. 17, 1843.

BOTFIELD, BERIAH [1807—1863], was the eldest son of Beriah Botfield, Esq., of Norton Hall, Northampton (a member of the ancient family of Boteville, or Botevyle, of which the Marquis of Bath is the head). He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, and is the author of "A Tour in Scotland," 1829; "Notes on the Cathedral Libraries of England," 1849; and of a collection of the "Prefaces of the First Editions of the Classics," 1861. His name was well known as a member of most of the learned societies of London, and he received the honour of being nominated a Chevalier of the Order of Albert of Saxony, and a Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium. He represented Ludlow in the Conservative interest from 1841 to 1847, and was rechosen at the general elections of 1857 and 1859.

BOUCHETTE, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOSEPH [1774—1841], Canadian Surveyor and Topographer, was a son of Commodore Bouchette, an officer in the Provincial navy, and a native of Canada. He entered the Provincial navy in 1791, was appointed Deputy Surveyor-General in 1803, and Surveyor-General of Lower Canada in 1804. He went to England in 1815, to superintend the publication of his topographical maps, &c. While in England he was appointed Surveyor-General to establish the boundary between His Majesty's possessions in America and the United States, for which he made numerous plans and reports which were submitted to the board at Boston, and were received with approval. These plans claimed the whole extent of country north of Mars Hill ridge of highlands, as the legitimate boundary between that part of the British possessions and the territory of the United States. For his work, "A Topographical description of the Province of Lower Canada, with remarks upon Upper Canada, and on the relative connection of both provinces with the United States of America, 1815," Colonel Bouchette was made a member of the Society of Arts and Sciences, London, and was presented with their "Gold Isis Medal." In 1831 he published a second and more elaborate work, called "The British Dominions in North America, a Topographical and Statistical Description, &c."

BOURKE, SIR RICHARD, K.C.B., Colonel of the 64th regiment, and magistrate of the county and city of Limerick, was born in Dublin, May 4, 1777. He entered the army in 1798, and in the following year served with his regiment in Holland at the Helder, where he was severely wounded in both jaws, after having taken part in the

actions of Aug. 27, Sept. 10 and 19, and Oct. 2 and 6. On his recovery, he was placed on the staff in England, and was for a short time Superintendent at the Military College at Marlow. In 1806, he was appointed Quartermaster-General in South America, and was present at the actions of the 19th and 20th of Jan., 1807, at the siege and storming of Montevideo, and in the expedition against Buenos Ayres. He also served in the Peninsula in 1809, 1812, 1813, and 1814. In 1825 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern District of the Cape of Good Hope, which post he filled till Nov. 1829. In 1834 he was appointed Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. He was made a K.C.B. in 1835, in acknowledgment of his services, and returned home in 1837, when he obtained the colonelcy of the 64th regiment. He was made Lieutenant-General in 1837, and General in 1851. In 1829, in conjunction with Earl Fitzwilliam, he edited "The Correspondence of Edmund Burke," for in spite of the different spelling of their names, General Bourke claimed relationship with the great orator. He died at Thornfield, near Limerick, Aug. 13, 1855.

BOURNE, Rt. Hon. William Sturges [1769—1845], was the only son of the Rev. John Sturges, LL.D., Prebendary of Winchester, and chancellor of that diocese, and assumed the name of Bourne on succeeding to the property of his uncle, Francis Bourne, in 1803. He was educated at a private school at Winchester, where he became acquainted with Canning, whose devoted adherent and friend he remained throughout his life. When Canning left for Eton, Mr. Sturges went to Winchester College, where he remained till 1786, when he entered at Christ Church, Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1793, and for some time practised in the Court of King's Bench, and on the Western Circuit. He was returned to Parliament for Hastings in 1798, and in 1801 was offered by the Duke of Portland the post of Under Secretary for the Home Department, which, however, he declined. On Mr. Pitt's last accession to power, he appointed Mr. Sturges Bourne Joint Secretary to the Treasury, where he remained till Pitt's death in 1806 broke up the Ministry. He became a Lord of the Treasury in 1807, Privy Councillor in 1814, and Secretary of State for the Home Department under Canning, in 1827. He retired from office in 1828, retaining only the appointment of Lord Warden of the New Forest, which he had received from the King in 1827.

BOVILL, The Right Hon. Sir William [1814—1873], Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was called to the bar in 1841, having previously practised as a special pleader. Sir William, who soon obtained a very extensive practice, and was made a Queen's Counsel and a Bencher of the Middle Temple in 1855, was first returned to Parliament in March, 1857, for the borough of Guildford, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the Bench in Nov., 1866. Sir William, who was a magistrate for the county of Surrey, was appointed Solicitor-General under Lord Derby's administration in July, 1866, and upon the retirement of Lord Chief Justice Erle, in November of that year, succeeded him as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He was made a Privy Councillor Dec. 28, 1866.

BOWLBY, Thomas William [1817—1860], was the son of an officer in the Royal Artillery. He was educated for the legal profession, and was for some years a partner in the legal firm of Laurence and Crowdy in the City. He gave up practice on succeeding to a considerable fortune; but having lost much of it in speculations, he took to journalism, and during the

Continental troubles of 1848 was sent to Berlin as the *Times* Special Correspondent. He joined the expedition to China in the same capacity: and, sailing with Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, shared with them in the wreck of the *Malabar*, and the subsequent hardships and triumphs of the expedition. His accounts of the occurrences of the war attracted great attention. On this expedition Mr. Bowlby, with Mr. Lock, Mr. Parkes, and Captain Brabazon, were taken prisoners by the Chinese, and subjected by them to the most horrible cruelties, of which Mr. Bowlby died, in the neighbourhood of Pekin, Sept. 22, 1860.

BOWLES, General Sir George, G.C.B. [1787—1876], the second son of William Bowles, Esq., received his commission as Ensign of the Coldstream Guards in 1804; served in the north of Germany 1805-6, under Lord Cathcart; was present at the siege and capture of Copenhagen in 1807; and served in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814, excepting the winters of 1810-11. He also took part in the battles of Quatre Bras, and Waterloo, and the capture of Paris, He acted as Military Secretary to the Duke of Richmond in Canada from 1818 to 1820; was in the West Indies as Deputy-Adjutant-General from 1820 to 1825, and from 1837 to 1843 was stationed in Canada, being in command af the Lower Province during the rebellion of 1838. He was Master of the Household to the Queen from 1845 to 1851, on retiring from which office he was appointed Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and K.C.B. He became Colonel of the 1st West India Regiment in 1855; attained the rank of General 1862; and was created G.C.B. 1873.

BOWLES, William Lisle, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury. The poems of Bowles are now chiefly remembered as the source of Coleridge's inspiration; and those who turn to-day to the much-praised sonnets which Coleridge declared did "his heart more good than all the other books he ever read, excepting his Bible," and which Hallam and Wilson praise in no less measured terms, will find in their pensive amenity little charm. Bowles was born in 1762 at King's Sutton, where his father was vicar. He was educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Oxford, and published his chief work, "Sonnets," in 1798. He took holy orders, and became Curate of Donhead St. Andrew's, and later Vicar of Bremhill, both in Wiltshire. In 1818 he was Chaplain to the Prince Regent, and in 1828 was elected Canon Residentiary of Salisbury. In 1807 he had published his much-discussed edition of "Pope," and was the author of "The Life of Bishop Ken." In later life he resigned the living of Bremhill, and went to live in Salisbury Close, where he died April 7, 1850.

BOWLEY, Robert Kanzow [1813—1870], deserves mention among the musicians of this work on account of the enthusiastic interest with which he threw himself into all musical matters during nearly forty years. He was the son of a bootmaker, at Charing Cross, and was originally intended for his father's trade, and did, indeed, carry on the business for some time. He was associated as a boy with the choristers of Westminster Abbey, and gained his earliest knowledge of music there, afterwards joining, and eventually becoming conductor of, "The Benevolent Society of Musical Amateurs." In 1834 he was placed on the committee to organise and carry out the "Amateur Musical Festival" at Exeter Hall. In the same year he was elected to the Sacred Harmonic Society, which had just been formed, and soon afterwards he was chosen a member of the committee. Three years later he was appointed Librarian—a post which he held for

seventeen years, that is, until 1854, and then he was made Treasurer. He invented, organised, and carried to a triumphant issue those grand performances, the Handel Festivals. These, though held at the Crystal Palace, have always been under the management of the Sacred Harmonic Society, which, with the experience and resources at its disposal, has ever been the backbone of the undertakings. Great credit, therefore, is due to Bowley for using his influence in so large and legitimate a manner, not only as an officer of the Sacred Harmonic Society, but with ever increased effect (as regards these festivals, at least) as General Manager of the Crystal Palace, to which post he was appointed in 1858.

BOWRING, Sir John, LL.D., F.R.S. [1792—1872], was born at Exeter, and became early in life the political pupil of Jeremy Bentham, whose principles he maintained in the *Westminster Review*, of which he was for some years the editor, and after whose death he published a collection of his works in twenty-three volumes, accompanied by a biography. He distinguished himself by his knowledge of European literature, and published several versions of songs and other productions from the Russian, Servian, Polish, Magyar, Danish, German, Swedish, Frisian, Dutch, Esthonian, Spanish, Portuguese, Icelandic, and other languages, besides many volumes of hymns, original poems, and other works. For his two volumes of "Russian Anthology" he received a diamond ring from Alexander I., and for his works on Holland, some of which were translated into Dutch, a gold medal from the King of the Netherlands, and received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Groningen. He acted at various times as commercial commissioner from this country to France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, the States of the German Customs' Union, and the Levant, his reports on our commercial relations with those countries having been laid before Parliament. He sat in Parliament as member for the Kilmarnock Burghs from 1835 to 1837, and for Bolton from 1841 to 1849. He received a handsome service of plate from the Manxmen for the services he had rendered by obtaining an Act of Parliament for their emancipation from feudal tyranny, and from the Maltese for his advocacy as their unofficial representative in the House of Commons. Aided by the Prince Consort he obtained, after a discussion in the House of Commons, the issue of the florin, which was the first step towards the introduction of the decimal divisions into our currency. In 1849 he was appointed British Consul at Canton and Superintendent of Trade in China, where he was subsequently a plenipotentiary. He was knighted in 1854. He received numerous foreign orders, was an F.R.S., and an honorary member of many of the literary societies of Europe. In 1855 he went on a special mission to Siam, and on his return published "The Kingdom and People of Siam." He retired on a pension in 1859.

BOWYER, Sir George, 7th Bart. [1811—1883], was called to the bar in 1839, was created an honorary M.A. at Oxford in the same year, and was made D.C.L. in 1843. He was M.P. for Dundalk from 1852 till 1868, and in 1874 was returned for the county of Wexford, which he represented till 1880. In 1850 he became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and in the autumn of that year took an active part in defending "Papal Agression," on which subject he published the pamphlet, "The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the New Heirarchy." He was also the author of several legal works, among which may be mentioned "A Dissertation on the Statutes of the Italian Cities," "Commentaries on the

Constitutional Law of England," "Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law," "Commentaries on Universal Public Law," and "Readings before the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple." He had two baronetcies, one which had been conferred on Mr. William Bowyer who represented Berks in the first two parliaments after the Restoration, and the other from his grandfather, a naval admiral, who was created a Bart. in 1794 for his gallant conduct in Lord Howe's action of the 1st June in that year. Sir George was a Knight of Malta, and G.C. of the Pontifical Order of St. Gregory and the Constantinian Order of St George.

BOXALL, Sir William, R.A., F.R.S., born at Oxford in 1800, entered as a student at the Royal Academy in 1819, but was not the pupil of any particular artist, He exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1829 his "Milton's Reconciliation with his Wife," his "Cordelia" in 1830, and "Hope" in 1838. He designed several illustrations for the Waverley Novels. After a visit to Rome in 1833, he turned his attention to portrait-painting, to which branch of art he devoted himself. He was elected A.R.A. in 1851, and in 1863 was admitted to the full honours of the Academy, at which he was a constant exhibitor. On the death of Sir Charles Eastlake, in 1865, he was appointed Director of the National Gallery. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, March 24, 1871. In consequence of ill-health he retired from the post of Director of the National Gallery in Feb. 1874. He was an honorary member of the Academy of San Fernando at Madrid. He died Dec. 6, 1879, There is a portrait by him of Copley Fielding in the National Portrait Gallery. He exhibited 104 paintings in London.

BOYD, Archibald, Dean of Exeter, was born in Londonderry and educated there, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.A. in 1834. He was ordained by the Bishop of Raphoe in 1829; was perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Cheltenham, from 1842 to 1859, and Vicar of Paddington from 1859 to 1867. From 1857 to 1867 he was an Hon. Canon of Gloucester Cathedral, and in the latter year, upon the resignation of Viscount Midleton, he was appointed Dean of Exeter. He had been for thirty years a voluminous writer on religious subjects, some of his works being used as text books in the lists supplied by bishops' examining chaplains; but his literary activity almost ceased upon his attaining to his new dignity. He died at the Deanery, Exeter, July 11, 1883, in his eighty-eighth year.

BOYLE, The Right Hon. Sir Courtenay, K.C.H. [1770—1844], Vice-Admiral of the Red, and F.R.S., was the third son of Edmund the seventh Earl, and was born in 1770. He entered the navy in 1781, and having gained his Lieutenancy in 1793, was appointed Commander in 1795, when he accompanied Commodore Payne to bring over H.R.H. the Princess Caroline of Brunswick from Cuxhaven. On May 20, 1800, while on his way in the *Cormorant* with despatches from Lord Keith to Sir W. Sydney Smith containing the ratification of the Treaty of El Arish, he was wrecked off Damietta, and contrary to the usages of war kept in close confinement for nearly three months. On regaining his liberty he joined Sir Sydney Smith at Cyprus, from which place he went to Minorca, where a court-martial entirely acquitted him of all blame in the loss of the *Cormorant*. Having served under Nelson in the Mediterranean he returned to England in 1805. In 1832 he was nominated a K.C.H., and in 1841 Vice-Admiral of the Red.

BOYS, The Rev. Thomas, M.A., [1792—1880], son of Rear-Admiral

Thomas Boys, of Kent, was born at Sandwich, Kent. He was educated at Tonbridge Grammar School, and became an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1809 (B.A. 1813, M.A. 1817). On leaving college he entered the army, and was attached to the Military Chest in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington in 1813; was made Cashier to the Military Chest at Bordeaux in 1814; and was present at the battle of Toulouse, where he was wounded in three places. The Peninsular Medal was awarded to Mr. Boys, who quitted the army, and prepared himself to enter the church. He was ordained deacon in 1816, and priest in 1822, becoming Incumbent (and afterwards Vicar), of the new parish of Holy Trinity, Hoxton, London, on the 22nd Feb. 1848. Mr. Boys was the author of numerous works, chiefly theological, and he was, perhaps, best known by a translation of the Bible from the original Hebrew and Greek into Portuguese. For this work his scholarly acquirements specially fitted him, he having taught Jews Hebrew at the College, Hackney, from 1830 to 1832, and acted as Professor of Hebrew at the Missionary College, Islington, in 1836, where, among other works, he revised "Diodati's Italian Bible" and also the "Arabic Bible." In addition to the "Portuguese Bible," his principal works are "Tactica Sacra," on Bible Parallelism; "Key to the Book of Psalms" (on ditto); "A Word for the Church," in reply to the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel (1849); "The Suppressed Evidence," in reply to the same; "Commentary on the New Testament for Family Reading;" together with a large number of pamphlets, sermons, tracts, and contributions to periodicals, the latter including, "My Peninsular Medal," a serial which appeared in *Blackwood*, from Nov. 1849 to July 1850.

BRABAZON-BRABAZON, Captain Luke [1834—1860], was the eldest son of Major Brabazon, 15th Hussars, of Brabazon Park, Mayo. Captain Brabazon was esteemed one of the most promising officers of the British Army. He was the author of a small work, "Soldiers and their Science," which showed his knowledge of the art of war, and the great research he had brought to bear upon the subject. In the second Chinese War (1860) he was sent out as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and up to the time when he volunteered to accompany Mr. Loch back to the Chinese lines, was looked to by the heads of the expedition, both French and English, as one of the most valuable officers of the staff. It was in this war that he was taken prisoner, with Mr. Loch, Mr. Parkes, and others, and subjected to such horrible cruelties that he died of them at the early age of twenty-six.

BRADY, The Right Hon. Maziere [1796—1871], second son of the late F. T. Brady, Esq., of Willow Park, co. Dublin (great-grandson of Dr. Nicholas Brady, joint-author, with Dr. Tate, of the new metrical version of the Psalms of David), was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1819 he was called to the Irish Bar, and soon afterwards commenced practice; in 1833 he was appointed one of the commissioners to conduct an inquiry under Government into the Irish municipal corporations; in 1837 he succeeded Mr. Justice Ball as Solicitor-General for Ireland, and in 1839 became Attorney-General. In 1840 he was promoted to the post of Chief Baron of the Exchequer (Ireland), and was advanced to the Irish Chancellorship in 1846. He retired with the Liberal party in Feb., 1852, but was reappointed in 1853, and having been out of office during Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, was reappointed in June, 1859, and retired in 1866, on the resignation of Lord

Russell. Mr. Brady was Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland.

BRAHAM, John [1774—1856], perhaps the most famous English singer of this century. He was born in London, and was, as his name shows, of Jewish extraction, and of parentage so humble that, at a tender age, he is said to have been little better than a street-Arab. By some means he appears to have attracted the notice of Leoni, a well-known singer of that day, and made his first appearance, at thirteen years old, at Covent Garden for the benefit of his master. Even then he had attained, doubtless by being brought up in the grand old Italian method, a degree of fluency and skill which many adult vocalists of this day cannot reach. He sang Arne's extremely florid air "The Soldier tired of War's Alarms." Three months later he made another appearance, at the Royalty Theatre in Wellclose Square, again choosing Arne's song. The records of that day describe him as Master *Abram* and Master *Abraham*, and prophesy great things of him. After the breaking of his voice, he took to teaching the piano, and, on reaching manhood migrated to Bath, where in 1794, he again made his appearance as a singer, and found a master, kind and appreciative, in Signor Rauzzini. After this he sang under Storace at Drury Lane, and then at the Italian Opera. Braham was, however, either naturally wise or was shrewd enough to profit by good advice. He, therefore, declined to be content with the comfortable but, perhaps, second-rate position he had already attained, and determined to study in Italy. He visited Florence first, then Milan, and finally Genoa, perfecting himself at the last-named city in the theory of composition. In 1801, when Braham was twenty-seven, he appeared again at Covent Garden. His success was tremendous. Such was his power over the public that they tolerated his composing the music of his own part, no matter what the opera in which he sang; but it is right to say that, although such music was invariably popular, Braham relinquished the plan after some years. There is no doubt, however, that he was a popular singer first, and an artist afterwards. No singer of the present day, would, for instance, stand up at one of our great provincial festivals to sing Luther's Hymn, "Great God, what do I see and hear," with a trumpet obbligato written for the occasion. This Braham did in York Minster, and vastly pleased the groundlings. He also refused the tender and exquisite melody (now given by the clarinet in the overture alone) which Weber assigned to Sir Huon in "Oberon," and insisted on a battle-song being written. This, though a fine enough song in its way, is as a daub of blatant colour on a canvas of delicate and harmonious tints. It is difficult to decide how we, of this day, should have liked Braham. Henry F. Chorley, who must have heard him at or about his prime, says that in many ways Sims Reeves is the very best of all English tenors, and it has been remarked by one who often heard Braham that there was a certain roughness, not to say harshness, in his voice, which prevented that organ being considered perfect. Then again, although Braham was greatest of all in oratorio, he could make nothing of "The enemy said"—an air in which other tenors, Sims Reeves especially, have electrified audiences, and used to leave it alone. On the other hand there is no doubt he had declamatory power, and that of truly terrible intensity; for it has been said by one who, from his place in the orchestra, was well qualified to see and judge, that often and often, when Braham was singing "Thou shalt break them," he has seen ladies shrink back into

their seats, apparently in bodily fear at the singer's extraordinary dramatic passion. In simple or pathetic music, also, he was unrivalled, and in opera he had hardly a superior. Braham was extremely popular in private life, being a well-informed and most amusing companion. Towards the close of his life he was engaged in some unfortunate speculations, one being the building of St. James's Theatre, and lost very heavily. His daughter inherited, as is well-known, her father's genius, though in a line different from his. She became Countess Waldegrave, and for a long number of years was a political power in London and one of the brightest ornaments of the social world. Braham, after several final appearances, retired into private life and died in 1856. His compositions are of no serious value—a few popular songs and duets; but his fame as a singer,—one of the very few who have had the divine fire—is likely to live a long time yet.

BRAIDWOOD, James [1801—1861], Superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, was born in Edinburgh, and was originally a joiner by trade. He was appointed Superintendent of the London Fire Brigade on its establishment in 1833, and distinguished himself by his organization of the force, and by the judgment and intrepidity with which he directed its operations when called into action. His death, which occurred at the great fire in Tooley Street, near London Bridge, June 22, 1861, caused a great sensation, and his funeral assumed the character of a public ceremonial.

BRANDE, William Thomas, [1788—1866], an eminent chemist, was the grandson of a physician to King George III., who came over with his son from Hanover to settle in this country, where the latter also became a medical attendant to that monarch. He was born in 1788, in Arlington Street, London. He was educated first at a private school at Kensington, and afterwards at Westminster, which he left in 1802. In 1803 he was sent to Hanover, but returning to England on Bonaparte's threatened invasion, he entered as a pupil at St. George's Hospital, where he attended the medical lectures, and worked hard in the dissecting-room. He communicated occasional papers to *Nicholson's Journal*, and in 1805 he drew up a short account of some experiments on guaiacum, which were read before the Royal Society, and published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1806. In 1808 he made a chemical examination of the calculi in the Hunterian Museum, and in the winter of the same year he delivered a course of lectures on pharmaceutical chemistry at Dr. Hooper's medical theatre in Cork Street. He afterwards joined the newly-established Medical School in Windmill Street, and thus became fairly embarked as a teacher and demonstrator of chemistry. In 1809 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1813 he received the Copley medal; three years afterwards, on the resignation of Dr. Wollaston, he was elected Senior Secretary of the Royal Society, an office which he held till 1826. In 1812 Sir H. Davy recommended him as his successor to the Professorship of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, to which office, after a probationary course, he was elected in June, 1813. The chemical classes of St. George's Hospital and of the Windmill Street Medical School were soon afterwards transferred to the Royal Institution, so that, in addition to the weekly lectures in the theatre of the Institution, Mr. Brande gave an extended course of lectures and demonstrations in the laboratory of that establishment, Mr. Faraday being associated with him from and after 1820. Mr. Brande now devoted himself en-

tirely to lecturing and chemical pursuits. Having, in 1812, been requested to report upon the laboratories belonging to the Society of Apothecaries in London, he was shortly afterwards appointed Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica to that Corporation; and in 1851 he became Master of the Company. He edited, conjointly with Mr. Faraday, the *Quarterly Journal of Science and Arts* from its commencement in 1816 to 1836. In 1825 he was appointed to the office of Superintendent of the Die Department in the Royal Mint, and was also intrusted with the supervision of the machinery of that establishment. In 1836 he was named one of the original Fellows of the University of London, and a member of the Senate of that body; and in 1846 he became one of their Examiners, an office which he resigned in 1858. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a member of several other British and foreign societies, and was created an honorary D.C.L. at Oxford in 1853. He was the author of "Outlines of Geology," and of a "Dictionary of Pharmacy and Materia Medica;" and in 1842 he undertook the editorship of the "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art." But the most important work he published was his "Manual of Chemistry," which contained a faithful digest of the facts and discoveries of the science up to the date of publication, and a detailed exposition of its fundamental principles and laws. It passed through several editions, and has been translated into French, German, and Italian.

BRASSEY, Thomas [1805—1870], civil engineer, the son of Mr. John Brassey, of Buerton, near Aldford, in Cheshire, was educated at Chester till the age of sixteen, when he was articled to Mr. Lawton, a land surveyor and agent, who afterwards took him into partnership, and established him as the head of a branch business at Birkenhead. He received his first railway contract in 1834, the Penkridge Viaduct, between Stafford and Wolverhampton, on the completion of which he was engaged by Mr. Locke to help him on the London and Southampton Railway. From that time Mr. Locke always tried to secure Mr. Brassey's co-operation in all his large undertakings. In 1847 Mr. Brassey constructed the Great Northern Railway, one of his most important enterprises, and on the completion of which a subscription of £2,000 was raised, with which sum full-length portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Brassey were painted and presented to them, besides a handsome silver-gilt shield, which was exhibited in the Exhibition of 1851. From 1850 to 1853 he was engaged in building railways in Italy, the chief of which were the Turin and Novara Railways, the Turin and Susa, the Buffalora Extension Railway, &c. He was next engaged, in conjunction with Messrs. Betts and Peto, in the contract for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, which was begun in 1852, Mr. Robert Stephenson being consulting engineer to the company, and Mr. Alexander Ross the company's engineer for the whole undertaking. Among his other works may be mentioned the Crimean Railway, 1854, in conjunction with Messrs. Betts and Peto, the Victoria Docks, London, the East London Railway, Danish railways, the Argentine Railway, for which he was chief engineer, Moldavian railways, Indian railways, &c., &c. The last contract upon which he was engaged was the Wolverhampton and Walsall Railway. Mr. Brassey accumulated enormous wealth, and was said to have died worth some £7,000,000. His eldest son, Sir Thomas Brassey, is now (1885) Secretary to the Navy. [See "Life and Labours of Mr. Brassey," by Sir Arthur Helps, 1872.]

BRAY, Anna Eliza Kempe, afterwards Mrs. Bray, was born on Christmas Day, 1790, and was the daughter of Mr. John Kempe, of an ancient family. She was of a naturally artistic temperament, had a turn for the stage, and took to painting. In 1818 she married Charles Stothard, the artist, son of Thomas Stothard, R.A. Three years later he was killed by a fall from a ladder, and his wife never entirely recovered from this terrible bereavement. With the help of her brother she edited Stothard's unfinished "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain," and in 1823 published his memoirs. About this time she met the Rev. E. A. Bray, vicar of Tavistock, whom she afterwards married. In 1826 she published her first book, "De Foix," followed in 1828 by "The White Hoods," and in 1829 by "The Protestant." She afterwards wrote a series of novels founded on local traditions:—"Fitz of Fitzford," "Warleigh," and "Trelawny of Trelawne." In 1836 she published "The Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy," then "The Trials of the Heart," and many other works. In 1851 she published her most enduring work, the "Life of Thomas Stothard." In 1857 she became a second time a widow, and removed to London. After that date she published "The Good St. Louis and his Times," "The Revolt of the Cevennes," "Hartland Forest," "Joan of Arc," and "Rose-teague." She died Jan. 17, 1883. Her valuable collection of C. Stothard's original drawings for the "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain" she bequeathed to the British Museum.

BRAYBROOKE (Third Baron), Richard Griffin [1783—1858], editor of the "Diary and Correspondence of Pepys," was the son of Richard Aldworth Neville, the second Baron, and was born in 1783. He was educated at Eton and at Christchurch. He sat in Parliament successively for Thirsk, Saltash, Buckingham, and Berkshire, which last he reprepresented till he succeeded to the peerage in 1825. In politics he was a Liberal till after the passing of the Reform Bill, when he joined the Conservative party. Besides "Pepys' Diary," he edited "The Life and Correspondence of Jane, Lady Cornwallis," and wrote the "History of Audley End and Saffron Walden," which appeared in 1835.

BRAYBROOKE (Fourth Baron), Richard Cornwallis Neville, patron and hereditary visitor of Magdalene College, Cambridge, Vice-Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the county of Essex, High Steward of Wokingham, Berks, Vice-President of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and one of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, was born March 17, 1820, and was educated at Eton. He early showed taste for literary and antiquarian pursuits, which doubtless received a strong impulse from his father, the editor of the "Diary and Correspondence of Pepys," and author of the "History of Audley End." Lord Braybrooke at one time held a commission in the army, but was compelled to retire from the service on account of ill-health. He was author of "Antiqua Explorata," and several other antiquarian works, embodying his researches into the archæology of the eastern counties. He died at Audley End, Feb. 22, 1861.

BREWER, The Rev. John Sherren, M.A. [1810—1879], Professor of English Literature in King's College, London, and Preacher at the Rolls Chapel, born in 1810, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, taking first-class honours in classics. From 1841 till 1877, he was Professor of English Literature in King's College, London. In 1876 he was collated to the rectory of Toppesfield, near Halstead, Essex. Mr. Brewer was a very learned historian, es-

pecially as regards the Tudor period of English history, of which his knowledge was unrivalled. He was the editor of "Fuller's Church History," published by the University of Oxford; of "Field on the Church;" of an edition of the "Nicomachean Ethics" of Aristotle, with English notes, which was for some time used as a text-book at Oxford; above all, of "The Calendars of State Papers, relating to the reign of Henry VIII.," published by the Master of the Rolls; and of other works in the same series. In November, 1870, he was elected an honorary Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. He published "The Athanasian Origin of the Athanasian Creed" in 1872; and, in collaboration with Mr. William Bullen, edited the "Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts, preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth" 1874. Mr. Brewer, who was a strict Conservative, was also a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly Review*.

BREWSTER, The Right Hon. Abraham, [1796—1874], son of the late W. B. Brewster, Esq., of the County of Wicklow, was born in 1796. Having received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the Irish bar in 1819, and obtained a silk gown in 1835. Having been legal adviser to several lords-lieutenant in succession, he was Solicitor-General for Ireland from Feb. to June, 1846, and appointed Attorney-General and sworn member of the Privy Council in 1853. He retired in 1855. On the resignation of Lord Chancellor Blackburne, in March, 1867, he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

BREWSTER, Sir David, F.R.S., &c. [1781—1868], experimental philosopher and public writer, was born at Jedburgh, and educated at the Edinburgh University for the Church. In 1807 he unsuccessfully contested the Mathematical Chair at St. Andrews, and was made an LL.D. of the Aberdeen University, and M.A. of Cambridge. In 1808 he undertook the editorship of the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia" (which was finished in 1830); and was elected an F.R.S. of Edinburgh. He invented the polyzonal lens for lighthouses in 1811, and later the kaleidoscope and lenticular stereoscope. Having devoted much time to the study of optics, in 1813 he published "a Treatise on new Philosophical Instruments;" in 1815 received the Copley medal from the Royal Society for one of his discoveries in optical science, and was soon after admitted a Fellow of that body. He was elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France in 1825, and received the same honour from the Royal Academies of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark. In 1831 he proposed the meeting at York, which led to the establishment of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and received the decoration of the Hanoverian Guelphic order. He was knighted by William IV. in 1832. In 1850 he was elected President of the British Association, and in 1860 Principal of the Edinburgh University. He married a daughter of Macpherson, the translator of "Ossian's Poems." Among his works may be mentioned, "Depolarisation of Light," 1813; "Optics," 1831; Lives of Euler, Newton, and Galileo; "Letters on Natural Magic," 1831; "More Worlds than One," 1854, &c., &c.

BRIGGS, Henry Perronet, R.A. He was born at Walworth in 1791, and was of an old Norwich family. He entered the Academy schools in 1811, and in 1813 went to Cambridge, where he painted a number of portraits, and in the following year was, for the first time, an exhibitor in the Academy. In 1818 he painted a historical composition, "Lord Wake of Cattingham," followed by a number of paintings from history and romance, among them George III. presenting the

sword to Earl Howe on board the *Queen Charlotte*, which was exhibited in 1827, and was purchased for Greenwich Hospital. In 1825 he was elected as associate, and member in 1832, and from that time devoted himself chiefly to portrait painting. He died in Bruton Street, Jan. 18, 1844. He exhibited 153 paintings. His portrait of John Adams is in the National Portrait Gallery.

BRIGHT, Henry [1814—1873], a painter of some eminence (in oil and water-colour), was born at Saxmundham, in Suffolk, and after a career of more than twenty years in London, where he became the friend of Turner, David Cox, Samuel Prout, and other well-known artists, was obliged by ill-health to retire to Ipswich, where he died. By a scarcely legitimate extension of the term, he is now commonly classed with the Norwich School, and his pictures are often shown in exhibitions with those of Crome, Vincent, the Cotmans, &c.

BRIGHT, Richard, M.D. [1789—1858], was educated at the Edinburgh University, where he studied general science under Dugald Stewart, Playfair, and Leslie. Coming to London he took up his residence at Guy's, where he remained for two years, after which he returned to Edinburgh to complete his studies, and graduated in 1813. In the following year he started on a lengthened Continental tour, and on his homeward journey arrived at Brussels about a fortnight after the battle of Waterloo, and passed through the hospitals there. In 1816 he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and soon after was elected assistant physician to the London Fever Hospital. In 1820 he established himself in Bloomsbury Square, and in 1824 was appointed a physician to Guy's Hospital, where he lectured on botany, materia medica, the theory and practice of physic, &c. It was at the hospital that he worked towards making those discoveries in renal disease ("Bright's Disease") which immortalised his name, and elucidated the relation between that disease and dropsy. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1832; was Gulstonian Lecturer in 1833, Lumleian Lecturer in 1837, Censor in 1836-39, and Consiliarius, 1838-43. In 1837 he was appointed physician extraordinary to the Queen. His great work "Reports of Medical Cases, selected with a view to illustrate the Symptoms and Cure of Diseases, by a reference to Morbid Anatomy," appeared in two vols., 1827-31. The first volume contains the chief facts and inferences on which his great discovery in renal pathology was based. "Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System" appeared in 1831.

BRISBANE, General Sir Thomas Macdougall, G.C.B., G.C.H., &c., was born July 23, 1773. He entered the army in 1789 as Ensign in the 38th Infantry, stationed in Ireland, where he became acquainted with the Duke of Wellington, then a lieutenant in a cavalry regiment. In 1793 Captain Brisbane took part in all the affairs of the Flanders Campaign, from St. Amand to Nimeguen, and in 1796 he served in the West Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercromby. In 1810 he was appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Staff at Canterbury, which he held till he obtained command of a brigade under the Duke of Wellington, whom he joined at Coimbra in 1812, and under whom he served during the remainder of the Peninsular War. At the battle of the Nive he highly distinguished himself, and for his bravery received the thanks of Parliament. In 1821, on the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Thomas was appointed Governor of New South Wales, where he remained four years. He improved the condition of the con-

victs, substituting useful labour for the treadmill, and giving them tickets of leave for good conduct. He established an observatory at Parramatta, where he is said to have fixed the positions of and catalogued 7,385 stars, hitherto scarcely known to astronomers. For his work, "The Brisbane Catalogue of Stars," he received the Copley Medal from the Royal Society, and the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. On his return from Australia, he established an astronomical and magnetic observatory at Makerstoun, and published three large volumes of observations in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh." He was created a baronet in 1836, and gazetted G.C.B., and in 1841 was made a General in the army. On the death of Sir Walter Scott he was also elected President of the Royal Society, Edinburgh. He founded two gold medals as rewards for scientific merit, one for the Royal Society and the other for the Society of Arts. He died at his residence, Brisbane House, Largs, Ayrshire, Jan. 28, 1860. The capital of the colony of Queensland is named after him.

BRITTON, John, F.S.A. [1771—1857], was the son of humble parents, and began life as cellarman at a tavern. Being intelligent and fond of reading he next found employment in a printing office. In 1799 he accepted an engagement at three guineas a week to write, recite, and sing at a theatre in Panton Street, Haymarket, and about the same time began some drawings of architectural antiquities, which were exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1799, 1800, and 1801. He then undertook, with Mr. Brayley, "The Beauties of Wiltshire" and "The Beauties of England and Wales," which were followed by interesting works on the Cathedrals of Norwich, Winchester, York, Lichfield, Oxford, Canterbury, Wells, and Exeter. His chief works were: in 1802, a series of articles on British topography for Rees's "Encyclopædia;" in 1805, "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain;" in 1814, his best known work, "Cathedral Antiquities of England"; in 1825, in conjunction with Augustus Pugin, "The Architectural Antiquities of Normandy"; and in 1829, a "Dictionary of Architecture and Archæology of the Middle Ages." From 1845 he had been writing his autobiography, which he had nearly completed at the time of his death.

BROADHEAD, William, whose name recalls "the reign of terror" in Sheffield, died at that place, March 13, 1879, of softening of the brain. He had been for years secretary of the Sawgrinders' Union, in connection with which a great many outrages had been committed, and in 1867, when a Royal Commission was sent to investigate the case of the man Fearnehough, whose house had been blown up with gunpowder, Broadhead was called as one of the witnesses, when he made one of the most astonishing confessions ever heard. He confessed that, in order to punish offences against trade rules—he had employed men to blow up the premises of a man named Linley and to murder him; had employed men to shoot John Helliwell and Elisha Parker; had blown up the premises of Messrs. Wheatman and Smith, of Mr. Joseph Wilson, of Mr. Reany, of Joseph Helliwell, and other people; and had written threatening letters, and instigated a series of cases of "rattening" (*i.e.*, stealing or spoiling tools). He had probably spent £150, which he had taken from the funds of the Union, for the commission of these acts. Broadhead received a certificate of indemnity from the Commissioners, and, though the public in general never forgave him, he was regarded till his death with by no means

unanimous disapproval in Sheffield, or among the "advanced" trades-unionists throughout the country.

BROCKEDON, William, Figure Painter. He was born at Totnes, Oct. 13, 1787. For some years he carried on his father's business of watch making, and did not enter the Academy school until 1809. In 1818 he gained a premium of £100 from the British Institution for his picture, "The Resurrection of the Widow's Son," and, encouraged by this success, painted large historical subjects for some years. In 1821-22 he visited Italy, and after his return painted smaller canvases, and more saleable subjects. Between 1828-30 he published "Illustrations of the passes of the Alps," "Journals of Excursions in the Alps," and afterwards edited sundry other books of travel. He devoted his later years more to science than art, and patented various inventions. He was the Founder of the Graphic Society, a F.R.S., and a member of the Academy of Florence and Rome. He died in London, Aug. 29, 1854. A more detailed account of his life can be found in the "Transactions of the Devonshire Association," vol. ix., p. 243. He exhibited sixty-five pictures.

BRODERIP, William John, Metropolitan Police Magistrate, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.S., was a native of Bristol, where his father was a doctor. He was a member of Oriel College, Oxford, and was called to the bar in 1817. By his able editing of some volumes of law reports and other works, he came under the notice of Sir Robert Peel, who appointed him one of the metropolitan magistrates, an office he filled for thirty-four years. Mr. Broderip was devoted to the study of natural history, and was especially eminent in zoology. He was one of the founders of the Zoological Club, of the Zoological Society, of the *Zoological Journal*, and of the Zoological Gardens. He wrote numerous papers in the society's Transactions, undertook the department of zoology in the *Penny Cyclopædia*, and contributed some excellent articles to the *Quarterly Review* on subjects connected with natural history. He died in 1859.

BRODIE, Sir Benjamin Collins, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S. [1783—1862], one of the first practical surgeons of his day, was a younger son of the Rev. P. B. Brodie, Rector of Winterslow near Salisbury, at which place he was born. His father, an accomplished scholar, educated him almost entirely himself, and he never went to any school, but at the age of 18 was sent to study anatomy at the Hunterian School in Great Windmill Street, where Abernethy was at that time a lecturer. In 1803 he became a pupil of Sir Everard Home at St. George's Hospital, was made a member of the College in 1805, and he assisted Mr. Wilson as Demonstrator of Anatomy till 1809, when he was associated with him as lecturer on that subject. In 1809, at the age of 25, he was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, and had the principal charge of Sir Everard Home's patients at that institution, as well as for some years those of Mr. Gunning, absent with the Duke of Wellington's army in Spain. He was probably the first to introduce Clinical Lectures in London, and, though at first untrained in his delivery, his lectures were always popular with students, who felt that they were the result always of his own observations, and not merely obtained from books. His papers on the "Influence of the Brain on the Action of the Heart, and the Generation of Animal Heat," and on the "Effects of Certain Vegetable Poisons," and others that he had communicated to the Royal Society, gained for him the high and coveted distinction of the Copley medal in 1811, he being at that time only 28 years of age. In 1822 he was elected full Surgeon of

St. George's, and gave lectures on Surgery to a large class till 1830, when his increasing practice obliged him to relinquish all but clinical lectures. From 1819 to 1823 he was Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1832, on the death of Sir Everard Home, he was appointed Serjeant-Surgeon to William IV., and was made a Baronet by patent dated Aug. 21, 1834. When the Queen ascended the throne she retained him in the same office. From his own College he received all the honours which that institution had in its power to bestow upon him, having been elected a Professor, a member of the Council of the Court of Examiners, Hunterian Orator, and finally, in 1844, President. In 1858 he was elected President of the Royal Society, he being the first surgeon upon whom that dignity was conferred. He resigned the Presidency of the Royal Society in 1861, and in 1862 his seat in the Council of the College of Surgeons, and from that time devoted himself to the practice of his profession. The last two years of his life were darkened by the failure of his sight, but to the last he remained comparatively cheerful, and his conversation was found to be as instructive and entertaining as ever. He was a frequent visitor at Holland House, where he became acquainted with Allen, Sydney Smith, Samuel Rogers and others of note in the literary world. Among his numerous literary works may be mentioned: "Pathological and Surgical Observations on the Diseases of the Joints," "Lectures on Diseases of the Urinary Organs," "Psychological Inquiries," &c., &c.

BRODIE, Sir Benjamin Collins, 2nd Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S. [1817—1880], Professor of Chemistry at Oxford, son of the above, was born in London, and educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839. He proceeded M.A. in 1842, and was created an Hon. D.C.L. on his retirement from the professorship in 1872. In 1845 he went to Giessen, and at Liebig's suggestion carried out analyses of certain waxes obtained by Gundlach by feeding bees on different kinds of sugar. These experiments he continued on his return to England, and the result of his researches he contributed to the "Philosophical Transactions." In 1850 he received the Royal medal. In 1851 he became Secretary of the Chemical Society of London, and Lecturer at the Royal Institution. He was appointed Waynflete Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford, a position which enabled him to throw all his influence into forcing the recognition of chemical science as a proper object of academic training. He was President of the Chemical Society in 1859 and 1860, and contributed various papers to its "Journal."

BROKE, Sir Philip Bowes Vere, Bart., K.C.B., Rear-Admiral of the Red, was the eldest son of Philip Bowes Broke, of Nacton, Suffolk, and was born Sept. 9, 1776. He entered the navy as a midshipman, June 25, 1792, and, as third lieutenant of the *Southampton* frigate, was present at the defeat of the Spanish Fleet by Sir John Jervis, Feb. 14th, 1797. He was appointed commander in Jan. 1799, and post captain Feb. 14th, 1801. On the declaration of war against Great Britain made by the United States, June 18, 1812, Captain Broke was sent with a squadron to blockade the enemy's ports, and was on active service during the remainder of the year. He commanded the *Shannon* in her famous fight with the United States ship *Chesapeake*, June 1, 1813, where he greatly distinguished himself, and in which he nearly lost his life, being set upon by three Americans, one of whom delivered a blow with the butt-end of a musket, which bared his skull and nearly

stunned him; the man was just preparing for a fresh attack, when he was despatched by a marine with his bayonet. In Nov. following, Captain Broke was made a baronet of Great Britain, "in consideration of the distinguished zeal, courage, and intrepidity displayed by him in his brilliant action with the *Chesapeake*," besides which he was presented with a piece of plate, value 100 guineas, by the underwriters of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, as an acknowledgment for recapturing and preserving some of their most valuable vessels; and the freedom of the City, with a sword worth 100 guineas, was voted to him by the Court of Common Council of London. The inhabitants of the county of Suffolk raised a subscription of £730 to purchase a piece of plate for him, and the "Free and Easy Club" at Ipswich also subscribed 100 guineas for the purchase of a silver cup. In 1815 he was nominated K.C.B. He died at Broke Hall, Suffolk, aged 64, Jan. 2, 1841.

BROMLEY, Valentine Walter. He came of an artistic family, and was born in London Feb. 14, 1848. He was the pupil of his father, and at the age of nineteen was elected an associate of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and soon afterwards of the British Artists. When Lord Dunraven went to America, Bromley accompanied him, and painted about twenty large pictures of prairie life for that nobleman, whose book "The Great Divide," he also illustrated. He was also on the staff of the *Illustrated London News*, and exhibited five paintings in the Academy, and twenty-seven in Suffolk Street. He died after a few days' illness at Harpenden, April 30th, 1877.

BRONTË, Anne. The youngest and least gifted of the Brontë sisters, was born in 1819. She published "Agnes Grey" at the same time that her sisters brought out "Jane Eyre" and "Wuthering Heights," and a year later produced the painful story, "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall." She died at Scarborough, May, 1849.

BRONTË, Charlotte, was the third daughter of the Rev. Patrick Brontë, and was born at Thornton in Yorkshire, April 21st, 1816. In Feb. 1820, the family removed to Haworth, where in Sept. 1821, Mrs. Brontë died, leaving seven children, the eldest not eight years old. Mr. Brontë saw little of his children, who, deprived of all companions of their own age, passed a strange but probably happy life, writing and acting plays and stories, and idealizing the heroes of current history, which they studied in the newspapers. In July, 1824, Maria and Elizabeth, and later in the same year, Charlotte and Emily were sent to the newly opened clergy school at Cowan's Bridge, immortalized in "Jane Eyre" as Lowood. In the spring of 1825, gentle Maria—The Helen Burns of Lowood—died, and in the summer Elizabeth died also; nevertheless Charlotte and Emily returned after the summer holidays, but were removed later in the year. The ensuing years passed quietly at Haworth, till in Jan. 1831, Charlotte was sent to school at Roe Head; there she passed one happy year, and made some lifelong friends, and thither she returned as a teacher in 1835. After three years her health gave way, and she returned to Haworth, but in the spring of 1839 went out as a governess. She did not retain her situation long, and in 1841 made the experiment again, but the result proved to her how little she was fitted for such a life, and she and her sisters turned their thoughts towards keeping a school together. For this career they were not as yet sufficiently educated, and early in 1842 she and Emily put themselves to school with Madame Héyer in the Rue d'Isabelle, Brussels. The life that she lived there will always be, to the outside world, the life of

Lucy Snowe in "Villette." In 1844 she returned to Haworth, but the school scheme had to be postponed, for the unhappy and dissipated Patrick Branwell Brontë had returned to hide his disgrace at home, and the roof which sheltered him could cover no fitting schoolhouse for young girls. In the spring of 1846, the three sisters, under the pseudonym of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell, published a small volume of poems at their own expense. The book—which is now worth a very high price—attracted no public attention, and was barely noticed by the reviewers; but undaunted by this failure, the three sisters each prepared a prose tale for publication. The three stories first tried their fate together, but after much discouragement the sisters were forced to send them forth separately. At last "Wuthering Heights" and "Agnes Grey" were accepted on terms somewhat impoverishing to the authors, but Charlotte's effort "The Professor" remained in MS. until after her death. While it was going its round of the publishers, the brave-hearted woman was nursing her sick father and writing "Jane Eyre," which was accepted by Messrs. Smith and Elder, and published Oct. 16th, 1847. It at once achieved a decided success. So soon as "Jane Eyre" was completed, Charlotte Brontë began writing "Shirley." She had nearly completed the second volume, when on Sept. 24th, 1848, Branwell died. Emily, who dearly loved her erring brother, never overcame her grief, and died on Dec. 19th of the same year. Anne, always delicate and ailing, became more and more feeble; in May she was taken to Scarborough for change of air, and there on May 28th, she passed peacefully and quietly away. In June Charlotte returned to her desolate and mournful home, and in the early autumn completed "Shirley," which was published in Oct. of that year. In Nov. she went to London, to visit at the house of Mr. Smith, her publisher, and there met Thackeray, Miss Martineau, and others of the great literary society of London. It was in the following August, while visiting Sir Kay and Lady Shuttleworth, that she first met her friend and biographer, Mrs. Gaskell. In Nov., 1852, she finished "Villette"; of the merit of this novel, written in solitude and sorrow, she was so diffident, that she could not bear to hear it mentioned, and wished it to be published without her name. It was brought out in 1853, and at once pronounced to be her masterpiece. In Jan., 1854, she became engaged to her father's curate, the Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls, who had long cherished an attachment for her, and on June 29th they were married, and the new made wife looked forward to a life of peaceful happiness. But the seeds of decay were in her constitution, and on March 1, 1855, she died at Haworth parsonage, where so much of her life had been passed. She was buried in the family vault in Haworth Church. Her "Life" has been written by Mrs. Gaskell. Mr. Swinburne also has published a "Note on Charlotte Brontë," and Mr. T. Wemyss Reed a "Monograph" on her.

BRONTË, Emily Jane. She was born at Thornton, in Yorkshire, Dec. 29, 1818, and was the fourth daughter of the Rev. Patrick Brontë. Her life was even less eventful than that of her sister Charlotte, and was passed almost entirely at Haworth, whither her father removed when she was two years old. As "Ellis Bell" she joined her sisters in 1846 in the publication of a small volume of poems, of which the finest were from her hand, and in the following year published "Wuthering Heights," which now ranks as an unquestionable work of genius, though a grim and painful one. But at the time

of publication the best that was said of it was that it was a crude and early effort, by the author of "Jane Eyre," and when on Dec. 19, 1848, Emily Brontë died, her genius was scarcely recognised out of her own home. Her Life, by Miss A. Mary F. Robinson, forms one volume of the "Eminent Women Series."

BRONTË, Patrick. He was born at Ahaderg, co. Down, on St. Patrick's Day, 1777, being the son of a peasant farmer named Hugh Prunty. He was very intelligent and precocious; at sixteen he opened a school; and at twenty-one, after acting as tutor to the children of the Rev. Mr. Tighe, the clergyman of the parish, he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge. He never visited his native land again, and changed his name to the Greek-sounding Brontë, shortened from the old Irish appellation, Bronterre. He took orders, married (in 1812) Miss Maria Branwell, and became the father of the famous Brontë family, to whose strange development his morbid and austere character no doubt contributed. He died at Haworth, June 7, 1861, aged 84, having survived all his seven children.

BROOKE, Lieut.-General Sir Arthur, K.C.B., the third son of Francis Brooke, an officer in the army, entered the service in 1792 as an ensign in the 44th Foot. He obtained a lieutenancy in 1793, and in 1795 a company in the 44th Foot. He served under the Duke of York on the Continent, 1794, and went to the West Indies under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in 1795, being present at the reduction of St. Lucie in 1796. He next went to Egypt, and was in the actions of the 13th and 21st March, 1801. He received a lieutenant-colonelcy in his regiment June 15, 1804, and from that year to 1808 served in Malta, Sicily, and Spain. He received the brevet of colonel in 1813. At the battle of Bladensberg in 1814, his brigade turned both flanks of the American army, for which he was publicly thanked by the Major-General, and particularly mentioned by him in his despatch to Lord Bathurst. In 1819 he received the brevet of Major-General, and became Military Governor of Yarmouth, and a C.B. He was made Lieutenant-General in 1837, and died in July, 1843.

BROOKE, Gustavus Vaughan [1818—1866], actor, was born in Dublin and educated at Edgeworth's Town school, then conducted by a brother of Miss Edgeworth, the novelist. He was originally intended for the bar, but gave it up, and became an actor. After playing very successfully at Dublin, Limerick, Londonderry, Glasgow and Edinburgh, he obtained an engagement in London, where he appeared for the first time at the Victoria Theatre. He played at the Olympic in 1848, and in 1850 sailed for New York, where he appeared as Othello, and achieved a great success. He returned to London in 1853, and after a very successful tour in the provinces and in Ireland, again visited America, extending his journey to California and Australia.

BROOKE, Sir James [1803—1868], Rajah of Sarawak in the island of Borneo, and Governor of Labuan, was born at Coombe Grove, near Bath, in 1803. He entered the service of the East India Company, and went out to India about 1825. He had hardly arrived at his post when he was despatched to take part in the Burmese war; and being dangerously wounded in an engagement near Rungpore, was compelled to return home in 1826. After his recovery he travelled on the Continent before returning to India, and circumstances led to his soon after leaving the service. He left India for China in 1830, and during his passage among the islands of the Indian Archipelago, conceived his great

project of rescuing the inhabitants from barbarism, and civilizing them. Having on the death of his father succeeded to a large property, he employed part of it in equipping the yacht *Royalist*, in which, in 1838, he sailed from the Thames on his expedition. Arrived at Borneo he found the Rajah Muda Hassim, uncle of the reigning Sultan, attempting to subdue a rebellion in the province of Sarawak, and at once offered to aid him. With his crew and some Javanese who had joined them, Mr. Brooke very quickly defeated the insurgents, and for his services was made Rajah of Sarawak. He spent the next five years in reforming the local government, framing new laws, and in suppressing piracy and slavery. He acted with such vigour in suppressing piracy, that people in England accused him of wholesale butchery, and very grave charges were brought against him by Mr. Joseph Hume and other members in the House of Commons, especially with regard to his accepting large sums of so-called "head money," which was money awarded by the English Government to those who had taken part in the expeditions against pirates. To vindicate himself Sir James came to England, and the matter being referred to a Royal Commission at Singapore, the charges against him were declared "not-proven." He was made Governor of Labuan in 1847, created K.C.B., and made D.C.L. of Oxford. In 1868 he came again to England, where he remained for three years, during which time he was smitten with paralysis, and a public subscription was raised for him, with which an estate in Devonshire was bought and presented to him. He twice revisited Sarawak, having on each occasion to suppress an insurrection. The last few years of his life he spent on his Devonshire estate. at Burrator, where he died, June 11, 1868.

BROOKS, Charles Shirley [1815—1874], author, was born in 1815. Originally intended for the profession of the law, he went through the usual studies, and passed a distinguished examination before the incorporated Law Society. Having a preference for literature, Mr. Brooks applied himself to dramatic composition and journalism and met with success, which decided his subsequent career. He produced a series of dramas at the Haymarket, Lyceum, and Olympic theatres, the best of which are "Our New Governess," an amusing two-act comedy, instinct with fun and character, and which has frequently been revived; "Honours and Tricks," a three-act comedy of wit and intrigue; and "The Creole," a drama of strong interest, based on a story of slavery in Mauritius. Mr. Brooks became the writer of the Parliamentary summary for the *Morning Chronicle*, and occupied a seat in the reporters' gallery in the House of Commons for five sessions. During the intervals of this engagement he visited Russia, Syria, and Egypt, as the special commissioner despatched by the *Chronicle* in the prosecution of its inquiries into foreign as well as British "Labour and the Poor." His letters appeared in that journal, and some were reprinted under the title of "The Russians of the South." Mr. Brooks wrote several novels, the best known being "Aspen Court," "The Gordian Knot," "The Silver Cord," and "Sooner or Later." He acquired considerable reputation as a lecturer, and long contributed political and social articles to the *Illustrated London News*. He was for many years one of the most diligent contributors to *Punch*, and on the death of Mr. Mark Lemon, in 1870, became the editor of that periodical, which position he held for some years.

BROTHERTON, Joseph, for nearly a quarter of a century M.P.

for Salford, had been a successful cotton and silk manufacturer, having retired from business after making a small fortune. He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Salford as its first member in 1832. He was a consistent and firm advocate of Liberal opinions, taking a keen interest in all progressive measures, especially those of a benevolent or educational character. He made strenuous efforts to shorten the sittings of the Commons after midnight. Mr. Brotherton was Chairman of the Private Bills Committee. Though representing a manufacturing constituency, he was a warm advocate, with Lord Ashley (afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury) and Mr. Fielden, of the Ten Hours' Bill, and was accustomed to bring arguments in its favour from his own career. He died suddenly whilst travelling in an omnibus from his residence, Rosehill, Pendleton, into Manchester, Jan. 7, 1856.

BROUGHAM, Henry, Lord Chancellor of England, Baron Brougham and Vaux, the eldest son of Mr. Henry Brougham of Brougham in Westmoreland, and Scales Hall in Cumberland, was born in Edinburgh, Sept. 19, 1779, and was educated at Edinburgh High School and University. His mental power developed early; when only sixteen he wrote a paper containing a series of experiments and observations on the inflections, reflections, and colours of light; this paper he sent to the Royal Society, in whose Transactions it was printed, as were also a second series of experiments sent by him in the following year, and in 1798 "General Theorems, chiefly Porisms in the Higher Geometry." These papers excited considerable interest in the scientific world, although the extreme youth of their author does not seem to have been known. While still very young he quitted Edinburgh, and made a tour in Northern Europe, and before the close of the century was called to the Scottish bar. He was in these early days much addicted to literature; on the establishment of the *Edinburgh Review* in 1802 he became one of the principal contributors, and in the following year published in two 8vo. volumes, his now forgotten work on "Colonial Policy." It was in 1804 that the public career of Brougham had, by his removal to London, its true commencement. In that year he became an intimate of Wilberforce, and a promoter of the abolition of slavery, and in 1807 assisted Lord Howick in drawing up the Abolition Bill. Early in 1810 he obtained through the influence of the Earl of Darlington a seat in the House of Commons for the borough of Camelford. During his first and second session it was chiefly on the question of the slave trade that he claimed attention—a line of conduct which rendered him extremely popular outside the House. Another subject which he took up warmly was the brutal abuse of flogging in the army, and one of his greatest forensic triumphs was his defence of the Hunts, the editors of the *Examiner*, in the libel case brought against them for printing a vehement article on the subject. At the general election of 1812 Brougham stood for Liverpool, but was defeated by Canning; he then tried but failed to be elected for Inverkeithing, and for nearly four years was out of Parliament. In Dec., 1812, he again defended the Hunts, who were tried for publishing a libel on the Prince Regent, and his conduct of this defence is said to have been the foundation of the hatred which the Prince ever after bore towards him. To be the enemy of the Regent was already to be a friend of his discarded wife, and to be popular with the nation, whose sympathies were all for the deserted Princess. In the session of 1816 Brougham re-entered Parliament, as member for Winchelsea, and

from this time he took a decided lead in the House, and maintained indefatigably the uphill game peculiarly suited to his nature. With his force his failings became more apparent; the prize-fighter's pluck, the unyielding pertinacity, the unrestrained expressions, the uncouth gesticulations, created at once respect and ridicule. For thirteen years he waged parliamentary warfare in the fiercest style; he was the most constant, the most successful, the most humorous speaker in Parliament, at the same time the most elastic and unextinguishable, but his tact and manner were far below his talent. He was too frequent and too diffuse a speaker to be thoroughly relished, and was never really popular in the House. There were animosities on the one side and jealousies on the other partly to account for this, and to the end of his career he lacked the power of winning the heart of the assembly. Few persons have completed a conspicuous career so habitually alone; from his first entrance into Parliament until his late retirement from public life Lord Brougham never found a leader, a colleague, or a follower to entirely trust or thoroughly support him. In the House of Commons he occupied an exceptional position; the most conspicuous member of the Whig party, he was never accepted as its leader. In some respects this exclusion tended to the increase of his reputation, and to public advantage, for as he was forced to occupy a comparatively isolated position, he devoted himself to many questions beyond the range of ordinary politics. He maintained his advocacy of the abolition of the slave trade; he denounced the abuses of the law, and he forced on the attention of Parliament the need of a system of popular education. In the session of 1816 he opened fire upon the formidable columns of the army estimates, and in that year began his crusade against the existing law of libel. This was his first very laborious session, and was the beginning of a series of years in which his average addresses to the House numbered not much below 300. At the general election of 1818 he contested Westmorland unsuccessfully, and again entered the House as member for Winchelsea. Two years later, on the death of George III., he again contested Westmorland, but was forced to enter Parliament a third time as member for Winchelsea. On the third day of the Easter term in this year began the notorious trial of the unhappy Queen, when Brougham, as the Queen's Attorney-General, took his seat within the bar. Forty-nine days were occupied in hearing the evidence, and he replied to the evidence on the 3rd and 4th of October. This defence of the Queen was the greatest of all his professional achievements; his great speech before the House of Lords approaches more nearly than any of his other efforts to the masterpieces of the consummate Greek orator—Demosthenes, whose "De Coronâ" he afterwards translated—who was his model. He displayed throughout a moderation and reserve of language not natural to him; his allusions to the prosecutor behind the scenes were couched in the most guarded language, and for his real sentiments in their unrestrained form one must consult the 67th number of the *Edinburgh Review*, or his sketch of George IV., which is the beginning of one of the volumes of his "Contemporary Lives." Early in 1825 Brougham was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow, although Sir Walter Scott was among the candidates for the post. At the general election of 1826 he again contested Westmorland without success, and was a fourth time returned for Winchelsea. On the

death of the Queen Brougham had retired below the bar, but in 1827 he received the tardy honour of a patent of precedence at the bar, and again assumed the silk gown. At the general election of 1830 which followed the death of George IV., Brougham was returned free of expense for Yorkshire, and on the meeting of Parliament gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill for Parliamentary Reform, but before the time appointed for its introduction he was made Lord Chancellor, and on Nov. 22 took his seat in the House of Lords by the title of Baron Brougham and Vaux. He remained on the woolsack throughout the agitation of the Reform Bill, and was one of the chief heroes of its success. In 1835 on the somewhat frivolous pretext of Lord Althorp's elevation to the House of Lords, King William suddenly dismissed the Ministry, and from the Government which was then formed Lord Brougham was excluded, but upon what grounds has never been put beyond doubt. From that time he was never invited to join any Cabinet; during the two following Administrations he continued to support the Whig Government, but his harangue upon what was then known as the Canadian revolt accomplished the breach between Lord Brougham and the pure Whigs. Thus kept aloof from political power Brougham devoted much of his later life to philanthropy and to literary work. His edition of Paley came out in 1835, and a few years later he added two supplementary volumes under the title of "Dissertations on Subjects of Science connected with Natural Theology." His "Speeches" were published in 1838, and in the following year he brought out his first volume of "Lives of Statesmen." In 1842 his "Political Philosophy" appeared, and in 1845-6 his "Lives of Men of Letters" and many works of less importance testify to his literary activity. During the last years of his life it was the habit of Lord Brougham to pass much of his time at Cannes, where he died, May 7, 1868. His memoirs, written by himself, were published after his death under the title of "Life and Times of Henry Lord Brougham."

BROUGHTON, Most Rev. William Grant, D.D., Bishop of Sydney, was born in 1782, and was the eldest son of Grant Broughton. He was educated at King's School, Canterbury, and was for some years a clerk in the Treasury, but went to Cambridge in 1818, intending to enter Holy Orders. He became curate of the parish of Hartley Westphall, near Strathfieldsaye, where he attracted the notice of the Duke of Wellington, who appointed him Chaplain of the Tower, and soon after offered him the Archdeaconry of New South Wales, then vacant by the resignation of Archdeacon Hobbs Scott, which he accepted. His jurisdiction extended over the whole of Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and the adjoining islands. He visited all the settlements in these latitudes connected with his archdeaconry, urging the settlers and the government to erect churches and schools. He returned to England in 1835, the first result of his visit being the establishment of a bishopric in Australia, to which he was consecrated Feb. 14, 1836. In 1841-1843, the dioceses of New Zealand and Tasmania were separated from the See of Australia, and in 1848 the bishoprics of Adelaide, Melbourne, and Newcastle were also formed from the Bishopric of Australia, and Dr. Broughton, having been constituted Metropolitan of Australasia, took the title of Bishop of Sydney instead of that of Bishop of Australia. In the autumn of 1850, the Bishop received a visit from his suffragans the Bishops of New Zealand, Tasmania, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Newcastle, when in solemn conference it was deter-

mined to form the Australasian Board of Missions, for the conversion of the aborigines in their respective dioceses, and the propagation of the Gospel among the unconverted islanders of the Pacific Ocean. The bishops also resolved upon the necessity of duly constituted provincial and diocesan synods; an important movement, which led to much discussion in the British Parliament. For the advancement of this object, the Bishop again visited England, in 1852, and died in London, Feb. 20, 1853.

BROUGHTON, The Right Hon. Lord, G.C.B., F.R.S. [1786—1869], better known by his former name of Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart., the eldest son of the late Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart., born near Bristol, was educated at Westminster and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1808. Whilst at Cambridge he became acquainted with Lord Byron, whom he accompanied in some of his travels in Greece, an account of which he subsequently published with his name, as well as notes on the poet's "Childe Harold." His return to Parliament was owing to the popularity which he gained by the publication of his "Letters to an Englishman," which were tinged with strong radical opinions, and caused him to be committed as a prisoner to Newgate. The public felt that he had been unfairly treated, and in 1820, soon after his release, he was enthusiastically returned for Westminster in the Liberal interest, and continued to represent that constituency until 1833, when he exchanged his post of Secretary at War under Earl Grey for the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, and failed to secure his re-election. In 1834 he was returned for Nottingham, which he represented till 1847, and he sat for Harwich for a few years previous to his elevation to the peerage as Lord Broughton, in 1851. He was Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests and President of the Board of Control under Lord Melbourne, and again held the latter office in the Russell administration of 1846-52. Lord Broughton, who married a daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, had no issue male. He did not take an active part in public affairs after his elevation to the Upper House. His lordship (who was a sleeping partner in Messrs. Whitbread's brewery) was the author of "Imitations and Translations from the Classics, with original Poems" (1809), "Journey through Albania and other Provinces of Turkey with Lord Byron" (1812), "Last Reign of Napoleon" (1816), "Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold," and of numerous contributions to *Blackwood's* and *Fraser's Magazines*, the *Westminster Review*, and other periodicals.

BROWN, Hon. George, a Canadian statesman and journalist, was born in Edinburgh in 1818, and was the son of Peter Brown, Esq., merchant of that town, who emigrated to America in 1838, and in 1843 settled at Toronto. Mr. Brown became a journalist, and founded the Toronto *Daily Globe*, 1844, the *Canada Farmer*, 1864, and was managing director of the "Globe" Printing and Publishing Co. Entering the Assembly in 1851, he was in 1858 appointed to form a Government for the Province of Canada, which he accomplished in conjunction with the Hon. A. Dorion. He was a member of the Administration formed in 1864 to carry out the scheme of confederation, resigning in 1865 after the scheme was arranged. He was sent to England in 1865 as a delegate on public business, and to Washington in 1874 as joint Plenipotentiary with Sir Edward Thornton to arrange a commercial Treaty with the United States. He sat in the Senate from Dec. 1873. He was shot by a dis-

charged employé named Bennett in his printing office, May 9, 1880.

BROWN, John, M.D., the author of "Rab and his Friends," was born in 1810 at Biggar, in Lanarkshire, where his father was Minister of the Secession Church. In 1822 the family removed to Edinburgh, and John Brown was educated at the High School and University of that city. At an early age he took his M.D. degree, and set up in practice in Edinburgh. His numerous pleasant essays and sketches ("Horæ Subsecivæ") have been collected together in three volumes. The first volume, entitled, "Locke and Sydenham, and other Papers," the second, "Rab and his Friends," and the third, "John Leech and other Papers." Dr. John Brown was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In 1874 his University conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and in 1876 a Civil List Pension was awarded him in recognition of his literary merits. He died in Edinburgh May 11, 1882.

BROWN, John. He was born at Crathie, in Aberdeenshire, and was the son of a farmer and tenant of Colonel Farquharson, in whose service he began life. He was made Gillie to Prince Albert in 1849, and rose by his good conduct and intelligence to be the personal attendant of the Queen; and many references of his services occur in Her Majesty's "Journal." He died after an illness of only a few days, March 27, 1883. His death occurred at Windsor Castle, but he was buried in Crathie Churchyard.

BROWN, Oliver Madox. He was the son of Mr. Ford Madox Brown, the artist, and was born at Finchley, Jan. 20, 1855. From his earliest childhood he covered every available space with drawings of hunts, battles, and such like subjects. When Oliver was ten years old Mr. Brown and his family moved to No. 37, Fitzroy Square, where the boy passed the remainder of his short brilliant life. In 1869 he exhibited his first picture in the Dudley Gallery, "Chiron receiving the Infant Jason from the Slave:" and in the same year drew two designs for an edition of "Byron," which his father was illustrating: one of these designs, "Mazeppa," he afterwards painted in oil, and exhibited in the New British Institution. In 1870 he exhibited two pictures of horses and riders, "Obstinacy"—a marvellously vigorous design for an artist of fifteen — in the Dudley; and "Exercise," in the Academy. In the following year "Prospero and Miranda" was shown at the International Exhibition at South Kensington; and in 1872 his last and best painting—a water-colour from "Silas Marner"—appeared in the French Gallery, New Bond Street. By this time the gifted youth, whose literary genius at least equalled his artistic talent, had almost completed a novel, which he called "The Black Swan," but which was eventually published by Messrs. Smith & Elder with considerable alterations in 1873, under the title of "Gabriel Denver." When "Gabriel Denver" was yet unpublished—he began "The Dwale Bluth," and a short story, "Hebditch's Legacy"—this he lived to complete; but his best work, "The Dwale Bluth," was never finished. In the autumn of 1874 he fell ill of blood poisoning, the origin of which was never ascertained, but which probably resulted from a bite from one of his many pets; he gradually sank, and died Nov. 5, 1874, aged nineteen years. His life has been written by Mr. John H. Ingram.

BROWN, Rawdon, editor of the "Calendar of Venetian State Papers," published in the Rolls series. Already known for his admirable work, "Four Years at the Court of Henry VIII," Mr. Rawdon

Brown was appointed in 1862 to calendar the State Papers and MSS. relating to English affairs, preserved in the archives of Venice and Northern Italy. By the end of 1876 Mr. Rawdon Brown had published five volumes of his "Calendar," extending from 1202 to 1554. Since then two parts have appeared; and at the time of Mr. Brown's death, Part III., bringing the work down to 1558, was nearly ready for publication. He also transmitted to the Public Record Office 126 volumes of valuable transcripts. He lived at Venice for more than twenty years, well-known both to English visitors and to Venetians; and he died there Aug. 25, 1883, aged eighty.

BROWN, Robert [1773—1858], D.C.L., President of the Linnæan Society, Keeper of the Botanical Collection in the British Museum, and a member of numerous scientific and learned bodies in England and abroad, was the son of a Scottish Episcopalian clergyman, and was born at Montrose, December 21, 1773. He was educated first at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and afterwards at the University of Edinburgh, where he completed his medical studies in 1795, and in the same year accompanied a Scottish Fencible regiment as assistant-surgeon and ensign to Ireland. His devotion to the study of botany brought him under the notice of Sir Joseph Banks, on whose recommendation he threw up his commission, and in 1801 embarked as naturalist in the expedition under Captain Flinders for the survey of the Australian coasts. He returned from this expedition in 1805, bringing with him nearly 4,000 species of plants, some of which were entirely new to science. Mr. Brown published his memoirs on "Asclepiadeæ and Proteaceæ," in the "Transactions" of the Linnæan Society, his "Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ" in 1810, and his "General Remarks, Geographical and Systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australis," in 1814. Soon after his return, he was appointed librarian to the Linnæan Society; and a few years later, in 1810, on the death of Dr. Dryander he received the charge of the library and splendid collections of Sir Joseph Banks, who bequeathed to him their enjoyment for life. He also left to him his residence in which these valuable collections were placed, and an annuity of £200 or £300 a-year. At a later period they were with his assent transferred to the British Museum, in which place he was for thirty years keeper of the Department of Botany. He received during Sir Robert Peel's Administration a pension of £200 a-year in recognition of his distinguished merits. In 1833 he was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France, his competitors being Bessel, Von Buch, Faraday, Herschel, Jacobi, Meckel, Mitscherlich, Oersted and Plana. In 1839 the Council of the Royal Society gave him the Copley medal, the highest honour at their disposal, "for his discoveries, during a series of years, on the subject of vegetable impregnation," and in 1849 he became President of the Linnæan Society, an office he was compelled by ill-health to resign in 1853, when he became Vice-President. The University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1832; and he received from the King of Prussia the decoration of the highest Prussian civil order, *pour le mérite*. Mr. Brown published no large work on his science, nor did he collect his writings, which would, perhaps, have been lost amidst the mass of pamphlets and papers in the "Transactions" and other publications, if a German, Dr. Nees von Esenbeck, had not collected them into five octavo volumes entitled "Robert Brown's Vermischte Schriften."

He died at his house in Soho Square, June 10, 1858.

BROWN, Sir Samuel [1777—1852], Knight and K.H., a retired captain, R.N., was the eldest son of William Brown, of Borland, Galway. After seeing much active service, he was appointed first lieutenant of the *Phœnix*, 1804, and on August 10 engaged with the *Didon*, which surrendered after a loss of twenty-seven killed and forty-four wounded, the *Phœnix* suffering the loss of twelve killed and twenty-eight wounded. On the 4th November following he shared in Sir R. J. Strachan's capture of the four line-of-battle ships which escaped from Trafalgar. Sir S. Brown acquired considerable celebrity as a man of science by his various useful inventions, particularly his iron chain cables, and his skill in the construction of iron suspension bridges, of which the best known is the Chain Pier at Brighton. He was nominated a knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in Jan. 1835, and was knighted by her Majesty in 1838.

BROWN, Sir William, Bart. [1784—1864], M.P. for South Lancashire, was born at Ballymena, county Antrim, and educated at Catterick, Yorkshire. At about the age of sixteen he went with his parents to the United States, where he began his commercial career in the counting-house of his father in the linen-trade at Baltimore. In a few years he became a partner with his father and brother. In 1809 he returned to England, and having established a branch of the firm at Liverpool, became a general merchant, and subsequently engaged in large banking transactions. He acquired immense wealth, and a few years before his death gained public celebrity by erecting, at a cost of £40,000, the Free Public Library and Derby Museum at Liverpool, one of the best institutions of the kind in England. It was opened in 1860, the Corporation providing the site and furnishing the building. He represented South Lancashire in Parliament in 1846, 1847, 1852, 1857, and 1859, in which year he retired from public life. He was raised to the baronetcy in 1863.

BROWNE, General Gore, Colonel of the 14th Regiment, was the third son of a private gentleman in Ireland, and was originally intended for holy orders, but having a strong predilection for the army, in 1780 he obtained a commission in the 35th Regiment. He raised a company in the 83rd, in which he afterwards purchased a majority, and in which he served throughout the Maroon war, being second in command to General Walpole. The Duke of York gave him a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in a black regiment at Dominica in 1796, from which he was recalled by an appointment to the 40th; he accompanied the Duke to Holland, and was present at the battles of the 10th and 19th of September, and the 2nd October, 1799. It was during this campaign that Colonel Browne received a six-pound ball through his hat, and had several hair-breadth escapes. He accompanied General Auchmuty's force to South America; and while the General advanced on Buenos Ayres, January, 1807, he was left with a sufficient force under his command for the attack of Montevideo. This fortress was vigorously defended; but before sunrise Colonel Browne had succeeded in taking possession of everything except the citadel, which soon surrendered. General Auchmuty appointed him Governor of the city. On his return from America Colonel Browne joined the force for Walcheren, and shortly after landing received a ball through his cheek, which broke his teeth and jaw, but did not disfigure him. After this he had command of the western district as Major-General, and was appointed Governor of Plymouth, a post which he re-

signed on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1819. He was made Colonel of the 14th in 1820, and became a General in 1837. He died at Weymouth, aged 79, Jan. 12, 1843.

BROWNE, Hablot Knight, a comic designer, better known by his pseudonym of "Phiz," born about 1815, was educated at a private school, and at an early age began to draw caricatures with great spirit. In 1835 he succeeded the lamented artist Seymour as the illustrator of "Pickwick," and so happy and successful was the pencil of "Phiz" that he was engaged to illustrate, in the same comic vein, "Nicholas Nickleby," and most of Mr. Charles Dickens's other works of fiction. Under the same signature he contributed graphic illustrations to the popular novels of Charles Lever, Ainsworth, and Mayhew, as well as to the Abbotsford edition of the "Waverley Novels," the "Illustrated Edition of Byron's Works," "H. B.'s Schoolboy Days," "Home Pictures," "Illustrations of the Five Senses," and "The Adventures of Sir Guy de Guy." He died at Brighton, July 18, 1882. There is a large collection of his drawings in the British Museum.

BROWNING, Elizabeth Moulton Barrett, afterwards Mrs. Browning. She was the daughter of Mr. Moulton Barrett, and was born at Hope End, near Ledbury, in 1809, and began writing both in prose and verse at a very early age. Her earliest volume, an Essay on Mind, written in heroic couplets, was published anonymously in 1826. She was then deep in the study of Greek, and translated "Prometheus Bound," before she was twenty. This translation, her first acknowledged work, was published with her early poems in 1835, but a wider culture made her dissatisfied with this youthful effort, and at a later period she entirely rewrote it. About 1836 she broke a blood vessel upon the lungs, and for this disorder was treated for a year at her father's house in Wimpole Street, but she became no better, and was ordered by her doctor to winter at Torquay. Her eldest brother, of whom she was very fond, went with her, and had the happiness to see his sister fast recovering health and strength. The young people made friends at Torquay, and with two of these young Barrett, one fatal summer morning, went out for a sail. Just as the boat crossed the bar she sank, and all who were on her perished. This terrible tragedy nearly killed Elizabeth Barrett, and it was not until the following year that she was able to be carried by slow stages to her London home, where, says Miss Mitford, "she began the life which she continued for so many years, confined to one large and commodiously darkened chamber, reading almost every book worth reading in almost every language, giving herself heart and soul to that poetry of which she seemed born to be the priestess." In 1838 she published "Seraphim and other poems," and in the following year "The Romaunt of the Page." In 1844 she brought out two volumes of poems, wherein appeared "Lady Geraldine's Courtship." Among the modern poets named in this poem was Mr. Robert Browning, with whom she was then unacquainted, but whom she married in 1846. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Browning settled in Florence, and during her happy married life Mrs. Browning, in some measure, regained her health. In 1851 she published "Casa Guidi Windows" — "the impressions," she tells us, "of the writer upon events in Tuscany, of which she was a witness. . . ." It is a simple story of personal impressions, whose only value is in the intensity with which they were received, as proving her warm affection for a beautiful and unfortunate country, "an affec-

tion deeper and stronger than any English poet has ever felt for Italy." In 1856 she brought out her masterpiece, "Aurora Leigh." This was followed in 1860 by "Poems before Congress"—a sequel to "Casa Guidi Windows"—written during the exciting struggle of Italy for liberty. This was the last volume published during her lifetime, for on June 29, 1861, she died in Florence. Her "Last Poems" were published posthumously in 1862. No biography of Mrs. Browning, our greatest poetess, has been published in this country.

BRUCE, Major-General the Hon. Robert [1813—1862] Governor of the Prince of Wales, was the second son of Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin, and brother of Lady Augusta Stanley. He entered the Guards at the age of 17, served on the staff under Sir Edward Blakeney in Ireland, was Military Secretary to his brother, Lord Elgin, in Jamaica, from 1841 to 1847, and again in Canada, from 1847 to 1854, when he returned to England, and was for a short time Surveyor-General of the Ordnance. He accepted the appointment of Governor to the Prince of Wales in 1858, attended him on his journey to Rome in 1859, to Canada and the United States in 1860, and during his residence in the two Universities, 1859 to 1861. While with the Prince during his tour in the East in 1861, he contracted a fever of which he died.

BRUCE, The Right Hon. Sir James Lewis Knight [1791—1866], youngest son of the late John Knight, Esq., of Fairlinch, Devon, by a daughter of William Bruce, Esq., of Dyffryn, co. Glamorgan (whose name he assumed by royal licence), was born in 1791, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1817, and became a King's Counsel in 1829. In 1841, on the re-distribution of the Equity Judges, he was appointed one of the Vice-Chancellors, and knighted in the following year. In 1851 he was promoted to a judgeship of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, with a salary of £6,000 a year. Sir J. Knight Bruce was a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and sat as M.P. for the since-disfranchised borough of Bishop's Castle in one short parliament, previously to the passing of the first Reform Bill.

BRUCE, John, F.S.A. [1802—1869], descended from a Scotch family, was educated at the Aberdeen Grammar School, and at private schools in England, and was brought up to the law, but ceased to practise about 1840. He edited numerous papers on historical subjects for the Camden Society, of which he was a director; for the Berkshire Ashmolean Society "Archbishop Laud's Benefactions to Berkshire;" one or two papers for the Parker Society; and was a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, and to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of which he was for some time editor. He was a Treasurer and Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, by whom he was elected a trustee of Sir John Soane's Museum in 1861.

BRUMMELL, George Bryan, better known as "Beau Brummell," was born in London June 7, 1778. In 1790 he went to Eton, and four years later was gazetted to a cornetcy in the 10th Hussars, then commanded by the Prince of Wales, who struck up a warm friendship with the lad who was but half his age. In 1796 Brummell was already a captain, and his intimacy with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York promised further promotion, but in 1798 he retired from the army. His father was already dead, and in the following year young Brummell came into his fortune of £30,000. So long as he abstained from play the income from this sufficed for his wants,

although he visited much in the highest society, and acquired his title "Beau" rather from his fondness for dress than from any remarkable beauty of person. For some years his extreme intimacy with the Prince of Wales continued, but finally some sarcastic remarks which Brummell made at the expense of Mrs. Fitzherbert led to a quarrel. After this Brummell imprudently took to play, and was ruined; his valuable collection of books, furniture, and articles of vertu was sold, and he took refuge at Calais. Here he remained till 1830, when he was made English consul at Caen, but two years later the consulship was abolished, and Brummell reduced to a pitiable condition of want. In the autumn of that year he was attacked by paralysis. In May 1835, he was imprisoned for debt, but was released in July. Soon after this his memory failed, and he quickly sank into a lamentable condition of idiocy. His love of dress left him, and he became unspeakably dirty in his habits and person; deserted by his friends and left to the care of servants, the poor creature led a deplorable existence, until at the close of 1838 he was admitted into the asylum of the Bon Sauveur, where he died March 29, 1840, aged 62.

BRUNEL, Isambard Kingdom [1806—1859], one of the greatest civil engineers of the age, was born at Portsmouth, and was the only son of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, to whom he owed his first education. After attending some private schools he was sent to Paris at the age of fourteen to study mathematics, and became a student at the Collège Henri Quatre, 1820-22. On his return to England in 1823, he entered his father's office as assistant-engineer just as his father was occupied with the project of the Thames Tunnel, in the carrying out of which he assisted him. From 1833 to 1846 he was engineer of the newly projected Great Western Railway, which was entirely built by him, and upon which he introduced the broad gauge. The last and greatest of Brunel's railway works was the Royal Albert Bridge of the Cornwall Railway, which crosses the River Tamar at Saltash, which he constructed between 1853 and 1859. In addition to railway engineering he took a leading part in the development of ocean steam navigation, and designed the *Great Western* steamship, which was built at Bristol under his superintendence, and was the first to make regular voyages across the Atlantic. He next built the *Great Britain*, the first large iron steamship into which he introduced the screw-propeller. In 1852 he laid his scheme for the building of the *Great Eastern* before the Directors of the Eastern Steam Navigation Co.; it was at once adopted, Brunel was appointed engineer, and the work begun in 1853. Difficulties occurred in the construction, which caused several delays, but at last the ship was successfully launched in 1858. In addition to the works mentioned, Brunel designed and built the Monkwearmouth Docks, and was engaged in works of a like kind at Bristol, Plymouth, Briton Ferry, and Brentford, and on a pier at Milford Haven. He gave a good deal of attention to the improvement of large guns, and designed a floating gun-carriage for the attack on Cronstadt, 1854, and he designed and superintended the construction of the hospital buildings at Renkioi on the Dardanelles, 1855. In 1830 he was elected F.R.S., was a member of several other societies, and in 1857 received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. He was seized with paralysis on board the *Great Eastern*, Sept. 5, 1859, and died on the 15th of that month. (See "The Life of I. K. Brunel, C.E., by his son Isambard Brunel," London, 1870.)

BRUNEL, Sir Marc Isambart [1769—1849], Knight, Vice-President of the Royal Society, and of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and corresponding member of the Institute of France, &c., father of the foregoing, was a native of Hacqueville in Normandy, and was educated for the Church, at the seminary of St. Nicain at Rouen. He evinced so strong a predilection for the physical sciences and for mathematics, that the superiors of this establishment recommended his being educated for some other profession, and his father determined he should adopt the naval service. He accordingly entered the French navy, being indebted for his appointment to the Maréchal de Castries, then Minister of Marine. During the French Revolution he nearly lost his life, and had to seek safety in flight. He emigrated to the United States, where he adopted the profession of a civil engineer. He was first engaged to survey a large tract of land near Lake Erie, was employed in building the Bowery Theatre in New York, and furnished plans for canals, and for various machines connected with a cannon-foundry then being established in the State of New York. About the year 1799, having matured his plans for making ship-blocks by machinery, he determined to visit England to offer his plans for this purpose to the British Government. After much opposition to his plans, for a very powerful interest was raised against him, he was employed to execute them in Portsmouth Dockyard. It took him many years to perfect his designs and erect the machinery, but at last in 1806 the block machinery was finished, and has continued in operation ever since, supplying the fleet with blocks of a superior description, and at a large annual saving to the public. A few years afterwards he was employed by Government to erect saw-mills, upon a new principle, in the dockyards of Chatham and Woolwich. He also made several other inventions about this time, viz., the circular saw, for cutting veneers of valuable woods, and the little machine for winding cotton thread into balls, and two years before the end of the war he invented a machine for making shoes for the army, the value and cheapness of which were fully appreciated, and they are still extensively used. Steam navigation next engaged his attention, and he was engaged in building one of the first Ramsgate steamboats, and introduced the principle of the double engine for the purpose. He also induced the Admiralty to allow him to build a vessel to try the experiment of towing ships out to sea, the possibility of which was then denied. When the Emperor Alexander visited this country after the peace, Mr. Brunel submitted to him a plan for making a tunnel under the Neva, where the accumulation of ice, and the suddenness with which it breaks up on the termination of winter, rendered the building of a bridge a great difficulty. This was the origin of his plan for a tunnel under the Thames, which he began in 1824 and completed in 1843. Mr. Brunel was knighted during Lord Melbourne's Administration. He died Dec. 12, 1849.

BRYDON, W., C.B., surgeon, was the only man of the 13,000 soldiers and camp-followers composing General Elphinstone's army, who was neither killed nor taken prisoner in the terrible disaster of the Khyber Pass, Jan., 1842, and it was his singular fate to be shut up with Sir Henry Lawrence at Lucknow, and to pass uninjured through that long beleaguerment. He died in 1873.

BUCCLEUCH, Walter Francis Montague Douglas Scott, Fifth Duke of Buccleuch, and Seventh Duke of Queensberry, was born Nov. 25, 1806. His elder brother

died in 1808, and by the death of his father in 1819 he succeeded to the dukedom at the age of 13. He was educated at Eton, and St. John's, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1827. He was Lord Lieutenant of Midlothian and Roxburghshire; was an authority on agricultural matters; was interested in art and a large buyer of precious miniatures; was President of the Architectural Institute of Scotland, and Vice-President of the Board of Trustees for Manufacture; was President of the British Association in 1867, and in 1878 was elected Chancellor of the University of Glasgow. He erected (in 1835) Granton pier and breakwater, and thus did great service to Scottish trade. In politics he was a staunch Conservative, and though he cannot be said to have been an active politician, he held the office of Lord Privy Seal in the Cabinet of 1842, and in 1878 presided at the famous dinner to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury in the Duke of Wellington's Riding School. He built the present Montagu House, Whitehall, and opposed the construction of the Thames Embankment. He married Lady Anne Thynne, daughter of the Marquis of Bath. He died at Bowhill, Selkirkshire, April 16, 1884.

BUCHANAN, The Right Hon. Sir Andrew, G.C.B. [1807—1882], the only son of the late James Buchanan, Esq., of Craigend Castle, co. Stirling, and grandson of the late Earl of Caithness, was born in 1807, and entered the diplomatic service in 1825. Rising by the ordinary steps of promotion, he became Chargé d'Affaires at Florence in 1842, and afterwards at St. Petersburg. In 1852 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland, whence he was transferred in 1853 to Copenhagen as Envoy Extraordinary. In 1858 he was sent in the same capacity to Madrid, and was transferred thence to the Hague in Dec. 1860. In 1862 he was appointed Ambassador at Berlin, was made a Privy Councillor, Feb. 3, 1863; and Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Sept. 15, 1864. He retired from St. Petersburg on being appointed, in 1871, to succeed Lord Bloomfield at Vienna. He was recalled from Vienna in Jan. 1878, when he was succeeded by Sir Henry Elliott.

BUCKINGHAM, James Silk [1786—1855], a well-known writer and lecturer, passed much of his early life at sea, but becoming connected with a printing-office he adopted the profession of literature. In 1815 he went to India, where he established a newspaper in which he attacked the abuses of the Indian Government with such vigour, that he was expelled, and his journal suppressed. Some years later the Company acknowledged the illegality of their proceedings, and allowed Mr. Buckingham an annuity. He returned to India when the restrictions on the press had been removed. On his way to and from India, Mr. Buckingham travelled through various countries, accounts of which he afterwards published. His "Travels in Palestine" appeared in 1822; "Arabia" in 1825; "Mesopotamia and Adjacent Countries" in 1827; and "Assyria and Media" in 1830. He afterwards travelled in various parts of Europe and North America, publishing an account of the latter country which occupied ten volumes. His European travels are described in two volumes on Belgium, the Rhine, and Switzerland; and two on France, Piedmont, and Switzerland. But Mr. Buckingham was better known by his lectures, which he delivered in all parts of the country, than by his books. In 1825 Mr. Buckingham established in London the *Oriental Herald*, the precursor of several similar journals, and *The Athenæum*. In 1832 he was elected M.P. for Sheffield, in the first reformed Par-

liament, and retained his seat till 1837. In 1843 he established a literary club in Hanover Square, called the British and Foreign Institute, which only maintained itself for two or three years. He died at Stanhope Lodge, Upper Avenue Road, St. John's Wood, June 30, 1855.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS (DUKE OF), RICHARD GRENVILLE NUGENT TEMPLE BRYDGES CHANDOS, FIRST DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM (new creation), MARQUIS OF CHANDOS, K.G., a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Buckingham. He was born in London, 1776, the eldest son of George, first Marquis of Buckingham, by Mary Elizabeth, Baroness Nugent, only daughter and heiress of Robert, Earl Nugent. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, and on coming of age entered Parliament as member for Buckingham, opened to him by the resignation of his cousin, the Right Hon. James Grenville, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, July, 1797. He became an active member of the House of Commons, and supported his kinsman, Mr. Pitt, during the first French war, though he afterwards generally sided with the Opposition. In 1806, on the formation of the ministry of his uncle Lord Grenville, he was appointed Deputy President of the Board of Trade, and Joint Paymaster General of the Forces, and sworn a Privy Councillor. He represented Buckingham till 1813, when by the death of his father he became Marquis of Buckingham. In 1820 he was created Knight of the Garter, and in 1822 George IV. made him Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and Marquis of Chandos, he being the only peer elevated to ducal rank during that reign. In 1830 the duke was appointed Lord Steward of the Household, but resigned on the change of ministry in November following. His Grace married in 1796 Lady Anna Eliza Brydges, only daughter and heiress of James, third and last Duke of Chandos, and co-heir, with the Marquis of Townshend, of the Barony of Bourchier. Through this lady their only child, a son, represented the younger sister of Henry VIII., Mary, Queen Dowager of France, and Duchess of Suffolk, to whose issue, by the last will of that monarch, the crown of these realms was limited in case of failure of issue in other lines. Hence the child's name of Plantagenet, he being the eldest representative of the line of our ancient kings, unmixed with foreign blood. The Duke, after his retirement, lived chiefly at Stowe, his favourite residence, which he greatly enriched by collections of rare and exquisite specimens of art which he had acquired in Italy. All these, and his famous collection of prints, &c., were afterwards sold by auction at Stowe in 1848. He died at Stowe, Jan. 17, 1839.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, 2ND DUKE OF, RICHARD PLANTAGENET TEMPLE NUGENT BRYDGES CHANDOS GRENVILLE, MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM, &c., Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Bucks, and Colonel of the Bucks Yeomanry, was born Feb. 11, 1797, and was the only son of the above. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, but did not take a degree. In 1826 he was returned to the House of Commons for the county of Bucks. He occupied a conspicuous position in the House, and was considered the leader of the landed Conservatives. He fought the battle of Reform in the Conservative interest with great determination, and had a large share in the defeats which were inflicted upon the Reform Party in the earlier stages of the Reform Bill. He remained an active Member of the Commons until his father's death in 1839. When Sir Robert Peel took office in 1841, he

was elected Lord Privy Seal, and remained in office until the dissensions in the Cabinet on the question of the repeal of the Corn Laws. His Grace had the honour of receiving the Queen at his princely mansion at Stowe, soon after which it began to be rumoured that in spite of his enormous possessions he was a ruined man. The rumour soon proved to be true, and all the costly treasures which had been collected at Stowe had to be sold, and the palace itself left desolate and empty. From the splendour of a prince the unfortunate duke was reduced to comparative poverty. His wife, the heiress of a large fortune, which was swallowed up in the general ruin, left him, and finally obtained a divorce from him. His son, who had joined him in releasing the hereditary estates for the benefit of the creditors, became chairman of the Great Western Railway. The Duke devoted his compulsory retirement to literature, and availing himself of his personal acquaintance with the history of the last century and valuable family papers, compiled memoirs of the "Court and Cabinets of George III.," of the Regency of George IV., of William IV., and Queen Victoria, which throw much curious light upon the political world during those periods. His wife was Mary, youngest daughter of John Campbell, Marquis of Breadalbane. He left two children, a son, the present Duke of Buckingham, and a daughter, Lady Anne Eliza Mary Grenville, who married Mr. Gore Langton, M.P. for Somerset. His Grace died at the Great Western Railway Hotel, Paddington, July 29, 1861.

BUCKLAND, Francis Trevelyan, M.A. [1826—1880], probably the most eminent practical naturalist of his day in England, was the eldest son of the Very Rev. William Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster. He was educated at Winchester College, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree in 1848. Inheriting from his father a strong taste for physical science and natural history, he devoted himself to the study of medicine; and having served the office of house-surgeon to St. George's Hospital, became in 1854 assistant-surgeon to the 2nd Life Guards, from which post he retired in 1863. He was an extensive contributor of papers on fish culture, and on other branches of natural science, to the columns of the *Times* and of other journals. At his own expense he established the "Museum of Economic Fish Culture," and for his labours in promoting this branch of science received a silver medal and diploma of honour from France, and the gold medal from the Royal Aquarium, Westminster. In 1867 he was appointed Inspector of Salmon Fisheries for England and Wales, in 1870 Special Commissioner to inquire into the effects of legislation on the Salmon Fisheries of Scotland, and in 1873 he published a report to Parliament on the Fisheries of Norfolk, resulting in the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act of 1877. In the same year he was one of a commission to inquire into the Crab and Lobster Fisheries of England and Scotland, resulting in the Fisheries Act of 1877. He also served on a commission of inquiry into the Herring Fisheries of Scotland. But it would be impossible to give a full account of his contributions towards the development and preservation of our fisheries, salt-water and fresh. Among his best known works may be mentioned his four series of "Curiosities of Natural History," of which several editions have appeared; "A Familiar History of British Fishes," "Logbook of a Fisherman and Zoologist," a splendid edition of Gilbert White's Selborne, &c., &c.

BUCKLAND, The Very Rev. William, D.D., Dean of Westminster, and rector of Islip, Oxon, was

born at Axminster, Devon, in the year 1784. He received his early education at Winchester, and in 1801 obtained a scholarship in Corpus Christi College, Oxford. His tastes led him to the study of mineralogy, and in 1813 he was appointed to the Readership of Mineralogy, and in 1818 to the Readership of Geology in the University. In 1820 he delivered a lecture before the University of Oxford, which was afterwards published under the title of "Vindiciæ Geologicæ: or the Connection of Religion with Geology explained;" and in 1836 his Bridgewater Treatise was published entitled "Geology and Mineralogy considered with reference to Natural Theology." Dr. Buckland's name will always be associated with his discoveries of the remains of animals in the caves of Kirkdale, and other parts of England. He gave an account of these discoveries in the "Philosophical Transactions," and they served as a basis for a work published in 1823, entitled "Reliquiæ Diluvianæ; or, Observations on the Organic Remains attesting the Action of an Universal Deluge." His contributions to the Proceedings of the Geological Society were very numerous, and in the first volume of the "Bibliographia Geologiæ et Zoologiæ," published by the Ray Society in 1848, we find references to sixty-one distinct works and memoirs. In 1825 Dr. Buckland received from his college the living of Stoke Charity, near Whitchurch, Hants, and in the same year was promoted to a canonry in the cathedral of Christ Church. In 1818 he had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1829 he was chosen a member of the council of that body, to which he was re-elected on each successive occasion till 1849. In 1813 he became a Fellow of the Geological Society, and was twice elected President of that body. He took an active part in the foundation of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and was elected President of that Association. In 1847 Dr. Buckland was appointed a Trustee of the British Museum, and took an active part in the development of the department devoted to Geology and Palæontology. He also aided Sir H. de la Beche in the establishment of the Museum of Economic Geology. In 1845 he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel to the Deanery of Westminster. He died at Clapham, Aug. 13, 1856.

BUCKLE, Henry Thomas. He was born at Lee, Nov. 24th, 1822. On the death of his father he, when eighteen years old, succeeded to a large fortune, and being thus relieved of the necessity of earning money, devoted his life to study. It was his ambition to write a "History of Civilization in England," but the work was planned on so exhaustive a scale, that the two volumes which appeared in 1858 and 1861, form only part of the introduction to the main design. Even so, however, they mark an epoch in English thought. After the publication of the second volume, Buckle's health, never robust, gave way, and he was ordered to winter in Egypt. In the following spring he proceeded to Palestine, and reached Damascus in May. There he was attacked by fever, and died May 29th, 1862. A third volume of "The History of Civilization" was published after his death, and also a collection of his minor works. Memoirs of his "Life and Writings" have been published by his friend, Mr. Stuart Glennie, and by Mr. A. H. Huth.

BUCKLER, John, F.S.A., was born at Calbourne, in the Isle of Wight, Nov. 30, 1770, and was educated as an architect. In 1797 he published two aquatint engravings of Magdalen College, and in 1799, a view of Lincoln Minster, from the south-east, and from these followed the publication of the "English Cathedrals," which were highly

esteemed. Contemporaneously were published, at various intervals until the year 1819, the most striking views of many of our collegiate and abbey churches. In the early part of this century, Mr. Buckler was commissioned by Sir Richard Colt Hoare to make drawings of the churches and other ancient buildings in Wiltshire, and this connection with so able and enthusiastic an antiquary induced him to devote himself to antiquarian pursuits, in preference to the study and practice of architectural design. The "Illustrations of the county of Wilts" was the first of the many extensive private collections, in forming which Mr. Buckler employed the last years of his life. Among his more important works are illustrations of Buckinghamshire, for Lord Grenville; of Yorkshire, for Dr. Whitaker; voluminous collections for T. L. Parker, and for the Duke of Buckingham; illustrations of Oxfordshire and Hertfordshire; and the churches and most interesting antiquities of Somersetshire, for Hugh Smith Pigott; also a survey of part of the county of Stafford, for the private collection of W. Salt, F.S.A. For fifty years, from the year 1798, Mr. Buckler exhibited water-colour drawings of architectural subjects at the annual exhibitions of the Royal Academy. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1810. He died at his house in Rockingham Row, New Kent Road, Dec. 6, 1851.

BUCKSTONE, John Baldwin [1802—1879], actor, was articled in a solicitor's office, but at the age of nineteen took to the stage, making his first appearance at Wokingham, Berks, where he played the part of Gabriel in the "Children in the Wood." Having acted for some time in the provinces, he was engaged by Mr. Burroughs for the Surrey Theatre, and appeared as Peter Smirk in "The Armistice." His success soon led to other engagements, among which was one at the Adelphi, where he appeared in 1828 as Bobby Trot in his own touching drama of "Luke the Labourer." During his engagements, he found time to write several pieces for the Haymarket, which led to his being engaged as principal comedian at that theatre, where he became the acknowledged Tony Lumpkin, Bob Acres, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Master Slender, Touchstone, Maw-worm, Frank Oatland, Scrub, Sim, Marplot, &c. From 1837 he devoted himself almost exclusively to the Haymarket Theatre (of which he eventually became manager and lessee), with the exception of a visit to the United States, a short engagement at the Lyceum during Madame Vestris's management, and another at Drury Lane. At the latter house he produced "Popping the Question," "Our Mary Ann," and other well-known pieces. He was a most prolific writer, and wrote no fewer than 150 comedies, dramas, and farces, many of which have become standard pieces. During the management of Madame Celeste at the Adelphi, he wrote two dramas, "The Green Bushes," and "Flowers of the Forest," which surpass in point of attraction his previous productions. In spite of his success as actor, writer, and manager, Buckstone was unfortunate in money-matters, and died in very straitened circumstances.

BULLEN, Sir Charles, K.C.B., K.C.H., Admiral of the Blue, was born in 1769, and was the son of John Bullen, surgeon-general on the coast of North America. He entered the navy in 1779. He was present at the battle of Camperdown in the year 1797, when he took possession of the *Delft*, one of two fifty-gun ships that had come into collision with the *Monmouth*, and remained in her, to look after the wounded, until the very moment of her going down, when he sprang into the sea and was picked up. For his spirited conduct on this

occasion, he was promoted to the rank of commander, Jan. 2, 1798. In 1801 he was appointed to the *Wasp*, in which he proceeded to the coast of Guinea, where his important protection of the colony of Sierra Leone, then threatened by a powerful combination of native chiefs, procured him a post commission, April 29, 1802. On the 8th May, 1804, he was selected by Lord Northesk to be his flag-captain in the *Britannia*, off Brest; and he served at the Battle of Trafalgar. In 1807 he was appointed to the *Volontaire*, in which he conveyed the Duke of Orleans and his brother, the Comte de Beaujolais, to Malta, and commanded occasionally the inshore squadron off Toulon. In 1809 he effected the capture of the island of Pomègue, near Marseilles, and the destruction of Fort Rioux, near Cape Croisette. In 1810 and 1811, he was engaged, with a small squadron under his command, in a series of active co-operations with the Spaniards on the coast of Catalonia, where he took, in the latter year, the towns of St. Philon and Palamos. He also captured at Cadaques, nineteen merchant vessels, and was severely wounded while serving on shore in a battery at Selva. He was engaged under Colonel Sutherland in the first Ashantee war, and restored nearly 10,000 slaves to liberty. In July, 1830, he was appointed superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, and captain of the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, both of which appointments he held until made a Rear-Admiral in 1837. He became a Vice-Admiral in 1846, was nominated a C.B. in 1815; K.C.H. in 1835; made a Knight Bachelor in the same year, and advanced to the grade of a K.C.B. in 1839. He received a good service pension of £300 in July, 1843. He died at Shirley, near Southampton, July 2, 1853.

BULLER, Right Hon. Charles [1806—1848], a Privy Councillor, President of the Commission for the Administration of the Poor Laws, a Queen's Counsel, and M.P. for Liskeard, was born in Calcutta, August, 1806, the only son of Charles Buller, Esq., a civil servant of the Hon. East India Company. Mr. Charles Buller was educated at Harrow, at Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He entered Parliament at the age of 23, on the eve of the Reform Bill, for the borough of West Looe, which belonged to his family. He voted for the bill, lost his borough, and was afterwards returned for Liskeard, which he represented till his death. He was a zealous opponent of the Corn Laws long before those who gave him office took up the question, and even declared against property qualifications for members; in favour of triennial parliaments; and for removing the bishops from the House of Lords. In 1833 he moved an adverse amendment to the Irish Coercion Bill. In 1838 Mr. Buller accompanied the Earl of Durham to Canada as his secretary, and when that administration came to an abrupt conclusion the country learned with surprise that the masterly report which bore the name of the Governor-General was the production of Mr. Buller's pen. From that time Mr. Buller's attention was specially directed to the state of the British colonies and to emigration. He was called to the Bar June 10, 1831, but had few opportunities of exhibiting his forensic abilities. In 1841 he was appointed by Lord Melbourne secretary to the Board of Control, and later to the office of Judge Advocate-General. In November of the same year he was appointed Queen's Counsel, and July 22, 1847, was sworn of the Privy Council. After holding the office of Judge-Advocate for eighteen months, during which he remodelled the Mutiny Act, he gave up that post in 1847 to become Poor Law Commissioner. He was a man of brilliant abilities, and the impression which he made on some

of the most intelligent of his contemporaries (*e.g.*, upon J. S. Mill), was extraordinary; but his early death, which took place Nov. 28, 1848, prevented the full realisation of his promise.

BULWER-LYTTON, Edward George Earle Lytton, 1st Baron Lytton. He was the youngest of the three sons of General Bulwer of Heydon Hall and Wood Dalling, Norfolk, and was born in May, 1805. His father died when he was only two years old, and he was brought up by his mother, one of the Lyttons of Knebworth, Hertfordshire. He was educated privately, and at the age of fifteen published his first book of poems, but this juvenile effort he afterwards ignored; nor did he in later life count "Weeds and Wild Flowers" (1826), "O'Neill the Rebel" (1827), or "The Siamese Twins" (1831), among his poetical works. In 1827 he published his first novel, "Falkland," a romance of the German fantastic school. It did not bring its author much fame, but "Pelham," which he brought out in the following year, won him an immediate reputation. This novel, a truly marvellous achievement for a youth only 22 years of age, was followed in quick succession by "The Disowned" (1828); "Devereux" (1829); "Paul Clifford" (1830); and "Eugene Aram" and "Godolphin" in 1833. In 1834 he produced the graceful and fantastic "Pilgrims of the Rhine," but the work was too German in its combination of curious imagination and serious thought to suit the English taste, and Bulwer was more successful in another attempt to break new ground in "The Last Days of Pompeii" (1834), and "Rienzi" (1835). These historic romances became widely popular, and were followed by a series of historic essays on "Athens, its Rise and Fall" (1836), and two romances from Spanish history, "Leila" and "Calderon," published in 1838. In 1833 Bulwer had succeeded Campbell as editor of *The New Monthly*, and in 1838 he projected *The Monthly Chronicle*, and contributed to it a serial story called "Zicci," but *The Monthly Chronicle* was short lived, "Zicci" was never completed in its pages, but afterwards developed into "Zanoni." This editorial work, and his parliamentary duties, had, however, no adverse influence on Bulwer's literary productiveness, for "Ernest Maltravers" was published in 1837, and was followed in the next year by "Alice, or the Mysteries." Bulwer had been returned for St. Ives in 1831, and from 1832 to 1841 he represented Lincoln; he was then unseated, and did not return to parliamentary life until 1852, when he was returned as Conservative member for Hertfordshire by the name of Lytton, which he had taken on succeeding to his mother's estates in 1843. After the publication of "Alice," the versatile author turned his attention to play writing, and produced "The Lady of Lyons," "Richelieu," and "Money." He had, in 1836, brought out an unsuccessful drama, "The Duchess of La Vallière," and thirty years later he produced "The Rightful Heir" and "Walpole," but neither play was successful. In 1841 he published "Night and Morning;" "Zanoni" in 1842; "The Last of the Barons" (1843); "Lucretia" in 1847; and in 1848 "Harold." During this period Lytton's mind was also busy with poetry; he published a volume of verse in 1842, followed in 1844 by those translations of Schiller which Carlyle extolled as the version which English readers should consult. In 1845 he brought out "The New Timon;" then came "King Arthur," a romantic epic, on which Lytton staked his reputation; it fell flat, and he published no more poetry until 1860, when he produced "St. Stephens," a metrical gallery of parliamentary portraits from the time of Queen Anne, fol-

lowed by the charmingly fanciful "Lost Tales of Miletus" (1866), and a translation of Horace's "Odes," published in 1869. After the publication of "King Arthur," Lytton reverted to novel writing, but in a new style, and in 1848 ran "The Caxtons" anonymously through *Blackwood's Magazine*. The work made a reputation before the authorship was suspected, and was followed by two other stories in the same manner: "My Novel" (1853), and "What will He do with It?" (1858); but in "A Strange Story," contributed to *All The Year Round*, in 1862, he reverted to melodramatic and supernatural incident. His parliamentary was less remarkable than his literary career; a natural impediment rendered speech-making extremely difficult to him, but under excitement, or after elaborate preparation, he was an effective speaker. He had in early life supported the Whigs, but later sat on the Conservative side, and from 1858 to 1859 was Colonial Secretary in Lord Derby's Government. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Lytton in 1866. After his death (Jan. 18th, 1873), two works of high repute, "The Coming Race" and "The Parisians," were acknowledged to be his; he also left a novel, "Kenelm Chillingley," on the eve of publication, and he was engaged on a historic romance, "Pausanias the Spartan." But notwithstanding his immense versatility and great creative power, Lord Lytton does not take a place in the foremost rank of writers of fiction: his work has not the character and sincerity which stamps the writings of men of genius, though his brilliancy of invention, breadth, and variety of portraiture, entitle him to a wide and lasting popularity. The first two volumes of his voluminous "Life" were published, in 1883, by his son, Earl Lytton.

BUNBURY, Sir Henry Edward [1779—1860], Bart., K.C.B. and F.S.A., entered the army in 1794, and as aide-de-camp to the Duke of York, served in the disastrous expedition to Holland in 1799. He was present at the battle of Maida in 1805; and in 1809, on his return to England, was made Under-Secretary of State for War in the Portland Administration, an office he held till 1816. He accompanied Lord Keith when he went to announce to the captive ex-Emperor Napoleon the decision of the British Government as to his disposal. In 1821, on the death of his uncle, he succeeded to the baronetcy, and in 1830 entered Parliament as member for Suffolk, resigning his seat after the passing of the Reform Bill. In 1854 he published his "Narrative of some Passages in the Great War with France," a work which contains many curious and striking particulars of the campaign in Holland, and the expedition to the Helder, the battle of Maida, the state of affairs in Naples and Sicily, and many of the other great events of those times, derived either from personal observation, or from sources of information not accessible to the general public. Sir Henry Bunbury was twice married, first, in 1807, to Louisa Emilia, daughter of General Fox, and granddaughter of the first Lord Holland; and, secondly, in 1830, to Emily Louisa, daughter of Colonel George Napier, by his second wife, the beautiful Lady Sarah Lennox.

BUNN, Alfred, was for five and twenty years director of Drury Lane, and showed during that time much judgment and liberality. He paid Malibran £125 a night for singing in Balfe's "Maid of Artois," and produced a good many English operas, including works by Wallace, Balfe, Benedict, and others. But probably his name is better known as a librettist than a manager, and this rather on account of the feebleness and inanity of his lines than their excellence. Be this, however, as it may, some of

the composers for whom he wrote have immortalised "the poet Bunn" by using his words for their most popular melodies; for instance, the whole range of songs in "The Bohemian Girl," and "Maritana," not to mention many others. He died in 1860.

BUNSEN, Frances Waddington, afterwards Baroness Bunsen. She was the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Benjamin Waddington, of Llanover, Monmouthshire, and was born about 1791. In 1817, while travelling with her family in Rome, she became acquainted with Baron Bunsen, who was then twenty-four years of age; and in July of the same year the young people married. The married life of the Bunsens seems to have been singularly happy. Baron Bunsen died in 1860. His widow published his "Life," and edited his "Letters;" and by this work showed that she possessed great literary talent; but it was only among her private friends that her wonderful knowledge of public events could be fully appreciated. She died at Carlsruhe, Baden, April 23, 1876, aged eighty-five years. A long memoir of her was published after her death by Mr. Augustus Hare.

BUNSEN, Christian Charles Josiah, Baron de, was born at Korbach, in Waldeck, Aug. 25, 1791, and was educated at the University of Göttingen, where in 1813 he published his "De Jure Atheniensium Hæreditario," a work which at once attracted the notice of the learned. On leaving the University Bunsen travelled, visiting, among other countries, Denmark, where he learned Icelandic of Magnussen. In 1816 he proceeded to Paris, and acquired a knowledge of Oriental languages, but at length settled in Rome, where, in 1817, he married Miss Frances Waddington. At this time Niebuhr, who was then Minister in Rome for Prussia, procured him the post of Secretary of Embassy, and, on the retirement of Niebuhr in 1824, he was appointed Chargé d'Affaires, and afterwards Minister. This post he filled with much ability for twelve years, when he was accredited to Switzerland, and finally to England, where he became the intimate friend of many leaders of thought, such as Dr. Arnold, Thirlwall, &c. His heavy diplomatic duties were far from exhausting the vigour of his mind, and, above all things, Bunsen was a man of letters. His pen was always wielded in the cause of liberty, religious and political, and to the last he had a warmth of enthusiasm for every great cause, rare even in young men. He was a zealous supporter of the cause of Italian liberty, and though well aware of the difficulties of the situation, anticipated success. Among his best known writings are the "Antiquities of Rome," which he wrote in conjunction with Plattner; "The Epistles of Ignatius;" "Hippolytus;" "God in History;" "Signs of the Times," and "Egypt." His writings on the early ages of the Church abound in rich material, but are somewhat confused in construction; they are full of reverent admiration for the heroic past of the Church, but show that the author—an extreme protestant—had little sympathy with the clerical and hierarchical tendencies of later times. Baron Bunsen died at Bonn, Nov. 28, 1860, aged 69 years. His life and letters have been published under the editorship of the Baroness Bunsen. He left ten children, of whom several settled in England.

BURCH, Edward, R.A. He was born in London, and in 1769 entered the Academy Schools, and first exhibited in that gallery in 1770, from which time he contributed models and portraits in wax, &c. In 1770 he was elected Associate, and Academician in the following year, and afterwards became Librarian. As a gem engraver he was

without a rival in his day, and was a noted miniature painter. He lived to a great age, but became almost blind, and last exhibited in 1808. He died at Brompton before 1840. He exhibited eighty-six works in the Academy.

BURDETT, Francis, Fifth Baronet, of Foremark, Derbyshire. He was born Jan. 25, 1770, was educated at Westminster and Oxford, and in 1793 he married the youngest daughter of Mr. Coutts, the banker. Although a strenuous opponent of rotten boroughs, he entered Parliament in 1796 as member for Boroughbridge. On the death of his grandfather, early in the following year, he succeeded to the baronetcy. In 1802 he stood for Middlesex, but was defeated, and in 1806 made another unsuccessful effort to represent the county, but soon afterwards was returned for Westminster. A man of considerable natural gifts, of pleasing address, and of generous feelings, Sir Francis Burdett was always extremely popular, but his parliamentary career was a stormy one. In 1810 he was imprisoned in the Tower for breach of privilege, and only released at the close of the session. In 1819 he was found guilty of libel contained in a letter he addressed to his constituents on the subject of the disturbances at Manchester. He ceased to represent Westminster in 1837, when he felt himself unable to support the measures of the Liberal ministry, and after that time sat as a Conservative for North Wiltshire. He died less than a fortnight after the decease of his wife, Jan. 22, 1844. His youngest daughter became the heiress of the late Duchess of St. Albans, and is the present Baroness Burdett Coutts.

BURGESS, William Oakley, engraver, and pupil of Lupton, the well-known mezzotinto engraver, died at the early age of twenty-six, December 26, 1844. The best specimen of his work was the plate that he engraved from Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of the Duke of Wellington. The last few months of his life were devoted to three other plates, after Lawrence—portraits of Sir John Moore, of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Duchess of Northumberland, designed for a series of the works of that painter.

BURGOYNE, General Sir John Fox, G.C.B., Bart., [1782—1871], son of the late Right Hon. John Burgoyne, M.P., born in 1782, entered the corps of Royal Engineers as second-lieutenant in 1798, served in the Mediterranean and Levant from 1800 to 1807; took part in the blockade of Malta and the operations which led to the surrender of Valetta: served with the army in Sicily, and was present at the capture of Alexandria and the attack on Rosetta. He afterwards proceeded with Sir John Moore's army to Sweden, and again to Portugal. In 1809 he joined Lord Wellington's army in the Peninsula; and from that time until the conclusion of the campaign in 1814, was present at all the sieges, two of which, viz., Burgos and San Sebastian, he conducted; the latter after his superior officer had been killed in the trenches. Throughout the campaigns in Portugal and Spain, Burgoyne was attached to the third division, distinguished by the prominent part it took in the war, and was in most of the general actions, in which he was twice wounded. In 1814 he was appointed commanding engineer of the expedition to New Orleans, and was present at the attack on the town, and at the taking of Fort Bowyer. He received the gold cross and one clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and Nive; and the silver medal with three clasps for Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Nivelle. In 1826 Burgoyne accompanied the expedition to Portugal, as commanding officer of engineers,

In 1830 he was appointed Chairman of the Irish Board of Public Works, and in 1845 Inspector-General of Fortifications. Shortly after assuming the latter office, he drew up a memoir exposing the defenceless state of the country, and received in reply from the Duke of Wellington that remarkable letter which, published in the newspapers, produced a sensation, enabling the Executive to stay the progress of dangerous retrenchment in the naval and military services, and eventually to obtain power to raise a new militia. In 1847, the famine year, he was appointed to conduct the commission for the relief of Irish distress, and four years afterwards was nominated one of the members of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission, then about to undertake the construction of an important system of drainage works. In 1854 he was sent to Turkey, to devise measures for defending Constantinople, and securing the free passage of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, against an apprehended advance of the Russians. He returned to England, but shortly afterwards again proceeded to the East, and directed the English works intended to reduce Sebastopol. He was present at the battle of the Alma, the affair of Balaclava, and the battle of Inkermann. In 1855, during the outcry raised against the generals in the Crimea, he was recalled to England, to occupy his former post of Inspector-General of Fortifications. He, however, remained with the army three months longer, at the particular request of Lord Raglan, and upon leaving the camp was highly complimented by the commander-in-chief in a general order. On his return to England, Sir John Burgoyne was promoted to the rank of General, and created a Baronet, for his services in the Crimea. About the same period he received the Order of the Medjidie, and that of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. He became a G.C.B. in 1852, and upon the death of Lord Combermere, in 1865, was appointed Constable of the Tower of London, and Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets. Sir John was the author of several professional articles in periodical publications.

BURKE, John, was the elder son of Peter Burke, of Elm Hall, Parsonstown, Tipperary, a magistrate, and was well-known as the compiler of a "Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland," 1846; "A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England," 1838; "A General Armoury of England, Scotland, and Ireland," 1842; Heraldic Illustrations, comprising the Armorial Bearings of all the Principal Families of the Empire, with Pedigrees and Annotations," 1843; and "The Royal Families of England, Scotland, and Wales," and the families descended from them. Mr. Burke died at Aix-la-Chapelle, aged 61, March 27, 1848. His second son, who worked with him, and who since his death has carried on the same line of study, is the well-known Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms.

BURKE, Thomas Henry, was born May 29, 1829, and was the son of Mr. William Burke, of Knocknagur, co. Galway. He was educated first in Belgium and Germany, and later at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1847 he was appointed private Secretary to Sir Thomas Redington, who was then Under Secretary, and was also nominated to a junior clerkship in the Castle. Soon after his appointment he called forth much adverse criticism by searching the private papers of Smith O'Brien. He was private secretary to Mr. Chichester Fortescue (Lord Carlingford), Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Hartington, while they held office at Dublin Castle,

and in 1868 succeeded Sir Thomas Larcom as Under Secretary. It was while holding this office that he was marked out by a band of assassins (*See* CAREY, JAMES) as a man to be murdered, and was killed while walking in the Phœnix Park with Lord Frederick Cavendish, on May 6, 1882.

BURKE, THOMAS WILLIAM ASTON HAVILAND [1795—1852], was the son of Major Haviland (45th Regiment), who married a niece of Edmund Burke. Mr. Haviland (who took the name of Burke in 1818) was educated at Westminster School, and was called to the Bar in 1819. He did not practise, but devoted himself to forming a collection of prints, which in the end was supposed to be the finest of its kind in existence. He was particularly strong in the works of Woollett, Strange, and Sharp, and also in plates by and after Turner.

BURNES, SIR ALEXANDER, C.B., Traveller and Diplomatist, was born at Montrose in 1805, his father being a magistrate of Forfarshire. He was educated at the Montrose Academy, and having obtained his cadetship, went out to Bombay in 1821, and in the following year was appointed interpreter of Hindustani to the first extra battalion at Surat. At the age of 21 he was appointed Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, and soon after political agent in Cutch, charged to undertake a survey of the north-west border of that province. An account of this survey will be found in the "Transactions of the Royal Geographical Society" for 1834. He was next employed on a political mission to open up the Indus to our ships, which he accomplished most successfully, at the same time making surveys of the mouths of the river, and a map of the lower part of its course. He has given an amusing account of this journey in his "Travels in Bokhara," published in 1834. In 1832 he started on an exploratory journey into Central Asia, accompanied by Mr. James Gerard, a surgeon of the Bengal army, both in the disguise of Afghans. They left Lahore Feb. 11, crossed the Ravee and got to Acora, whence they successively reached Peshawur, Jellalabad, and Cabul, and having travelled through the passes of Oonna and Hageegak reached Ghoolgoola. They then travelled to Khooloom and Balkh, and entered the desert June 14, reaching Bokhara on the 27th of that month. They parted at the fortress of Koochan, Mr. Burnes going on to Teheran, where he was presented to the Shah. He returned to Bombay Jan. 18, having been away a year. He received the special thanks of the Governor-General of India, for the valuable information he had gained of the statistical and geographical history of the countries he had passed through; was made an F.R.S. and F.G.S., and presented with the gold medal and royal premium of fifty guineas for his work, "The Navigation of the Indus, and a Journey by Balkh and Bokhara across Central Asia." After spending eighteen months in England he returned to India, and there, during the insurrection at Cabul, organised in the cause of Dost Mohammed, was brutally murdered, together with his brother, Lieutenant Charles Burnes, Lieutenant Broadgood, and every man, woman, and child in his house at the time. He was only thirty-six at the time of his death, Nov. 2, 1841. After his death his last work, entitled "Cabul; being a Narrative of a Journey to and Residence in that City in the years 1836-7-8," was published. He was knighted and advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1838, while at Shikarpoor, whither he had gone to prepare the commissariat for the advancing British army which was to dethrone Dost Mohammed and re-instal Shah Sujah.

BURNELL, Arthur Coke, Ph.D., C.I.E. [1840—1882], son of Arthur Burnell, of the East India Company's Service, was educated at King's College, London, passed for the Indian Civil Service, and went to India in 1860. Till 1868 he held subordinate posts in various districts of the Madras Presidency, and in 1870 acted as District Judge, chiefly at Tanjore. At this place he was employed to examine the great collection of Sanskrit MSS. in the library of the deceased Maharajah. In 1879 his health quite broke down, and he was unable to remain in India. He was granted a "proportionate pension," conceded to a few members of the Madras Service, who had not completed the obligatory period. His chief works were "The Catalogue of the Tanjore Library," "The Elements of the South Indian Palæontology," and several publications on Hindu law.

BURNET, John, F.R.S., painter and engraver. He was the son of the Surveyor-General of Excise for Scotland, and was born near Edinburgh, March 20, 1784. His love for drawing caused him to be apprenticed to Robert Scott, the landscape engraver, and while still in his articles he became a student at the Trustees' Academy. His time having expired he came to London in 1806, and was warmly welcomed by his friend and fellow-student, David Wilkie. He was first employed on Britten's "England and Wales;" but his earliest notable engraving was Wilkie's "Jew's Harp," executed in 1810; this was followed by the "Blind Fiddler," and many other plates after Wilkie. Meanwhile Burnet was painting, and from 1808 was a pretty constant exhibitor at the British Institution, where he contributed in all thirty paintings. He was, moreover, a copious writer upon art. He published in 1829 "A Practical Treatise on Painting;" in 1837, "The Education of the Eye;" in 1848, "Practical Essays on various branches of the Fine Arts;" in 1849, "Landscape Painting in Oil Colours;" in 1850, "Practical Hints on Portrait Painting;" in 1852, "Turner and his Works;" and in 1854, "The Progress of a Painter in the 19th century." In 1860 he was granted a pension from the Civil List, and went to live at Stoke Newington, where he died April 29, 1868. His "Cows Drinking," and "Fish Market at Hastings," together with a water-colour sketch, are in the Sheepshanks collection at South Kensington.

BURNEY, Frances (Madame D'Arblay). She was the daughter of Dr. Charles Burney, the historian of music, and was born at Lynn Regis in Norfolk, 1752. In 1760 the Burneys moved to London, and in the following year Mrs. Burney died, leaving six children, of whom Fanny was the third. She was never sent to school, but taught herself all she knew, and at the age of ten was already an incessant scribbler of prose and verse. When she was fifteen years old her father married again, and from this time Fanny lived in an exceptionally brilliant social circle gathered round her father at his house in St. Martin's Street, Leicester Fields. In 1778 she published "Evelina," anonymously; it was everywhere praised and well received before Dr. Burney told the secret of the authorship to Mrs. Thrale, who introduced the young novelist to the coterie of which Johnson was the centre. Burke, Reynolds, and Sheridan were among her admirers, but her chief literary friend was Johnson, whose warm feeling for her, ending only with his death, excited the jealousy of Boswell. "Evelina" was followed in 1782 by "Cecilia," which greatly increased Miss Burney's reputation, but she did not bring out a third novel until after an interval of thirteen years. In the meantime she wrote busily at that marvellous "Diary and Letters," which she began at

the age of fifteen and which she extended over a period of seventy-two years of her life. In 1786 she was appointed second keeper of the robes to Queen Charlotte, and held that post for five years, when she resigned on account of ill-health; the Queen allowing her a pension of £100 yearly. Two years later she was married to M. D'Arblay, a French artillery officer, who with Tallyrand, Madame de Stael, and other French refugees, lived at Juniper Hall, Dorking. In 1795 she published "Camilla," which brought her in over £3,000. From 1802 till 1812 Madame D'Arblay was in France with her husband and son, and soon after her return she published "The Wanderer," but the work was a comparative failure, though the author realised £1,500 by it. In 1814 the D'Arblays again went to France and remained there throughout the war, but afterwards returned to England, and went to Bath, where in 1818 General D'Arblay died. At the age of eighty Madame D'Arblay published the memoirs of her father. She died at Bath, 1840, aged eighty-eight. Her "Journal and Letters," which contain her best character sketches and most spirited dialogue, were edited by her niece, and published in seven volumes, 1842-6.

BURNEY, Martin Charles, barrister-at-law, was the only son of Rear-Admiral James Burney, F.R.S., author of "A Chronological History of Voyages of Discovery in the South Seas," and grandson of Charles Burney, Mus. Doc., F.R.S., the author of the "History of Music." Madame D'Arblay, Dr. Johnson's "dear Fanny Burney," and well-known as the authoress of "Evelina" and Cecilia," was his aunt. These hereditary claims to literature introduced Mr. Burney to a delightful circle of friends: Godwin, Southey, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Hazlitt, Basil Montagu, and the friend and survivor of them all, Mr. Justice Talfourd; but his dearest friend was Charles Lamb. Mr. Burney died at his house, James Street, Buckingham Gate, Oct. 20, 1852.

BURNS, James, a younger son of the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Barony Parish, Glasgow, where he was born in 1789, was the founder with Messrs. Cunard and Mac Iver, of the well-known Cunard Steamship Co. For many years he had been engaged with his youngest brother George in steam navigation, and after making a fortune by his business, retired to his estate of Bloomhill, Dumbartonshire, where he died Sept. 6, 1871, in his eighty-third year.

BURNS, John [1770—1850], who perished in the wreck of the *Orion*, off Portpatrick, was the son of the Rev. John Burns, for more than sixty years minister of the barony parish of Glasgow. He received his education at the University of Glasgow, and became a medical practitioner and teacher, publishing some excellent works, which soon brought him reputation and practice. In 1850 the Crown instituted a Professorship of Surgery in Glasgow University, to which Mr. Burns was appointed, and in which office he was highly popular. Among his works may be mentioned, "Dissertations on Inflammation," "The Principles of Midwifery," "Popular Directions for the Treatment of the Diseases of Women and Children," and "Principles of Surgery."

BURNS, Robert, whose chief claim to remembrance lies in the fact of his being the eldest son of the national poet of Scotland, was born at Tarbolton, in Sept. 1786. He was a good scholar, endowed with a remarkable memory and great powers of application, and had acquired a large amount of knowledge on various subjects. He was passionately attached to the study of the Gaelic language, was a proficient musician, and in his earlier years had written verses of con-

siderable merit. He died at Dumfries, May 14, 1857, and was buried beside his father in the mausoleum, St. Michael's churchyard.

BURRELL, Sir Charles Merrik, M.P., for some time the "father" of the House of Commons, was born in 1774. He married Frances, daughter of the Earl of Egremont, and succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1796. Ten years later he entered Parliament, where he had a seat for fifty-five years, and on sixteen successive occasions was elected for Shoreham. He was a Conservative, and steadily voted against most of the important changes which were effected by the Liberal party. He devoted all his leisure to the practical improvement of agriculture, and Sussex agriculturists owe to him the introduction of the white or Belgian carrot, and also valuable experiments in feeding and fattening cattle. The Burrell MSS. in the British Museum were collected by his family. He died at Knepp Castle, near West Grinstead, Jan. 4, 1862.

BURRITT, Elihu [1810—1879], American scholar and journalist, who had lived in England for nearly twenty-five years, was the son of a shoemaker, and received an ordinary education till he was sixteen, when, his father dying, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. At the age of twenty-four he set to work to study mathematics, keeping to the anvil in spring and summer, alternately forging and reading, and earning enough to enable him to devote a great part of the winter to his studies. He worked so diligently that he gained a considerable knowledge of Latin, French, Spanish, Greek and Hebrew, and later studied French, Spanish, Italian and German under native teachers; and acquired Portuguese, Flemish, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Welsh, Gaelic and Russian. He also attained wide celebrity as a public lecturer, advocating temperance and other reforms with great eloquence and ability, attracting large audiences by the vigour and fervour of his descriptive powers. He left the United States in June, 1856, for England, and was for a considerable time United States Consul at Birmingham. Among his works may be mentioned, "Sparks from the Anvil," 1848; "Thoughts on Things at Home and Abroad," 1854; "Lectures and Speeches, 1869; and in 1878, "Chips from many Blocks."

BURTON, John Hill, LL.D., F.R.S.E. [1809—1881], Scottish historian and biographer, was born at Aberdeen and educated at Marischal College, where he graduated. He became an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1831, and finding himself among a crowd of young men with little or no practice, he devoted his time to the study of law, history, and political economy. On these subjects he wrote articles in the *Westminster Review*, from 1833, and later in the *Edinburgh Review*. He also contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine*. He was the author of "Life and Correspondence of Hume," 1846; "The Scot Abroad," 1864; "The Bookhunter," and "History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688," &c., &c. He was appointed Secretary to the Prison Board of Scotland in 1854, and Historiographer Royal for Scotland. He was made hon. D.C.L. by the University of Oxford in 1878.

BURY, Lady Charlotte [1776—1861], was the youngest daughter of Field-marshal John, fifth duke of Argyll, by the famous beauty, Elizabeth Gunning, widow of the Duke of Hamilton. Lady Charlotte, who was remarkable for great personal beauty and charm of manner, married first Colonel J. Campbell, of Shawfield, and secondly the Rev. Edward Bury. She wrote "Tales of Fashionable Life," which though now utterly forgotten, at the time enjoyed considerable popularity

She was at one time Lady-in-waiting to Queen Caroline, and of this period of her life she wrote a memoir, in which she made some revelations that greatly shocked the supporters of that lady, and gave rise to controversies that put an end to Lady Charlotte's authorship. The last years of her life were passed in retirement.

BUSHE, Charles Kendal [1767—1843], was born at Kilmurry, near Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, and was the son of a clergyman belonging to the Established Church. At fifteen he was sent to Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a scholarship, and where he distinguished himself in the debates of the Historical Society. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1790, and travelled on the Leinster circuit, but his advancement was very slow at first because he refused to join in Government prosecutions. In 1797 he was elected M.P. for the borough of Callan, and soon displayed such eloquence as placed him among the foremost orators of the day. He was strongly opposed to the Union of England and Ireland, and his eloquent denunciation of the measure in the debates of 1800 are said to have surpassed those of all other members, not excepting Grattan himself. After the union he was for a time very despondent, and almost decided to try his fortune at the English Bar, but gave up the idea. In 1803 Pitt offered him the Solicitor-Generalship of Ireland, which he accepted, but had no prominent public duty to perform till 1811, when the Convention Act trials occurred, which drew from him two of his best speeches, and he also appeared with great success in the case of "The King *v.* O'Grady." He was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench (in Dublin) in 1822, from which post he retired in 1842. In 1839 he was summoned to give evidence before a committee of Parliament, on which occasion Brougham said of him: "No one who heard the very remarkable examination of Chief Justice Bushe could avoid forming the most exalted estimate of his judicial talents. There was shed over the whole the grace of a delivery singular for its combined suavity and dignity. All that one has heard of the wonderful fascination of his manner, both at the bar and upon the bench, became easily credible to those who heard his evidence."

BUSK, Hans [1815—1882], the eldest son of Hans Busk, Esq., of Glenalder, Radnorshire, was educated at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar in 1841. He took a very keen interest in trying to establish a volunteer army, and in 1837 while an undergraduate at Cambridge, he formed a model rifle club in the University. From that time he continued strenuously to advocate the volunteer cause, but with little effect until the publication of his treatise "The Rifle and How to Use it." In 1858 he joined the Victoria Rifles, almost the only volunteer corps then in existence, and in the same year visited the ports and naval arsenals of France, publishing on his return the only authentic French navy list that had appeared for sixteen years. He was invited to lecture before the University of Cambridge, and all over the country on the Volunteer movement, and met everywhere with the greatest success. Besides the work already mentioned, he wrote "Volunteers and How to Drill them;" "The Handbook for Hythe;" "The Navies of the World," &c., and founded and for many years edited the *New Quarterly Review*. He was High Sheriff of Radnorshire in 1847; was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex in 1859, and in 1860 accepted a captaincy in the Victoria Rifles. In 1869 a large sum was raised by subscription to present him with a testi-

monial in recognition of his services as the "Founder of England's Volunteer Army." He, however, declined any personal gratuity, and spent the sum raised in buying a lifeboat and establishing a suitable station at Ryde.

BUTE, (2ND MARQUIS OF), THE MOST NOBLE JOHN CRICHTON STUART, EARL OF WINDSOR, EARL OF DUMFRIES, &c., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., and F.R.A.S., was born Aug. 10, 1793, the elder son of John, Lord Mountstuart, by Lady Elizabeth Penelope Crichton, only daughter and heir of Patrick, fifth Earl of Dumfries. He succeeded to the Earldom of Dumfries, and other dignities of peerage belonging to the family of Crichton, on the death of his maternal grandfather, April 7, 1803, and in 1835, Aug. 26, received the Royal licence to assume the name of Crichton before that of Stuart, and bear the arms of Crichton quarterly with the arms of Stuart. He was educated at Eton and Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1812. He became second Marquis of Bute on the death of his paternal grandfather, the first marquis, Nov. 26, 1814, was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, and in 1843 nominated a Knight of the Thistle. From April, 1842, till the retirement of Sir Robert Peel from the head of the Government, the Marquis of Bute was annually appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland. He was twice married, first to Lady Maria North, eldest daughter and co-heir of George Augustus, third Earl of Guildford, who died without issue Sept. 10, 1841; and secondly to Lady Sophia Frederica Christina Hastings, second daughter of Francis, first Marquis of Hastings, by whom he had one son, the present Marquis of Bute. His Lordship died at his seat, Cardiff Castle, quite suddenly of heart disease, March 18, 1848, aged 55. He had greatly enriched the town of Cardiff and improved the value of his own property by the construction of docks, upon which he spent upwards of £400,000.

BUTLER, THE VERY REV. GEORGE, D.D. [1774—1853], Dean of Peterborough, and Rector of Gayton, Northamptonshire, was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. In Jan. 1794, being then only nineteen years old, he was Senior Wrangler and Senior Smith's Prizeman of his year, Lord Lyndhurst, then Mr. Copley of Trinity College, being in each case second to him. He was chosen Mathematical Lecturer of his college, and soon after became a Fellow. He took his degree of M.A. in 1797, and was appointed classical tutor of his college. In 1804 he took the degree of B.D., was elected a public examiner at Cambridge, and nominated one of the eight select preachers before the University in 1805. In April of the same year he was elected head-master of Harrow School, which office he filled for twenty-four years, and on the 27th of the same month received the degree of D.D. by royal mandate. He was presented by his college to the rectory of Gayton in Northamptonshire in 1814, to which living he retired in 1829 on his resignation of the head-mastership of Harrow. In 1836 he became Chancellor of the diocese, and in 1842 was appointed by Sir Robert Peel to the vacant deanery of Peterborough. Dr. Butler was a good mathematician, a distinguished classical scholar, and spoke German, French, and Italian fluently. He was also a good musician and draughtsman; and excelled in all athletic exercises, being one of the best skaters, fencers, swimmers, &c., of his time. He was the father of three distinguished sons, all of whom are or have been head masters like himself, the Rev. H. Montagu Butler of Harrow (now Dean of Gloucester), George Butler, late of the Liver-

pool College, and Arthur Butler, late of Haileybury.

BUTLER, Captain James Armar, was the fourth son of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Henry Edward Butler, uncle to the Earl of Carrick. Captain Butler greatly distinguished himself at the defence of Silistria, 1853. Having in company with Lieutenant Charles Nasmyth, an officer of the Bombay Artillery, arrived during the winter at Shumla, the Turkish head-quarters, and being at Silistria at the time of the Russian attack upon that town, they determined to remain and assist in the approaching struggle, and according to Omar Pasha, "their example and counsel powerfully contributed to the preservation of the forts attacked." Captain Butler's death occurred two hours before the retreat of the Russians was discovered. He had been wounded on June 13, but no bad effects were anticipated until the 18th, when he rapidly sank, worn out with fever and exhaustion. On the 14th July, before the news of his death had reached England, Captain Butler was appointed to be Lieutenant and Captain in the Coldstream Guards and a brevet major in the army.

BUTLER, Right Rev. Samuel, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield, was born at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, and educated under Dr. James, of Rugby. In 1792 he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where his career was a brilliant one. In 1798 he accepted the head mastership of the Royal Free Grammar School at Shrewsbury, and about the same time he undertook a new edition of Æschylus, based on the text and notes of Stanley, for the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press. In 1802 the Earl of Clarendon presented him to the vicarage of Kenilworth, and in 1807 Bishop Cornwallis presented him to the prebendal stall of Wolvey, at Lichfield, and to the archdeaconry of Derby, 1822. In 1836, by Viscount Melbourne's recommendation, he was promoted to the see of Lichfield, vacant by the death of Bishop Ryder. Besides the edition of Æschylus, already mentioned, Bishop Butler published a number of works, of which by far the most important were his celebrated "Atlases of Ancient and Modern Geography." He left a large and very curious library, containing a large and fine collection of the Aldine Press, and Greek and Latin MSS. He died at Eccleshall Castle, Staffordshire, aged 66, Dec. 4, 1839.

BUTLER, William Archer [1814—1848], was born at Annerville, near Clonmel, Tipperary. He was educated at a school at Clonmel, and at the Dublin University, which he entered in 1829. In 1835 he was elected President of the College Historical Society, and delivered two addresses, which were said to be models of eloquence and power. On quitting the university, he was presented to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy, and soon after entered the ministry as rector of Clonehoska, county Donegal. In 1842 he was promoted to the Rectory of Raymoghy, Donegal, but continued to discharge the duties of his professorship. His first letters were published in 1845, "On Mr. Newman's Theory of Development," but he threw aside all literary work in 1846, during the Irish famine, and devoted himself to the relief of his suffering people. He died rather suddenly in 1848. A series of his sermons, with a memoir, was published by the Rev. Thomas Woodward, in 1849; "Letters on the Development of Christian Doctrine," in 1850; "A Reply to Cardinal Wiseman," in 1854; and his very able "Lectures on the History of Ancient Philosophy," edited with notes by W. H. Thompson, in 1856. His poems were not collected, but are to be found in *Blackwood* and the *University Magazine*.

BUTT, Isaac. He was the son of the Rev. Malcolm Butt, incumbent of Stranorlar, county Donegal, where he was born in 1812. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1829, obtained a scholarship in 1832, and was in 1833 one of the founders of the *University Magazine*. In 1835 he took his B.A. degree with high honours, and was already noted for his scholarship and for his eloquence in the college debates, which he employed in the Conservative cause. In 1836 he was appointed to the chair of Political Economy, and two years later was called to the Irish bar, and was soon in good practice. He still took a prominent part in political discussion, and wrote much for the press, being one of the founders of the *Protestant Guardian*, a paper which soon merged into the Orange *Warder*, and with which Mr. Butt was connected for many years. He became a member of the Dublin Corporation in 1843, and soon afterwards defended the Union with great eloquence. But these unpopular views did not affect the liking which his townsfolk felt for him, and his real love of country was recognized by all parties, and much commended by his great opponent O'Connell. In 1844 he received a silk gown, and was engaged with Whiteside for the defence of Smith O'Brien. In 1852 he was elected Conservative member for Youghal, and represented that borough till 1865, when he was ousted by Sir Joseph M'Kenna. Up to that time he had achieved no parliamentary success, and it is possible that his convictions were already undergoing a change. For some years he lived out of Ireland, and on his return in 1871 was elected in the Home Rule interest for Limerick, and was called upon to assume the leadership of that party. It was impossible that such a party could long hold together; it had been founded by the Protestant Conservatives in revenge for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and had been joined by the Nationalists. As time went on, the anger of the one party cooled down, and the other grew dissatisfied with the moderation of their leader, whose last years were embittered by a sense of waning power, and by the denunciations of the Nationalist party. He was, however, still the nominal leader, when on May 5th, 1879, he died at Roebuck near Dublin.

BUXTON, Charles [1822—1871], third son of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., M.P. (*q.v.*), was born at Cromer Hall, in Norfolk, Nov. 18, 1822. He was educated at home till the age of seventeen, when he was sent as a private pupil, first to the Rev. T. Fisher at Luccombe, and then to the Rev. H. Alford at Wymeswold. In October, 1841, he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1843. On leaving college, he became a partner in the brewery of Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, & Co. He sat for Newport, Isle of Wight, in the Liberal interest, from 1857 to 1859, when he was elected for Maidstone, and finally for East Surrey, which he represented till his death in 1871. He devoted a great deal of labour to his parliamentary duties, striving to master every important question which came before the legislature, speaking frequently, and winning the esteem and confidence of his fellow members. He is the author of a life of his father, published in 1848, "Ideas of the Day on Policy," "Notes of Thought," "National Education in Ireland," wrote many articles in the reviews of the day, and contributed to the "Cambridge Essays." He took a keen interest in Irish affairs, visited Ireland in 1852, bought an estate at Dingle in Kerry, which he improved, and which became a very thriving property, and in the following year wrote his pamphlet on national education. In 1865 he, with John Stuart Mill, took the

lead in forming the "Jamaica Committee" for watching over the interests of the natives, and prosecuting Governor Eyre, General Nelson, and others who were concerned in suppressing the riots of that year. He advocated the separation of the Church from the State in Ireland, and in 1869 took up the question of security of tenure, urging the establishment of such terms with the people as might extinguish the chronic discontent among them. He was devoted to the study of natural history, being especially fond of birds and snakes, of both of which he possessed a good deal of knowledge.

BUXTON, Sir Thomas Fowell [1786—1845], an eminent philanthropist, and an earnest coadjutor of Mr. Wilberforce in his efforts to abolish slavery, was born at Castle Hedingham in Essex, in 1786. He was educated at Dr. Charles Burney's school at Greenwich, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he greatly distinguished himself. In 1809 he married Harriet Gurney, a sister of the well-known Mrs. Fry. He entered the brewery establishment of Truman, Hanbury, & Co., of which his uncles, the Hanburys, were partners, in 1808, became a partner in 1811, and soon became the head of the establishment. He attracted a good deal of public notice in 1816, by his speech at the Mansion House in behalf of the Spitalfields weavers. He became M.P. for Weymouth in 1818, and took a prominent part in the debates of the House on the state of the prisons, publishing soon after his "Inquiry into Prison Discipline." But Mr. Buxton devoted his principal efforts to the question of the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, and in spite of great discouragements, and the remonstrances of faint-hearted friends, remained staunch to it, and at last in 1833, was partially successful, though not wholly; for he was obliged to admit some clauses into the Bill of which he highly disapproved. He ceased to sit in the House in 1837. In 1839-40 he travelled on the Continent, and inspected Continental prisons. On his return he was created a baronet, and then devoted himself to the subject of the amelioration of the condition of the African negroes. He never recovered from the failure of the Niger expedition. [See "Memoir and Correspondence of Sir T. F. Buxton," edited by his son, Charles Buxton, 1848.]

BYRNE, John [1786—1847], was the only son and youngest child of William Byrne, the engraver, whose profession he followed. Some of his best engravings were done for Wild's "Cathedrals." In 1822 he exhibited at the Academy "A Scene in Moor Park," and the following year "London from Hampstead Heath," after which he practised as a water-colour painter. From 1826 to 1846 he was an "associate exhibitor" of the Water-Colour Society, and a constant contributor to their exhibitions. He went to Italy in 1832, and on his return, for several years exhibited Italian views at the Royal Academy, sending, besides, many views of the ancient Welsh border, castles and ruins to the Water-Colour Society. His "View of Twickenham, on the Thames," exhibited in 1830, and afterwards placed in the Water-Colour Gallery at the South Kensington Museum, is one of the best of his works.

BYRON, Henry James [1834—1884], dramatist and actor, was a son of Henry Byron, Esq., British Consul at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, and was born in Manchester. His grandfather was a first cousin of the poet. He was educated at a school in Essex, and afterwards at St. Peter's College, Eaton Square, on leaving which his father desired him to enter the navy, but he could not be induced to do so, and studied medicine instead. He worked for a short time as assistant in a sur-

gery, but gave that up to become a provincial actor. Returning to London, he entered as a student at the Middle Temple, rather to please his friends than with any hope of succeeding at the Bar, and from that time he devoted himself to writing plays. His earliest effort in this line, "Fra Diavolo," produced at the Strand Theatre on the first night of Miss Swanborough's season, in 1858, was speedily followed by several successful pieces; amongst which may be mentioned the "Maid and Magpie," "Aladdin," "Esmeralda," the "Lady of Lyons," and "Green Bushes." In 1865, in conjunction with Miss Wilton, he converted the Queen's into the Prince of Wales's Theatre, for which he wrote two original comedies, "War to the Knife," and "A Hundred Thousand Pounds," and the burlesques "La Sonnambula Travestie" "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Little Don Giovanni," and "Der Freischutz." In all he wrote about 120 pieces for the stage, all more or less popular. "Our Boys," produced at the Vaudeville in 1875, had the unprecedented run of 1,200 nights, and made the fortunes of companies in the provinces and America. Among his other plays may be mentioned "Cyril's Success," "Old Soldiers," "Old Sailors," "Married in Haste," "Chawles," and "The Upper Crust." He made his first appearance in London as an actor at the Globe Theatre, in his own drama of "Not Such a Fool as he Looks." He contributed extensively to periodical literature, was the first editor of *Fun*, in which capacity he introduced Mr. Gilbert's "Bab Ballads" to the public, and was the author of a three volume novel, "Paid in Full," originally published in *Temple Bar*. He wrote, besides, dramatic critiques, leading articles, essays for magazines, paragraphs for *Punch*, and contributed to the *Theatre* magazine during the editorship of its founder.

C.

CADELL, Robert, for thirty years held a very prominent position as bookseller and publisher, chiefly in connection with the works of Sir Walter Scott. He married the daughter of Mr. Constable, and was taken into partnership with that gentleman shortly after the publication of Sir Walter's first poems, the prodigious success of which had created a new era in the business. The connection of Sir Walter with Mr. Constable ended in the ruin of all parties, and left Sir Walter involved in debt and stripped of his literary productions. Copyrights were dispersed among different hands, a large stock of printed volumes in the hands of the bankrupt publishers were sold for half its cost, and the London booksellers were under the impression that the value of the copyrights had been worked out, when Mr. Cadell issued that series of cheap, carefully got-up volumes, which had such a wonderful success. After Sir Walter's death, Mr. Cadell advanced the sum of £30,000, to enable the executors to settle with the body of his creditors, Mr. Cadell accepting as his only security the rights to the profits accruing from Sir Walter's copyright property and literary remains, until the obligation should be discharged. Ultimately Mr. Cadell bought the complete copyright of Sir Walter's works, which enabled the executors to pay off the whole of the debt on the Abbotsford estate. Mr. Cadell died at his house, near Edinburgh, January 20, 1849.

CAIRNES, John Elliott, M.A., LL.D., one of the most influential political economists of the day, was born at Drogheda in 1824, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1848. He was afterwards called to the Irish Bar, but does not seem to have had any strong bent for his profession, and for some years occupied him-

self chiefly in writing for the press, especially on the social and political questions that affected Ireland. In 1856 he was appointed to the chair of political economy at Dublin, and in accordance with the regulations of the foundation the lectures of the first year's course were published. The book appeared in 1857, with the title "Character and Logical Method of Political Economy." His next contribution to economic science was a series of articles on the gold question, published partly in *Fraser's Magazine;* the papers, which attracted much notice at the time, analyzed with great skill and ability the probable consequences of the increased supply of gold resulting from the Australian and Californian gold discoveries. In 1861 Cairnes was appointed to the professorship of political economy and jurisprudence in Queen's College, Galway, and in the following year he published "The Slave Power," a very remarkable specimen of applied political economy. During the remainder of his residence at Galway he published only some fragments and pamphlets, mainly upon Irish questions. In 1865, a fall from his horse, which severely injured one of his legs, further impaired his always delicate health, and from this time he was subject to severe attacks of illness. In 1866 he was appointed Professor of Political Economy in University College, London. He was compelled to pass the session 1868-9 in Italy, but, on his return, continued to lecture till 1872, when ill-health compelled him to retire. The remaining years of his life were devoted to the completion of his most extensive and important work, "Some Leading Principles of Political Economy, Newly Expounded," which he published in 1874, and in the collection and publication of various papers which he had contributed to periodicals. In 1873 he brought out his papers on Ireland, under the title of "Political Essays," and in the same year a volume of "Essays in Political Economy," containing, among other papers, the essays on "Political Economy and Land," on "Political Economy and Laissez-Faire," on "The Solution of the Gold Question," revised and brought up to date, and the "Criticisms on Bastiat and Comte." Shortly before his death he republished his "Logical Method of Political Economy." He died in London, July 8th, 1875.

CAITHNESS (14TH EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. JAMES SINCLAIR, F.R.S. [1821—1881], son of the thirteenth earl, by the youngest daughter and co-heir of the late Very Rev. William Lee, Dean of Hereford, was born Dec. 21, 1821. He succeeded to the Scotch earldom of Caithness on the death of his father, Dec. 24, 1855, and was created Baron Barrogill in the peerage of the United Kingdom June 12, 1866. It was by the latter title that he held his seat in the House of Lords. In 1858 he was chosen a representative peer for Scotland, and he was Lord in Waiting on the Queen under Lord Palmerston's administration. Lord Caithness, well known as one of the most scientific members of the peerage, was successful in his practical application of science, having perfected a steam carriage capable of travelling on ordinary macadamized roads. He not only improved the machinery, but acted as his own engine-driver. He invented a tape-loom enabling the weaver to stop any one of the shuttles without stopping the loom. It was for some time at work in Lancashire. He was also the inventor and patentee of the Caithness gravitating compass, which is acknowleged to be one of the steadiest known. It is now used by various ship companies. The Earl was Lord-Lieutenant of Caithness-shire.

CALCRAFT, JOHN [1800—1879], was for forty-six years the officially recognized executioner throughout

the country, though in reality, his only permanent post was in connection with Newgate, and under the Corporation of the City of London. He resigned his office in 1874, and retired on a pension. He was by trade a shoemaker.

CALDWELL, ANNE (MRS. MARSH-CALDWELL), one of the most popular novelists of her day, was the daughter of James Caldwell, Esq., of Linley Wood, Staffordshire, J.P., and D.L., and Recorder of Newcastle-under-Lyme. She married Arthur Cuthbert Marsh, junior partner in the banking firm of Fauntleroy, Graham, Stracey, and Marsh, the head of which was hanged at Newgate for forgery. Ten years after the closing of the bank Mrs. Marsh published her first work, "Two Old Men's Tales," which was a great success, and at once gave her the position which she maintained for a quarter of a century. Among her other works may be mentioned "Emilia Wyndham," 1846; "Mount Sorel," 1845; "Aubrey," 1845, &c., &c. She gave up writing in 1858, when the death of her only brother put her in possession of Linley Wood estate, on which occasion she assumed by royal licence the additional surname and arms of Caldwell. She died at Linley Wood, Oct. 5, 1874.

CALLCOTT, SIR AUGUSTUS WALL, KNT., R.A., was born at Kensington, Feb. 20, 1779. He was for some years a chorister boy in Westminster Abbey, and even after he had begun painting studied music. He was admitted to the Academy Schools, and was a pupil of Hoppner. In 1799 he exhibited his first picture, a portrait, and in 1801 he exhibited two portraits with a view of Oxford. After 1803 he painted landscapes only for many years, choosing for the most part English river and coast scenery, which he interpreted with much refinement and feeling, showing in many cases (as in that of the great picture belonging to Lord Lansdowne) a profound study of the Dutch masters. In 1806 he was elected an associate, and in 1810 a full member of the Academy. He was so slow and careful a painter that though an industrious worker he exhibited only seven pictures in the ten years 1813-22. In 1827 he married and went with his wife for a continental tour. This caused him to change his manner and choice of subject very materially, and in 1830 he began painting those Italian landscapes which by their classic rendering and composition recall the works of Claude. In 1837 he departed from his usual subjects and exhibited "Raphael and the Fornarina," now well known from the print by Lumb Stocks, R.A. In the same year he was knighted. In 1840 he exhibited another large figure subject, "Milton dictating to his Daughters." He was appointed surveyor of the royal pictures in 1844, but he died on the 25th of November in the same year. He exhibited 142 pictures, of which six are in the National Gallery and nine in the South Kensington Museum.

CALLCOTT, WILLIAM. He was born about the year 1800, and more than half a century ago was first violin in the orchestra of Her Majesty's Theatre, and afterwards was musical director at the Adelphi, the Olympic, and Astley's, where the celebrated Statue Music, which he composed for Ducrow, was performed. He died at Gravesend, Nov. 6th, 1878.

CALVERT, EDWARD. He was a friend of William Blake, whose designs exercised so considerable an influence on him that much of their spirit and certain characteristic modes of drawing and engraving occur in the works of both artists. Some of the woodcuts published by Calvert, especially "The Christian Ploughing the Last Furrow of Life," and "The Cider Press," are very like Blake's. Calvert produced designs for book illustrations

which are somewhat scarce; all of them are beautiful, full of thought and instinct, with poetic pathos, which associates the artist on the one hand with Blake, and on the other with Samuel Palmer. He first exhibited in the Academy of 1825, but was not a frequent contributor to any gallery. He died, after a brief illness, July 14th, 1883.

CALVERT, Dr. F. Grace [1820—1873], chemist, was born in London, and studied under the celebrated chemist Girardin at Rouen, and was subsequently a pupil of Chevreul at Paris. He left France in 1846 and settled in Manchester, and was soon after appointed honorary Professor at the Royal Institution of that city. He was also a lecturer at the Manchester School of Medicine. His scientific investigations in hygiene led him incidentally to the application and preparation of carbolic acid, with which his name will always be associated. For some years before his death he was engaged in investigations upon protoplasmic life. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Chemical Society, Honorary Fellow of the Chemical Society of Paris, and Member of the Royal Academy of Turin, and the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg.

CAMBRIDGE (Duke of). Adolphus Frederick of Brunswick-Lunenburg, Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary and Baron of Culloden; a Privy Councillor, K.G., G.C.B., and G.C.H.; Field Marshal in the Army, Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Rifles, &c., &c. He was the seventh and youngest surviving son of George III. and Queen Charlotte, and was born Feb. 24, 1774. In 1793 he was appointed Colonel in the Hanoverian Army, and served in the campaign in Flanders, in 1798 was appointed Lieut.-General in the Hanoverian service, and on Nov. 27, 1801, was created a peer of the United Kingdom. In 1803 he was transferred from the Hanoverian to the British service, and promoted to the rank of General. In 1804 the Duke of Cambridge was appointed to command the home district, and on Nov. 26, 1813, was advanced to the rank of Field Marshal, and again appointed to command in the Electorate of Hanover shortly afterwards; he was appointed by his father Governor-General of Hanover, and held that post till, in 1837, the death of William IV., opened the succession to the Duke of Cumberland. On May 7, 1818, he married the Princess Wilhelmina Louisa of Hesse Cassel, by whom he had three children, the present Duke of Cambridge and two daughters. He died at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, July 8, 1850.

CAMDEN, First Marquis, the Most Hon. John Jeffreys Pratt, K.G. [1759—1840], a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Kent, LL.D., F.S.A., &c., was the only son of Charles first Earl Camden, Lord High Chancellor of England. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1780 he was returned to Parliament as one of the members for Bath, and in the same year appointed one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, an office he held for sixty years, and during half that time resigned the large income connected with it, for which he received the thanks of Parliament. He succeeded to the Peerage in 1794, and in 1795 was sent to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, a post he held till 1798, when he was succeeded by the Marquis Cornwallis. He was Secretary for the Colonies from May, 1804 to July, 1805, and President of the Council from 1805 to Feb., 1806, and from March, 1807, to April, 1812. In 1834 he was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and was for some years Master of the Trinity House, a post he resigned to the

Duke of Wellington in 1837. He married, in 1785, Frances, daughter and sole heiress of William Molesworth, and had one son and three daughters. He died at his seat, the Wilderness, Kent, October 8, 1840.

CAMERON, Colonel George Poulett, C.B., son of Captain Robert Cameron, R.N., entered the service of the East India Company in 1821. In 1824-25 he served as Adjutant of a Light Field Battalion, under Lieutenant-General Sir C. Deacon, in the Southern Mahratta country. He returned to England in 1831, and joined the expedition to Portugal under the Duke of Braganza, who wished to recover the throne of that country for his daughter, Queen Maria II. Cameron had a conspicuous post in every action, being on the staff attached to the orders of Field Marshal the Duke de Terceira, and Baron de Solignac. For his services in the severe action of March 4, when Dom Miguel was completely defeated, he received the Cross of the Royal Order of Military Merit of the Conception. He also greatly distinguished himself in the action of July 5, after which he was sent on a special mission to Constantinople, and subsequently to Persia, where under the orders of the Meerza, or Prince Royal, he served in the Persian army during 1836, 1837, and 1838. He quitted Persia in the latter year, and proceeded to Circassia to visit Russian fortresses. He next returned to India, having been nominated C.B., and was appointed to be Political Resident at Chepauk, and guardian of the young Nawab. He was in Italy in 1848-49, after which he again went to India, and was nominated to the command in the Neilgherries. He is the author of "Personal Adventures and Excursions in Georgia, Circassia, and Russia," 1845; and "The Romance of Military Life, being Souvenirs connected with Thirty Years Service," 1853. He died at Cheltenham, Feb. 12, 1882.

CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald, Bart., G.C.B., Colonel of the 62nd Foot, was the son of Lieutenant Archibald Campbell. He entered the Army in 1787, and went as ensign in the 77th Regiment to India, where he saw a good deal of service on the coast of Malabar and in Ceylon. Returning to Europe, he served through the great war, becoming Brigadier-General in 1811. In 1813 the Prince Regent of Portugal promoted him to the rank of Major-General in his service, and in 1816 to the command of the Lisbon Division of the Portuguese Army, which he resigned in 1820, and returned to England. In 1822 he joined His Majesty's 38th Regiment at the Cape, and proceeded with it to India, where he was selected by the Hon. Sir E. Paget to take command of the expedition to be sent against the Burmese. For his distinguished services in that war he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; and the Hon. East India Company granted him a pension of £1,000 a year for life, and presented him with a handsome gold medal. On the termination of the Burmese war he was appointed Commander of the Forces in the ceded provinces on the coast of Tenasserim, and at the same time was made Civil Commissioner in the affairs of the Kingdoms of Burmah and Siam. He was obliged by ill-health to return to England in 1829. In 1831 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the province of New Brunswick, which government he administered for nearly six years. He was in 1839 appointed Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, but had to relinquish the post on account of ill health. Sir Archibald received the insignia of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword in 1813; was knighted 1814, became K.C.B., 1815, baronet 1831, and died 1843.

CAMPBELL, John, Right Hon. Lord, Lord Chancellor of England. He was descended from a junior branch of the house of Argyll, and was born Sept. 15, 1779, at Springfield, near Cupar, where his father was minister. He was educated at Cupar Grammar School, and afterwards at St. Andrews, and after taking his degree, went to London to study law, and in the meantime became reporter and dramatic critic of the *Morning Chronicle*. Immediately on arriving in London, 1800, he entered himself at Lincoln's Inn, and began the study of special pleading under Tidd, who "lived to see four pupils sitting together in the House of Lords—Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Denman, Lord Cottenham, and Lord Campbell." In Michaelmas term, 1806, he was called to the bar, travelled the Oxford circuit, and soon obtained practice. Between 1809-16 he published a series of reports at Nisi Prius, extending to 4 vols., which are most useful in themselves, and especially so to attorneys, as at the end of each decision he appended the names of the attorneys who had been engaged on the trials. This established him a connection among attorneys, and he had soon a large London practice. In 1827 he was made Q.C. During 1830-31 he was M.P. for Stafford; in 1832 was appointed Solicitor-General, and returned for Dudley: in 1834 he was made Attorney-General, and on presenting himself to his constituents for re-election was unseated, but was returned for Edinburgh, and represented that city until he was raised to the peerage. During his Attorney-Generalship Lord Campbell carried a number of useful legal reforms, among them the Libel Reform Act, known as Lord Campbell's Act (the main object of which was to restrain immoral publications), and a bill to limit the powers of arrest. On the retirement of Brougham in 1836 Campbell was rather markedly passed over, but in June, 1841, was raised to the peerage, and made Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He returned, however, from Dublin in less than a month, and in September resigned with the Melbourne Ministry. He was entitled to a pension of £4,000, but declined it, and for five years lived without profession or salary. It was then that he began his popular "Lives of the Chancellors," of which the first series was published in 1846, and which were followed by "Lives of the Chief Justices." On the return of the Whigs to office in 1846, Lord Campbell joined the Cabinet, and was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. On the death of Lord Denman in 1850 he became Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and in 1859 was created Lord Chancellor. His death occurred very suddenly at Stratheden Lodge, Kensington, June 23, 1861. [*See* "Life of John, Lord Campbell," by his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Hardcastle. Lond., 1881.]

CAMPBELL, John M'Leod, D.D., was born at Armaddy House, near Kilninver, Argyllshire, in 1800, and was the son of the minister of that parish. He was educated at the Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, and was ordained to the charge of Row parish, Dumbartonshire, in 1825. In 1831 he was deposed from this ministry by the General Assembly, who accused him of holding and teaching doctrines on the assurance of faith, and on the atonement, which were contrary to the standards of the Church. He then went to Glasgow, where he preached till 1859, and had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him by the University of that town in 1868, and a testimonial presented to him in 1871. He was the author of several religious works, the best known being the "Nature of the Atonement," and "Thoughts on Revelation." He

died at Achnashie, Roseneath, Feb. 27, 1871, in his 71st year.

CAMPBELL, Thomas, lyric poet, was the eleventh and youngest child of Alexander Campbell, a retired merchant, and was born at Glasgow, July 27, 1777. He was educated at the college of his native city, and though a notoriously idle boy, he, when only thirteen, carried off a bursary from a competitor almost twice his age, and held to be one of the best scholars in the University. He remained seven years at the University, and each year won an academic prize; his Greek translations were so successful that his fellow students at last declined to compete with him. While at college he was forced, by his poverty, to give lessons to the younger lads, and on leaving the University moved to Edinburgh, where he was employed in the Register House, and was afterwards engaged on an abridgment of "Bryan Edwards and his Times." In 1799, when he was in his 22nd year, he published "The Pleasures of Hope;" it was sold to the Mundells for £60, but for several years the publishers gave him £50 on every new edition, and allowed him to print a splendid edition of the work for himself. The success of the volume placed the young author in the foremost rank of contemporary poets, and by the profits arising from its sale he was enabled to make that German tour whose earlier and later fruits were "Hohenlinden," "Ye Mariners of England," and "The Exile of Erin." In 1803 the poet removed to London, and in the autumn of that year he married Miss Matilda Sinclair, his cousin. He then settled at Sydenham, and devoted himself to literature, and shortly afterwards published anonymously "Annals of Great Britain from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of Amiens." He was at this time engaged on the *Star* newspaper, and on Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia. In 1809 he published "Gertrude of Wyoming," "Lord Ullin's Daughter," and "The Battle of the Baltic," to which he added in a later edition, "O'Connor's Child." This was the time of his greatest popularity, and in the same year he delivered a course of lectures on poetry at the Royal Institution, which were afterwards published. In 1821 he became the editor of *The New Monthly Magazine*, and three years later published "Theodoric," the weakest of his long poems. He was in 1826 elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, a distinction on which he prided himself more than on any of his literary triumphs. But his working days were now drawing to a close. In 1838 his wife died, and from that time he declined in health and vigour. He resigned his editorship of the *New Monthly* two years later, and though he published several works after this date they testified to his failing powers. In the summer of 1843 he went to Boulogne to try change of air: he remained there during the ensuing winter and spring, and there died June 15, 1844. His remains were brought to England and buried in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey. A complete collection of his poems, of which there are various editions, appeared after his death. One of them contains a biography by the Rev. W. Alfred Hill.

CAMPBELL, Thomas, sculptor. He was born May 1, 1790, in Edinburgh, and was apprenticed to a stone-cutter, by whom he was soon employed on a class of work which gave him a considerable knowledge of form. He afterwards came to London, entered the Academy Schools, and in 1818 went to Rome, where he remained many years, and whence in 1827 he sent his first work for exhibition in the Academy. In 1828 he exhibited "Cupid instructed by Venus to assume the form of Ascanius," and

having at this time many commissions to execute in England, he came over to London in 1830, and from that time until 1857 continued to exhibit his works, chiefly portrait statues and busts, in the Academy. He died in London, Feb. 4, 1858. Campbell exhibited thirty-eight works in the Academy. His sitting statue of the Princess Pauline Borghese, one of his earliest works, is now at Chatsworth; at Windsor there is a statue of the Queen by him, and the monuments of Sir William Hoste in St. Paul's, and of the Duchess of Buccleuch at Boughton are among his most important works. His bust of Lord George Bentinck is in the National Portrait Gallery.

CANDLISH, The Rev. Robert Smith, D.D. [1807—1873], was born at Edinburgh, March 23, 1807, and having been educated at Glasgow, was engaged as a private tutor at Eton, and in 1828 licensed as a preacher by the Presbytery of Glasgow. In 1829 he became minister of St. Andrew's, Glasgow. In 1831 he officiated in a like capacity at Bonhill, in the dale of Leven, where he remained until his call to Edinburgh. In 1839 he took a prominent part in the debates in the General Assembly, and in 1843, the year of the disruption, left the Scotch Kirk for the Free Church. In 1845 and 1846 he was largely concerned in the establishment of the Evangelical Alliance. In the last-named year Dr. Candlish was appointed Convener of the Education Committee of the Free Church. In 1847 he was, upon the death of Dr. Chalmers, appointed to the Chair of Divinity in New College. Dr. Candlish was the author of "Contributions towards the Exposition of the Book of Genesis;" many other theological works; and various contributions to the periodical press. On the death of Dr. Cunningham, in honour of whose memory the Cunningham lectureship was established, Dr. Candlish was appointed his successor as Principal of New College, Edinburgh.

CANNING, Charles John, Earl and Viscount [1812—1862], son of the Right Hon. George Canning, some time Prime Minister of England, was born at Brompton, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in first class honours. He entered Parliament in 1836, as member for Warwickshire, in the Conservative interest, but did not sit long in the House of Commons, as he succeeded to the peerage in 1837, on the death of his mother. The Viscountcy of Canning had been bestowed on his mother, with remainder to her only surviving son, and he took his seat in the House of Lords as Viscount Canning. When in 1841 Sir R. Peel became Prime Minister, Lord Canning entered office as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a post he held till the beginning of 1846, when for a few months he was Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. In 1852 he accepted the office of Postmaster-General in the administration of the Earl of Aberdeen, in which capacity he displayed much zeal and ability, and established the practice of preparing and submitting to Parliament an annual Blue-book, chronicling the various changes and improvements which take place in the postal system from year to year. In 1855, on the death of Lord Dalhousie, he was chosen to succeed that nobleman as Governor-General of India, and entered upon the duties of his office in India in Feb., 1856. He held the reins of Government of the Indian Empire throughout the trying period of the Indian Mutiny of 1857-8, resigning his post in 1861. It was in ridicule of his policy on the suppression of the Mutiny that the more bitter of the Anglo-Indians nicknamed him "Clemency Canning," a title which he and his friends regarded as his highest honour. For his successful ser-

vices in this Indian crisis he was raised to an earldom, and appointed a G.C.B. (civil division). About a month before his death he was created K.G. As he died without issue the title became extinct.

CANTERBURY, 1st Viscount, Charles Manners Sutton, Baron Bottesford of Bottesford, G.C.B., a Privy Councillor, &c., was the eldest son of the most Rev. Charles Manners-Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and was born Jan. 20, 1780. His school years were passed at Eton, whence he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated in 1802. He was called to the Bar in 1805, and in 1807 was elected in the Tory interest M.P. for Scarborough, which he represented till 1832, when he was returned for Cambridge University. In 1809 he was appointed Judge Advocate-General, and in June, 1817, he succeeded Abbot as Speaker of the House of Commons. It says much for his capacity that without the least compromise of principle he was twice proposed by the Whigs for the Speakership, and that on several other occasions they agreed to re-elect him. When, in 1834, the Melbourne ministry was dismissed, Mr. Manners-Sutton was elected Speaker, and shortly afterwards he was called to the Upper House by the title of Viscount Canterbury and Baron Bottesford. He died from the effects of an apoplectic seizure, July 21, 1845.

CANTERBURY, 2nd Viscount, The Right Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, G.C.M.G. [1814—1877], younger son of the above, was born in London, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1835. He sat in Parliament in the Conservative interest in 1839-40 as member for Cambridge, being elected on a vacancy in the representation of that borough, caused by the elevation of Mr. Spring Rice to the Peerage as Lord Monteagle, and was again chosen for the constituency at the general election of 1841; he was re-elected, and held the post of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, under Sir Robert Peel's second administration (Sept., 1841—July, 1846). He acted as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick from 1854-1861; as Governor of Trinidad from 1864-1866; and as Governor of Victoria from the latter date to December, 1872. His Lordship was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George in June, 1873.

CAPUA, Princess of; Penelope Smyth, was the daughter of Mr. Grice Smyth, of Ballynatray, county Waterford, and her marriage with the Prince of Capua, brother of the celebrated Bomba, took place in 1836. She was left a widow in 1862, with two children, Francesco Ferdinando Carlo, Prince of Capua, and Vittoria Augusta Penelope. The marriage was attended with some romantic incidents. The Prince and the lady had eloped from Naples to England, where they wished to have their marriage solemnized, or re-solemnized, according to the forms of the Church of England, but were stopped by a *caveat* entered by Count de Ludolf, the Sicilian Envoy, on the part of King Bomba. The case came before the Court, and was argued at some length, the proctor for King Bomba's Minister urging that by decrees of the Sicilian Kingdom no valid marriage could be contracted by a Prince of the blood Royal without the consent of the reigning Sovereign, that this marriage had been expressly forbidden by the King, and that the Prince had only recently arrived in England, where he had no place of abode. It was argued on the other side that both parties were of age, and had fulfilled the preliminary requirements of the English law, that one of them was a British-born subject,

and that no lawful impediment existed to bar the union. Dr. Nicholl, the Master of the Faculties, refused the licence, but the banns were afterwards published in the ordinary way, and although they were forbidden, no cause against the marriage was shown, and it was celebrated at St. George's, Hanover Square. The marriage had been performed three times before this, once in Rome, once in Madrid, and once at Gretna Green. The Princess died Dec. 15, 1882, at the Royal Villa of Martia, near Lucca.

CARDIGAN (Earl of), The Right Hon. James Thomas Brudenell, K.C.B. [1797—1868], the son of the sixth earl, by the daughter of John Cooke, Esq., of Harefield Park, was born Oct. 16, 1797, and entered the army as cornet in the 8th Hussars, May 6, 1824. His promotion was rapid, and by Dec. 3, 1830, he had become lieutenant-colonel. As Lord Brudenell, he was one of the members for Northamptonshire from 1832 to 1837, when he succeeded to the peerage. In March, 1832, he was promoted from half-pay to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 11th Hussars, and applied himself at once to increase the efficiency of his corps. He was tried before the House of Lords in Feb. 1840, for wounding Captain Tuckett in a duel, and was acquitted. In 1848 he was highly complimented by the late Duke of Wellington on the discipline and efficiency of his regiment; and on the outbreak of the Crimean War he was appointed to command a brigade of cavalry, having then recently obtained the rank of Major-General. In the battle of Balaclava, Oct. 20, 1855, he led the celebrated "death-charge," which has become so fertile a theme for military criticism. His lordship was created a K.C.B. soon after his return to England from the East. The Earl of Cardigan, who was Inspector-General of Cavalry from Feb., 1855, to the end of March, 1860, was appointed Colonel of the 5th Dragoon Guards in Aug., 1859, and was transferred to his old regiment, as Colonel of the 11th, or Prince Albert's Own Hussars, in Aug., 1860.

CARDWELL, Edward, Rev., LL.D., Principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, F.R.S., F.S.A. He was the son of Richard Cardwell, of Blackburn, Lancashire, and was born about 1789. In 1806 he entered Brasenose College, became a fellow of his college in 1809, and in 1814 he was appointed a University Examiner. In 1826 he was chosen Camden Professor of Ancient History, and in 1831 succeeded Archbishop Whately as Principal of St. Alban's Hall. He took a leading part in the government of the University, was for many years chief manager of the Bible department of the Clarendon Press, and was private secretary to the Chancellor while Earl Granville, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Derby held that office. In 1828 he brought out an edition of "Aristotle's Ethics," and later a number of important theological works, among them the entire "Synodical History of the Church of England; documentary annals of the Reformed Church of England," and "Synodalia, a collection of Articles of Religion, &c." He died at the age of seventy-three, May 23, 1861, at the Principal's Lodge, St. Alban Hall, Oxford.

CAREW, John Edward [1785—1868], sculptor, of Irish extraction. In early life he was a pupil of the late Sir A. Westmacott, by whom, as well as by Chantrey, his intuitive genius was much admired, and he became acquainted with the Earl of Egremont, by whom he was employed at Petworth House, and who, amongst other acts of liberality, commissioned him to execute the fine altar-piece representing the Baptism of Christ, which adorns the Roman Catholic

chapel on the East Cliff at Brighton. Carew executed the sculptures on the base of the Nelson column, and the well-known statue of "Whittington listening to the London Bells."

CAREY, James, who by turning informer led to the apprehension of the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke (the Under-Secretary), was the son of a bricklayer at Cellridge, co. Kildare. For eighteen years he followed his father's trade, working under a builder, Joseph Meade. At the end of that time he started in business for himself, and obtained several large contracts from public bodies, such as convents and poor-houses. Through exposing corporate mismanagement in a sewer contract he was elected a member of the Dublin Town Council, from which office he was expelled on turning informer. He became actively engaged in the Fenian organisation, and was the founder of the Irish Invincibles. On Jan. 3, 1883, he was arrested in Dublin and charged, with sixteen others, with conspiring to murder certain public officials. On being brought to trial he turned Queen's evidence, which led to the conviction of the Phœnix Park murderers. Carey, though himself one of the assasins, was pardoned, and secretly conveyed out of the country. He started for Natal on July 6. Arriving at Cape Town on the 27th, he was transferred to the *Melrose Castle*, bound for Port Elizabeth. When nearing that station he was shot, on board the steamer, by Peter O'Donnell, who was supposed to be the agent of some secret society sent for the purpose. He died Aug. 4, 1883, aged about 38.

CAREY (Major-General), Sir Octavius [1786—1844], K.C.H., was present at the siege of Scylla in 1809, and served with distinction on the eastern coast of Spain from 1812 to 1814. As Major he had command of the Free Corps of Calabrese. He was at the taking of Alcoy, the action at Briar, battle of Castilla, siege of Tarragona, action at Ordal, blockade of Tarragona, and also of Barcelona. It was at the Col de Ordal that he and his corps achieved their greatest renown. The light division of the English army being posted at Col de Ordal, was furiously attacked at midnight on September 13, 1813, by two French columns of 10,000 men, and after a conflict of two hours was compelled to retire with heavy loss in officers and men. Major Carey found himself completely separated from the main body of the army, and must have been captured but for the promptitude, skill, and daring with which he cut his way through the rear of the French column, got to Villa Nova, and embarked his weakened corps for Tarragona, where he rejoined the Army. Sir Octavius was nominated C.B. 1815, received the honour of knighthood, 1830, and was appointed a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Order in 1835.

CARLILE, Richard [1790—1843], a publisher of deistical books and papers in Fleet Street, was the son of a shoemaker, and was born at Ashburton in Devonshire. He was early apprenticed to a tin-plate worker, and followed that business till he was twenty-six, when coming across T. Paine's works he was converted, and began to sell Cobbett's "Register," Wooler's "Black Dwarf," and other "radical" periodicals, which were very objectionable to the authorities. He then published on his own account Paine's political and theological writings; Southey's "Wat Tyler," which the poet wished to suppress, but of which he sold 25,000 copies; and Hone's "Parodies," which sent him to prison for eighteen weeks. In 1819 he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Dorchester jail, with a fine of £1,500, for publishing "blasphemous and seditious libels." In 1821 his wife was im-

prisoned, and later his sister, in spite of which his publications went on, with the help of volunteers. At last a "Constitutional Association" was formed, and a subscription raised to provide funds to defend State and Church, by prosecuting Carlile's shopmen and assistants. Of these Susanna Wright, William Holmes, George Beer, John Barkley, Humphrey Boyle, William Tunbridge, Joseph Rhodes, James Watson, and others, suffered terms of imprisonment varying from six months to three years. Altogether Carlile suffered nine years and four months' imprisonment for his opinions and publications. Among his works may be mentioned, "The Republican;" "The Political and Miscellaneous works of Thomas Paine," 1819; "The Deist, or Moral Philosopher," 1819; "Every Man's Book; Or what is God," 1826, &c.

CARLISLE, Sir Anthony, senior surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, one of the Council and Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, a Fellow of the Royal and other Societies, &c., was born at Stillington, Durham, in 1768. He began his professional education under an uncle at York. From there he went to London, and entered himself at the Hunterian School of Anatomy in Windmill Street, where his zeal attracted the notice of the celebrated John Hunter. He then became a resident pupil of Mr. Henry Watson, F.R.S., a surgeon of the Westminster Hospital, to whose office on his death in 1793, Mr. Carlisle succeeded. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1800. His acquaintance with Sir Joseph Banks led him to set on foot enquiries into many branches of natural history, the results of which appear in the volumes of the Linnean and Horticultural Societies, and in several English scientific publications. On the recommendation of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Carlisle was admitted a student at the Royal Academy, and in 1808 succeeded Mr. Sheldon as Professor of Anatomy in that institution. He greatly improved the instruments used in surgical operations. He received the honour of knighthood on the accession of George IV. He died at his house in Langham Place, Nov. 2, 1840.

CARLISLE (Earl of), George William Frederick Howard, K.G. [1802—1864], well known before his accession to the earldom, in 1848, as Lord Morpeth, was born April 18, 1802. Having been educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained two university prizes for his poems and the highest classical honours, he commenced his public career at an early age, and sat first in the House of Commons as member for Morpeth. He was afterwards elected to Parliament for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and up to 1841, under the Melbourne Ministry, was Chief Secretary for Ireland, where he was universally beloved. When the Whigs came again into power in 1846 he was appointed Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and succeeded Lord Campbell as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He acquired a high reputation as a man of letters and of considerable mental culture. He travelled in America, and shortly after his return to England, in the autumn of 1850, delivered before the Mechanics' Institute at Leeds, a lecture on America, and another on the "Life and Writings of Pope," which attracted no small attention, partly from the intrinsic value of the lectures themselves, and partly from the novelty of a lord's lecturing to a society of mechanics. He afterwards visited the East, and published his impressions of his tour under the title of "Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters." He was also the author of a work on Prophecy. On the accession of Lord Palmerston

to the Premiership in 1855, the Earl of Carlisle was nominated by her Majesty Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, to which he was reappointed on the return of his party to power in 1859. In that capacity he devoted much labour and pains to the development of the agricultural resources of Ireland, and to the spread of a general system of liberal and enlightened education.

CARLOS, Edward John [1799—1851] was the lineal descendant and representative of Colonel Careless or Carlis, who was the chief instrument in the preservation of the life of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. Mr. Carlos was by profession an attorney, but was better known as an enthusiastic antiquary, especially ecclesiastical and monumental. In 1832 he was one of the committee for the restoration of Crosby Hall, and drew up "Historical and Antiquarian Notices of Crosby Hall," for the benefit of the fund. He was anxious for the preservation of Old London Bridge, and published in connection with the assistant architect, Mr. W. Knight, an "Account of the Bridge, with observations on its architecture," during its demolition. In 1843 he revised a second edition of "Skelton's Oxonia Restaurata," and was the author of many essays and notices on the subjects to which he was devoted.

CARLYLE, Jane Baillie Welsh, the beautiful and gifted wife of Thomas Carlyle, became famous only after her husband's death, when the "Letters and Memorials" of her life of self sacrifice were published under the editorship of Mr. J. A. Froude. Jane Baillie Welsh was a descendant of John Welsh, the celebrated minister of Ayr, who married the daughter of John Knox. The family occupied the rank of small gentry, and the ancestral home was Craigenputtock, a high moorland farm on the watershed between Dumfriesshire and Galloway. John Welsh, the father of Mrs. Carlyle, was in practice as a physician at Haddington, near Glasgow, where in 1801 his only child was born. Haddington school was not a stone's throw from her father's house, and there the little girl was educated. While she was a pupil young Edward Irving, then fresh from college honours, was master, and through him Miss Welsh, in 1821, became acquainted with Thomas Carlyle. Her father had died two years earlier, and had left his young daughter an heiress. She had as many lovers as Penelope, but in the end she chose one who was of lowly birth and penniless, for in Oct. 1826 she became the wife of Thomas Carlyle. Their first home was Comely Bank, Edinburgh, but want of money, dyspepsia, and a wish for solitude, induced Carlyle to move to Craigenputtock. There for six dreary years Mrs. Carlyle, beautiful, witty, cultured, fitted in every way to shine in society, but most unfitted by nature, training, and health for drudgery, toiled like a maid of all work. This told upon her health, and was not without its effect upon her temper. Her delicate frame never entirely rallied from the wear of body and strain of nerve that those six long lonely years had been to her. In 1834 the Carlyles settled in Cheyne Row, Chelsea, and there the remainder of Mrs. Carlyle's life—none of the brightest—was passed. Towards the close of her life she suffered much from neuralgia and weakness, but there was no last illness: she died quite suddenly when in her carriage in Hyde Park, April 21, 1866. After her death Carlyle prepared her "Letters and Memorials" for the press, and they were published immediately after his decease.

CARLYLE, Thomas. He was the son of a small farmer, and was born at Ecclefechan in Dumfriesshire, Dec. 4th, 1794. He showed remarkable power of mind when quite

a little boy, and his parents, intending him for the ministry, had him educated at Annan Grammar School and Edinburgh University. Having finished his college course Carlyle became mathematical tutor at Annan in 1814, and two years later was promoted to Kirkcaldy. He never liked teaching, and came in time to hate it, and in Dec., 1818, having saved £90, he threw over the schoolmaster's functions and went to Edinburgh to read for the bar, supporting himself meanwhile by writing for Dr. Brewster's Encyclopædia. In 1822 he became tutor to Charles and Arthur Buller, with a salary of £200 a year. He had his evenings to himself and employed some of them in study, others in translating Legendre's "Geometry," Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," and in writing his "Life of Schiller," which appeared by instalments in the *London Magazine*. In the summer of 1823 he went with the Bullers to Kinnaird House, Perthshire, and in June of the next year accompanied them to London, but after a few weeks left them, remaining, however, in England until the following January. On Oct. 17th, 1826, he married Miss Jane Baillie Welsh [*see* above], and took his wife to Comely Bank, Edinburgh. At this time Carlyle was writing for the *Edinburgh Review*, but dissatisfied with his way of life and pressed for money he removed in May, 1828, to his wife's estate, Craigenputtock, the dreariest spot in the British dominions. The isolation of the place—the nearest cottage was a mile away—the pure keen air and quiet life suited Carlyle, he threw himself heart and soul into his work, and to the six years' exile at Craigenputtock we owe much of the quality of his imagination. To him the life was happy enough, but to his wife it was unspeakably dreary, though of her unutterable loneliness the patient woman never complained. Besides his reviewing, Carlyle set to work on "A History of German Literature," and "Teufelsdröckh," the egg out of which "Sartor Resartus" was to grow. "Teufelsdröckh" failed to find a publisher, and in July, 1831, "Sartor Resartus" was completed. Carlyle then went to London to seek a publisher for that and the unpublished sections of the "Literary History." "Sartor" proved no more saleable than "Teufelsdröckh" had been; Murray almost accepted it, but after sending it to the printer, backed out of the agreement. "The man behaved like a pig," wrote Carlyle to his wife, "and was speared not perhaps without art . . . . the truth of the matter is now clear enough, 'Drüch' cannot be disposed of in London at this time." In October Mrs. Carlyle joined her husband in London, but in the following January his father died, and March found the Carlyles back at Craigenputtock. The lack of books was a grave disadvantage to Craigenputtock as a residence. "Why is there not a Majesty's library in every town?" cried the distressed author; "there is a Majesty's gaol and gallows in every one." This want of books drove him to Edinburgh in Jan. 1833, but in April, having collected material enough he returned to "The Desert" to write "The Diamond Necklace." During this year "Sartor," stripped into shreds, appeared month by month in *Fraser's Magazine*. Carlyle was now wearying of Craigenputtock, and in Feb., 1834, having saved £200, took the sudden resolution of living in London. "Thus," says Mr. Froude, "the six years' imprisonment at Craigenputtock came to an end. To Carlyle himself they had been years of inestimable value; if we compare the essay on Jean Paul, which he wrote at Comely Bank, with the 'Diamond Necklace,' his last work at Craigenputtock, we see the leap from promise to fulfilment, from the immature energy of youth to the full

intellectual strength of completed manhood. In 'Sartor' he had relieved his soul of its perilous secretions by throwing out of himself his personal sufferings and physical and spiritual experience. He had read omnivorously far and wide. His memory was a magazine of facts gathered over the whole surface of European literature and history . . . . His religious faith had gained solidity. His confidence in the soundness of his own convictions was no longer clouded with the shadow of doubt. The 'History of the French Revolution,' the most powerful of all his works, and the only one which has the character of a work of art, was the production of the mind which he brought with him from Craigenputtock undisturbed by the contradictions and excitements of London life and London society." Immediately on arriving in London the Carlyles began house hunting, and after a few weeks took the house in Cheyne Row which was their home for the rest of their lives. So soon as they were settled, Carlyle set to work on the "French Revolution;" he read the subject, studied it, thought it over, until his mind was saturated with it, and then in a semi-automatic condition wrote what was pictured on his mind. John Mill, who was then his closest friend, borrowed the manuscript as it was thrown off. The completed first volume was in his hands when, "left out in too careless a manner after it had been read, it was, except four or five leaves, irrevocably annihilated." Mill, deadly pale, entered Carlyle's room, and in broken sentences told him what had happened. Carlyle, whose first thought was of what Mill must be suffering, made light of the matter, and when his friend went away, said to his wife, "Well, Mill, poor fellow, is terribly cut up, we must endeavour to hide from him how serious this business is to us." Truly characteristic of Carlyle's fundamentally great heart was the way in which he bore this blow, with none of the railing and invective which he poured out so freely at small annoyances. In none of his letters at this time do we find a word of reproach against Mill. Still the loss was a great one, and Carlyle's temperament and method of work made it all but irreparable. Weeks of depression and sterility had to be overcome, but six months later (Sept., 1835), the lost volume was re-written, and in Jan., 1837, the complete work was ready for the press. The sale was slow at first, for Carlyle had little reputation, but it was felt that a great voice had spoken, and from the date of the appearance of "The French Revolution," his high place in literature was assured. In 1838 Mill asked him to write a paper on Cromwell for the *London and Westminster;* the work was countermanded in Mill's absence by Robertson, and it was this incident which determined Carlyle to take up the history of the Commonwealth seriously. At this distance of time it is difficult to realise the revolution of thought which "Cromwell" brought about, but anyone who will read what was written about the Protector before 1845, when Carlyle's work appeared, and what has been written since, will see how great was the achievement. About this time Carlyle delivered several courses of lectures in London to very distinguished audiences with immense effect. The "Lectures on Heroes" were the chief outcome of these efforts. In 1850 "The Latter-day Pamphlets" came out; they were published in separate monthly parts, beginning with the paper on "The Nigger Question." This and several of its successors gave almost universal offence, and caused a great outcry, but the sale of Carlyle's books steadily increased, and did not suffer from the denunciations that the pamphlets called forth.

In 1851 he set to work on his great undertaking, the "Life of Frederick the Great." This was scarcely less than the entire history, secular and religious, of the 18th century, and entailed an almost incredible amount of research. After fourteen years of continuous and often excessive labour it was completed, and was published in 1865. Its immense importance was at once recognized, both here and in Germany, and it was better received than any of Carlyle's earlier books had been, though it contained much that offended the English mind, and the subject was remote from English interest. In November of that year Carlyle was chosen Rector of Edinburgh University, and on the 29th of the ensuing March he went to Scotland for his installation, at which he delivered the celebrated address "On the Choice of Books." While he was still in Edinburgh, a day or two before his proposed return home, the news reached him of the sudden death of his wife, who expired while out driving on April 21st. His grief for the loss of that life-long and unselfish friend was almost past endurance. In an agony of grief and longing he prepared the "Letters and Memorials" which have immortalised the gifted woman who buried her own talents and personality in the wider fame of her husband. Deprived in his old age of his chief support, Carlyle never overcame his grief, but continued to mourn his dead wife until on Feb. 5th, 1881, he passed quietly away. He is buried in Ecclefechan churchyard. Of biographic records there are many. First in importance are the series by Mr. J. A. Froude, "Reminiscences," "Thomas Carlyle: his History from 1798 to 1835," and "A History of Carlyle's Life in London, 1835-1881." Biographies have also been written by Messrs. R. H. Shepherd, W. H. Wylie, and Moncure D. Conway.

CARNARVON, Third Earl of; The Right Hon. Henry John George Herbert, was the elder son of Henry George, the second Earl of Carnarvon, and was born June 8, 1800. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1822 he made an extensive tour on the Continent with Mr. Pusey, and during his absence his play "Don Pedro," founded on the story of King Pedro the Cruel, was acted at Drury Lane. In 1827 he published "The Moor," a poem with elaborate notes, which show a minute acquaintance with Spanish and Moorish history, and in 1836 a work entitled "Portugal and Gallicia, the Social and Political State of the Basque Provinces, and Remarks on Recent Events in Spain." In 1821 he entered the House of Commons as member for Wootton Basset, and in 1833, on the death of his father, succeeded to the earldom and his seat among the Peers. In the House of Lords, he took an active part in the discussions on the Municipal Reform Act, and divided their lordships as he had done the House of Commons on the question of Parliamentary Reform. His labours were however interrupted by almost constant ill-health, and by frequent visits to the Continent. He died at Pusey, Berkshire, Dec. 10, 1849.

CARNE, Miss E. [1817—1873], was the daughter of Mr. Joseph Carne, F.R.S. Besides writing several popular books, she was thoroughly versed in geology and mineralogy, and devoted many years to arranging and classifying all the specimens in the Mineralogical Museum of the Royal Geographical Society. She contributed many papers to the Royal Cornwall Geological Society, and built a Mineralogical Museum at Penzance.

CARPENTER, The Rev. Lant [1780—1840], was born at Kidderminster, and was the third son of Mr. George Carpenter, a carpet manufacturer of that place. He was educated at an academy for the

education of Presbyterian ministers in Northampton, which was broken up a year after he entered it, on account of the heterodoxy of the students. It was here that Mr. Carpenter first became interested in Unitarianism. From Northampton he went to the Glasgow University. On leaving college, he went to assist the Rev. J. Corrie in his school at Birmingham, and later became one of the librarians of the Athenæum at Liverpool, where he received overtures from several congregations to become their minister, and was offered a tutorship in Manchester College, York, the chief educational establishment of the Unitarians. He declined these to become minister of the Unitarian congregation at Exeter, to which place he removed in 1805. In 1806 he received the degree of LL.D. from the Glasgow University. He removed to Bristol in 1817, to join the Rev. John Rowe, as Unitarian minister of Lewin's Mead, where he remained till his death. Besides his duties as a minister, he was for many years the head of a school which he had established, and took an active part in organising the Bristol Literary and Philosophical Institution. He also delivered lectures in various towns, wrote constantly for the press, and took a keen interest in the administration of the affairs of public schools, charities, and other institutions in Bristol. As a Unitarian he differed in some points from Lindsay and the other fathers of modern Unitarianism. Most of his published writings relate more or less directly to this controversy. Dr. Carpenter was drowned in the Mediterranean, on his way from Naples to Leghorn, where he had gone on account of ill-health. [See "Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. Lant Carpenter, LL.D.," by his son, Russell Lant Carpenter, B.A.]

CARPENTER, Mary [1807—1877], daughter of the preceding, took an active part in the reformatory movement, more especially in Bristol, where she founded various institutions, among them the Redhedge Girls' Reformatory, which she superintended. Miss Carpenter was the authoress of "Morning and Evening Meditations for Every Day in the Month," "Reformatory Schools for Children," published in 1851; "Juvenile Delinquents, their Condition and Treatment;" "The Claims of Ragged Schools to Pecuniary Aid from the Annual Parliamentary Grant for Educational Purposes," and "Our Convicts," published in 1864, works which had a considerable influence in directing public attention to the proper treatment of youthful criminals. She also read many papers before the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. Miss Carpenter visited India for philanthropic objects; arrived at Bombay Sept. 25, 1866, and returned to England in April, 1867. She previously published the "Last Days of the Rajah Rammohun Roy;" and after her return, a narrative of her work, entitled "Six Months in India." She subsequently visited India in 1868-9, and a third time in 1869-70 to promote female education there, and was engaged in England in carrying out that object, as well as her reformatory work at home. In Sept., 1871, she founded the National Indian Association, and edited its Journal.

CARRINGTON, Lord, The Right Hon. Robert Smith, Baron Carrington, of Upton, Nottingham, Captain of Deal Castle, LL.D., F.R.S., and F.S.A., was born Feb. 2, 1752, at Nottingham, and was the son of a banker of that town. At the age of twenty-seven he was elected M.P. for Nottingham, which he continued to represent until his promotion to the peerage in 1796. He was twice married, first in 1780 to Anne, daughter of H. B. Barnard, by whom he had a large family of daughters and

one son, afterwards Lord Carrington, and in 1836 to Charlotte, relict of the Rev. W. Trevelyan. He was throughout life the strenuous supporter and attached friend of Mr. Pitt, and his elevation to the peerage by that Minister, marks a new departure in domestic policy. Till then, none but members of the "landed interest" had been made peers. With Mr. Smith, the "moneyed interest" began to claim its share in hereditary honours. He died at his house in Whitehall, Sept. 18, 1838.

CARROLL, Rear-Admiral Sir William Farebrother, K.C.B. [1784—1862], Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, was the son of Daniel Carroll, a barrister. He entered the navy in 1785, on board the *Diamond*, commanded by Sir Sidney Smith, under whom he served on many occasions in various parts of the world. In April, 1796, he was taken prisoner with Sir Sidney Smith, but was released in August, 1797, and sent to the West Indies, being present at the capture of Surinam, in 1799. As flag-lieutenant to Sir Sidney Smith in the *Pompée*, he served at the sieges of Gaeta and Scylla, and storming of Capri in 1806, and in 1807 commanded the seamen and marines at the destruction of the battery and guns on Point Pesquies, and the guns in the wrecks of the Turkish ships in the Sea of Marmora. He had been sixty-seven times in action with the enemy by sea and land; had aided in the capture of nineteen sail of the line, eighteen frigates, and a vast number of smaller vessels; had been twice severely wounded, and once narrowly escaped drowning, from his boat being sunk by a round shot. For several years he was civilly employed as head of the Bath police. In July, 1853, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Queenstown, which appointment he held till 1855, when he was made Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital. He was nominated a K.C.B. in 1852, in recognition of his services.

CARRUTHERS, Robert [1799—1878], miscellaneous writer and journalist, was born at Dumfries, and educated there. On leaving school he was apprenticed to a bookseller and bookbinder, and after serving his time went to England and lived for some years in Huntingdon, where he was master of the national school. While there he published a "History of Huntingdon," and a selection of Milton's works, entitled "The Poetry of Milton's Prose." He returned to Scotland in 1828 to conduct the *Inverness Courier*, a weekly journal of moderately liberal politics, of which he afterwards became the editor. In conjunction with Robert Chambers he published the "Cyclopædia of English Literature," an elaborate and useful work which attained a wide circulation in this country and in America. In 1858 he published a "Life of Pope," and an edition of "Pope's Poetical Works," in 3 vols., and contributed numerous articles to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and other publications. He was for several consecutive years Lecturer at the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh. As a journalist he was the first to recognise and encourage Hugh Miller, and for upwards of forty years he laboured assiduously to promote the literary and general improvement of the Highlands of Scotland. He received his LL.D. degree from the Edinburgh University in 1871.

CARTER, Henry, well-known by his *nom de crayon* "Frank Leslie," died at New York, January 12, 1880. He was born at Ipswich in Suffolk, and began his career as a wood engraver, working principally for the *Illustrated London News*. Most of his life was spent in the United States, where he established a paper which bears his name.

CARTIER, The Hon. George

Étienne [1814—1873], Attorney-General for Lower Canada, was born at St. Antoine, on Chambly River, Lower Canada, Sept. 6, 1814, and was a collateral descendant of the family of Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada. He was educated at the College of St. Sulpice, Montreal, and subsequently studied law there, being admitted to the bar in 1835. He was elected a member of the Canadian Parliament in March, 1848, and on account of his high position in the legal profession, was offered by Lord Elgin, in 1851 and 1853, a seat in the Cabinet. These offers he declined, on account of his desire to devote himself to his profession; but in 1855 he became provincial secretary in the Ministry, and was appointed Attorney-General for Lower Canada in May, 1856. He was Prime Minister from August, 1858, till May, 1862. when his Ministry was defeated on their measure for the reorganisation of the militia. In 1861 he contested Montreal for a seat in the Provincial Parliament, with M. Dorian, the leader of the Lower Canada Opposition party, who had long been returned by immense majorities, and after a hard struggle Mr. Cartier defeated him. Having been requested, on the fall of the Sandfield-Macdonald Ministry in March, 1864, to form another Ministry, he declined, but again accepted the post of Attorney-General for Lower Canada. Mr. Cartier, who acted as the leader of the French-Canadian Conservative party, carried several important measures through the Canadian Parliament. He was one of the delegates to England on the questions of confederation and the inter-colonial railway, in April, 1865, and again in 1866. On the formation of the Dominion government in July, 1867, Mr. Cartier was appointed Minister of Militia in the new cabinet. He was tendered the honour of C.B., but declined it. In 1868 he proceeded to England on a delegation to confer with the General Government on the differences that had arisen with Nova Scotia on the subject of joining the other confederated provinces.

CARY, The Rev. Henry Francis, M.A. [1772—1844], Vicar of Bromley Abbats, Staffordshire, and Assistant Librarian of the British Museum, was a native of Birmingham. At the age of fifteen he published "An Irregular Ode to General Elliot," and in the following year "Sonnets and Odes." He entered Christ Church, Oxford, and took his degree of M.A. in 1796. In the following year he was presented to the vicarage of Bromley Abbats, by the Marquis of Anglesey. In 1797 he wrote an "Ode to General Kosciusko," and in 1815 he published the "Inferno" of Dante in English blank verse, with the text of the original. His entire translation of the "Divina Commedia" appeared in 1814, but the work lay almost unnoticed for several years, until S. T. Coleridge drew public attention to its merits. The rest of Mr. Cary's works are: a translation of the "Birds" of Aristophanes, and of the "Odes" of Pindar; a continuation of Johnson's "Lives of English Poets"; and his "Lives of French Poets," all of which appeared anonymously in the *Old London Magazine*. In 1826 he was appointed assistant librarian in the British Museum, which office he held till about 1838, when he resigned. After this he continued his literary labours, and edited the poetical works of Pope, Cowper, Milton, Thomson, and Young, and brought out a fourth edition of his "Dante," to which he added many valuable notes. He received from the Government, in acknowledgment of his literary merits, a pension of £200 a year. He died in Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury and was buried in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey, on August 21, 1844.

CATHCART, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir George [1794—1854], K.C.B., was the son of the first and brother of the second Earl Cathcart. He entered the army in 1810, and in 1812 accompanied his father, who went as Plenipotentiary to Russia, to conclude a treaty with the Emperor Alexander. He arrived at St. Petersburg, Sept. 7, after the battle of Borodino, when the French were in occupation of Moscow. In Jan., 1813, the Emperor Alexander took the field in person, and on the 2nd of March, Lord Cathcart joined him, taking with him his son, then only nineteen, and who throughout the whole campaigns of 1813 in Germany, and 1814 in France, was with the Grand Army, and was present at the battles of Lützen, Bautzen, Dresden, Culm, the battles round Leipzig, the battles of Brienne, Bar-sur-Aube, Arcis-sur-Aube, and finally at the taking of Paris. In 1850 General Cathcart published a volume of Commentaries on these campaigns. After the Peace of 1814, Sir George accompanied his father to the Congress at Vienna, and being in that city when Napoleon escaped from Elba, was appointed aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, in which capacity he accompanied the Field-Marshal to Brussels, and was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He was re-appointed aide-de-camp to the Duke when his Grace accepted the office of Master-General of the Ordnance, and accompanied him to the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818; to Verona in 1822, and to Prussia in 1826. After serving in Nova Scotia, Bermuda, and Jamaica, he retired on half-pay; but went to Canada on active service in 1837. In 1838 he was put in command of the 7th Hussars, and subsequently as senior officer in command of all the troops, regular as well as irregular, south of the river St. Lawrence, amounting to about 5,000 men. Having commanded the King's Guards for upwards of six years, and brought the regiment back to England, Col. Cathcart again retired on half-pay in 1844. He was offered the Governorship and command at the Cape in 1852, which he accepted, and succeeded in bringing the protracted Kaffir war to a conclusion. In Dec., 1853, he was appointed Adjutant-General of the army, and when war was declared with Russia went out in command of the Fourth Division. At the battle of the Alma the Fourth Division was held in reserve with the cavalry, but it bore a distinguished part at Inkermann, where in a gallant attempt to take the enemy in flank, Major-General Cathcart descended into the valley with a small part of his force, became entangled with an overwhelming force of Russians, and before he could extricate his men was mortally wounded. His loss was deeply felt throughout the army. Major-General Cathcart married in 1824, Lady Georgiana Greville, daughter of the Hon. Robert Fulke Greville.

CATHCART, Earl, the Right Hon. William Shaw Cathcart, Viscount Cathcart and Baron Greenock; tenth Lord Cathcart in the peerage of Scotland; K.T., &c., father of the preceding, was born at Petersham, Surrey, Sept. 17, 1755, and was the eldest son of Charles, ninth Lord Cathcart. He first studied law, and was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland in 1776; but in 1777 he went into the army and proceeded to America as aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson. In 1778 he became aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Clinton, and had command of a corps of infantry which he named the British Legion, of which he was constituted Major-Commandant, with the provincial rank of Colonel. He resigned that command in 1780, and was appointed Major of the 38th Regiment of Foot. On his return to England, he was

elected one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage, Jan. 1788, and was re-elected at five general elections after that time. He was Chairman of the Committees of the House of Lords from 1790 to 1794, and in 1795 was made Vice-Admiral of Scotland. Lord Cathcart attained the rank of Colonel in 1790, was made Brigadier-General on the Continent, 1793, and in 1794 accompanied the Earl of Moira to the relief of Ostend, and afterwards joined the Duke of York at Malines. He attained the rank of Major-General 1794, and in 1795, with the 14th, 27th, and 28th Regiments of Foot, greatly distinguished himself at the attack of the French near Buren. He returned to England in 1795, and met with the most gracious reception from the king, who appointed him Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1798; received the rank of Lieutenant-General 1801, and was made Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland 1803. He received the appointment of Ambassador-Extraordinary to the Court of St. Petersburg, with a previous mission to the emperor and king then in the field, 1805, but owing to the critical state of affairs, these embassies had to be postponed to the spring. Lord Cathcart had the local rank of General on the Continent, November 30, 1805, and the next month took command of the British troops in Hanover. After the battle of Austerlitz he returned home in 1806, and the same year was appointed Commander of the forces in Scotland. He commanded the important expedition to the Baltic in 1807, successfully bombarded Copenhagen, obliged it to capitulate, and on Sep. 6th he returned to England, taking with him the Danish fleet. Lord Cathcart, in recognition of his services, was created a British Peer by the title of Baron Greenock, of Greenock, and Viscount Cathcart, of Cathcart, in the county of Renfrew, Nov. 3, 1807. The freedom of the city of Edinburgh was conferred upon him on Nov. 17, and in Jan., 1808, he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for the decisive measures employed by him to obtain the surrender of the navy of Denmark, and the arsenals of Copenhagen. He attained the full rank of General in 1812, and retained his command in North Britain until May, 1813, when he was sent on a mission to St. Petersburg. He was advanced to the dignity of an Earl, June 18, 1814. He married, in 1779, Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Elliot, of Greenwells, Roxburgh, Collector of the Customs at New York. He died at his seat, Cartside, near Glasgow, June 16, 1843.

CATTERMOLE, George [1800—1868], born at Dickleburgh, near Diss, Norfolk, in 1800; at an early age contributed to the Annuals, and about 1830 began to exhibit at the Water-colour Society. Some of the most elaborate architectural drawings in Britton's "Cathedrals" bear the signature of the young student, who afterwards applied the knowledge, of which he thus laid the groundwork, in the execution of many beautiful works. His "Skirmish on the Bridges," and his Scottish designs, illustrating the life of Queen Mary, are remarkable for design and colour as well as for their poetic feeling. He contributed fine delineations of his favourite Cavaliers and Roundheads to his brother's volumes of the "History of the Civil Wars." Some of his best performances were suggestions from the histories and tragedies of Shakespeare. Monks, cavaliers, battles, banditti, knightly halls, and enchanted forests, in which knights and distressed damsels wander—the pomp and circumstance of feudal times—were subjects in which Mr. Cattermole delighted. In 1855 he was one of

the English artists who was honoured with the first-class medal at the Exhibition of Pictures at Paris, and he was afterwards chosen a member of the Royal Academy of Amsterdam, and of other foreign art societies.

CAUTLEY, Sir Proby Thomas, K.C.B. [1802—1871], the son of a Suffolk clergyman, born at Roydon in that county, in 1802, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Addiscombe, whence he proceeded to India with a commission in the Bengal Artillery. Having seen some active military service in Oude and at the siege of Bhurtpore, he obtained an appointment in the Canal department of public works, was employed on the Eastern Jumna and Deyra Doon canals, and became the projector and designer of the Ganges Canal works, opened in 1854 by Lord Dalhousie. Sir Proby Cautley, who returned to England, where he was made a K.C.B. (civil division) in 1854, was appointed a member of her Majesty's Indian Council in 1858. He devoted much time and labour to the study of palæontology, presented to the British Museum a very extensive collection of fossil mammalia from the Sewalik hills, and was the author of various papers on Physical Science, which were published in the Transactions of more than one learned society.

CAVE, The Right Hon. Sir Stephen, G.C.B., M.P. [1820—1880], eldest son of Mr. Daniel Cave, of Cleve Hill, near Bristol, and of Sidbury Manor, near Devonshire, was educated at Harrow and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1843. He was called to the bar in 1846, and for a time went the Western Circuit. He was elected M.P. for Shoreham in 1859, and continued to represent that constituency in the Conservative interest uninterruptedly. He was sent to Paris on a special mission in 1866, and in the same year was appointed Paymaster-General and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, an office which he resigned with his party in 1868. He was reappointed Paymaster-General in 1874, and in the winter of 1875-6 was sent to Egypt as special envoy, to report on the financial difficulties of that country. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Gloucestershire, a commissioner of lieutenancy for London, and President for the West India Committee. He was also for a time a Director of the Bank of England, and of the London and St. Catherine's Dock Company.

CAVENDISH, Lord Frederick Charles, was the second son of the Duke of Devonshire and of Lady Blanche Howard, and was born in 1836. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1859 he became private secretary to Lord Granville, and held that post until 1864. In the following year he was returned for the Northern Division of the West Riding, and represented that constituency until the time of his death. In 1872 he was for a short time private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, and in 1873 was appointed to a Lordship of the Treasury. On the retirement of Mr. W. E. Forster in April, 1882, Lord Frederick Cavendish was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. On May 6 he was sworn into office, and on that very day was murdered while walking in Phœnix Park, with Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary, who was a permanent official. The crime was committed in broad daylight, between seven and eight in the evening; but for many months no clue was discovered as to the identity of the murderers, and it could only be conjectured that Mr. Burke was the object of their hatred, and that Lord Frederick Cavendish had been slain merely because he was in the company of the doomed official. This is now proved to have been the case. The murderers (Joseph Brady, Timothy

Kelly, Daniel Curley, and others) were brought to justice in the following January. In 1864 Lord Frederick Cavendish married Lucy Caroline, the second daughter of George William, fourth Lord Lyttelton, and left no issue. His remains were laid to rest in the quiet churchyard of Edensor, near Chatsworth, a large number of Members of Parliament and a vast crowd of neighbours following him to the grave.

CAYLEY, Charles Bagot, B.A. [1823 — 1883], translator of the "Divine Comedy" of Dante into the original *terza rema*, was the son of a Russian merchant, and younger brother of the celebrated mathematician, the Sadlerian Professor at Cambridge. Educated at King's College, London, he became a most proficient Italian scholar. His translation of Dante ranks among the best and most thorough renderings into English of the "Commedia," and was the first that preserved the metre of the original. Other translations followed,—the Psalms in metre, the "Prometheus" of Æschylus, Homer's "Iliad," in quantitative hexameters, and Petrarca's "Canzoniere." He also published a volume of original poems, under the title of "Psyche's Interludes." For many years he was an active member of the Philological Society, and he published every now and then some papers in the Society's "Transactions."

CAYLEY, Edward Stillingfleet [1802—1862], M.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire, was the only son of Mr. John Cayley by a granddaughter of Bishop Stillingfleet. He was educated at Rugby, and at Brasenose College, Oxford. At the age of twenty-two he married Emma, daughter of his cousin, Sir George Cayley, and soon afterwards came forward as the advocate of the division of the representation of the Yorkshire Ridings. In the general election, which followed the passing of the Reform Bill, he stood for the North Riding, and in spite of the opposition of the great Whig families, who resented his independent opinions, he secured his election by the organization of the small holders. In the House of Commons he was one of the small body known as "independent members." In politics he declared himself "not a Whig, but a Reformer." Up to the passing of the Corn Laws Repeal Bill, he was a consistent opponent of Free Trade, and was through the whole of his career a strong advocate of the malt-tax.

CAYLEY, Sir George [1773—1857], who held a distinguished position as a man of science, first came into public notice by his analysis of the mechanical properties of air under chemical and physical action. His papers on this subject were published, and gave rise to a number of experiments, both in this country and abroad, on the navigation of balloons, which then took up much of the public attention. He invented an instrument for testing the purity of water by the abstraction of light, and another for obtaining and applying electric power to machinery, and originated and carried out a system of arterial drainage, embracing 40,000 acres, in the neighbourhood of his Yorkshire estates, on a principle previously unknown in this country. He was also the first promoter and adopter of the cottage allotment system, for improving the condition of the poor on his property. He was one of the original promoters and chairman of the Polytechnic Institution. As a politician he exercised an important influence as Chairman of the Whig Club at York.

CAZENOVE, Philip [1799—1880], of the Stock Exchange, and head of the firm called P. Cazenove & Co., was the son of James Cazenove, a London merchant, who came from Geneva. Aided by the powerful

interest of the founder of the house of Rothschild, he soon became a prosperous man. He was often asked to allow himself to be proposed for a seat in the House of Commons, but always declined, for his real interests were philanthropical. He was well known throughout England for his munificent support of Church societies, hospitals, and charitable organizations of every kind.

CÉLESTE, Madame, or Céleste Elliott [1815—1882], born in Paris, Aug. 6, 1815, entered the dancing classes of the Royal Academy of Music when quite a child. At the age of fourteen she accepted an engagement in the United States, where she was married to a Mr. Elliott, who died shortly afterwards. Her first appearance in England was at Liverpool, in 1830, when she performed the part of Fenella in "Masaniello." After having played at many of the principal provincial towns, she appeared as a dancer with great success in London, and returned in 1834 to the United States, where the people, in the excess of their enthusiasm, yoked themselves to her carriage, and proclaimed her a citizen of the Union, Gen. Jackson himself presenting her to the Council of Ministers, and complimenting her on having been deemed worthy of such an honour. In 1837 she returned to England with considerable wealth, and appeared as an actress at Drury Lane, and afterwards at the Haymarket. In 1844 she was associated with Mr. Webster in the direction of the Adelphi Theatre, and having dissolved partnership with him, undertook the management of the Lyceum, which she held until the close of the season 1860-61. Madame Céleste, who afterwards appeared in some of the minor East-end theatres, and in the provinces, returned to the United States in 1865. She came back to England in 1868, and took her farewell of the stage at the Adelphi Theatre, London, Oct. 22, 1870. She afterwards, however, reappeared at that theatre for short seasons of a dozen nights from 1872-4, when she finally retired to Paris.

CHALLIS, Rev. James, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S. [1803—1882], was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1825, and became Fellow of his College. He was ordained in 1830, and in 1836 appointed Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and Director of the Cambridge Observatory. He resigned the latter post in 1861. He published a considerable number of scientific works, including twelve volumes of Astronomical Observations. Having vacated his Fellowship by marriage in 1831, he was elected a second time Fellow of Trinity College in 1870. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1871.

CHALMERS, G. Paul [1836—1878], R.S.A., was born in Montrose, and was elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1867, and an Academician in 1871. He held a high rank among Scottish artists, and one of his pictures was purchased in 1864 by the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland. He died in the Edinburgh Infirmary, from the effects of injuries received on Feb. 16, 1878, when he was found insensible in an area in Charlotte Street, Edinburgh, suffering from a severe scalp wound, but his assailant was never discovered.

CHALMERS, Lieut.-Colonel Robert, joined the Indian army in 1849, and saw active service both before and after the Indian mutiny. In 1857 he was attached to the 1st Oude Irregular Infantry, which mutinied at Pershadupoor on June 10. After narrowly escaping with his life, and enduring many privations and escapes, he reached Allahabad, where he joined the Feroze-

pore Regiment of Sikhs, under Major Renaud, who had orders to push on to the relief of Cawnpore. At Lohungah, forty-four miles in advance of Allahabad, Major Renaud received the news of the massacre of the Cawnpore garrison; and Lieutenant Chalmers, on learning that he was in want of a messenger to carry the news to General Neill at Allahabad, volunteered to perform the service, an offer which was gladly accepted. In spite of almost insurmountable difficulties Lieutenant Chalmers succeeded in accomplishing the perilous duty, and after escaping numerous dangers, rode into Allahabad soon after midnight on July 2. "It is scarcely possible," writes Sir Henry Havelock, "to imagine a service of greater risk, one requiring greater determination and adroitness, or involving more important results to the force, whose movements and very existence depended on a speedy reply to the letter." After this Lieutenant Chalmers joined Havelock's Volunteer Cavalry, and took part in the following actions: Futtehpore, July 12; Oung and Pandoo Nuddee, July 15; battle and recapture of Cawnpore, July 16 and 17; and Bhitoor, July 18. On the first advance to the relief of Lucknow, the actions of Oonas, and Busseerut Gunge, on the 1st, 2nd. and 3rd; and at the second advance the actions of Mungelwur, 21st; Alumbagh, 23rd; and first relief of Lucknow, Sept. 25. He served under Sir James Outram through the severe fighting at Alumbagh in 1857-58, and was present at the final capture of Lucknow. He died Aug. 11, 1878, while on leave from India.

CHALMERS, Thomas, LL.D., Principal and Primarius Professor of Theology in the Free Church of Scotland. He was born in April, 1780, at Anstruther, Fifeshire, and was educated at St. Andrews. He afterwards was for two years assistant in the parish of Cavers, and then obtained the living of Kilmany, in Fifeshire. In 1808 he published his first work, "On the Extent and Stability of National Resources." It was written at a time of great excitement, and the vehemence of tone prevented it from making any great impression. While at Kilmany, Chalmers was deep in scientific and other studies, and his article on "Christianity" in the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia* gained him an immediate reputation. In 1814 he was moved to the Tron Church of Glasgow, where he became one of the greatest preachers of the day. The peculiarities of his eloquence have been described by many writers, among them Lockhart and Gilfillan. But Chalmers acquired a reputation of a more enduring nature as a thinker; in 1817 he published "Discourses on Astronomy;" in 1818, "Commercial Discourses;" in 1819-20, a number of the eloquent "Discourses in the Tron Church, and in St. John's Church," and in 1821, "The Civic and Christian Economy of Large Towns." These were followed by a long series of important works, besides numerous contributions to periodical literature. In 1824 he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy at St. Andrews, and while living at that university published his writings on "Endowments," "Political Economy," "Bridgewater Treatise," and "Lectures on the Romans." In 1825 he was offered, but declined, a chair in the then projected University of London. In 1828 he was appointed to the chair of theology at Edinburgh. This was the highest academical distinction which could be conferred by Scotland, but was so poorly endowed, that when the chair in the wealthier University of Glasgow became vacant, Chalmers became a candidate. Having, however, become a "non-obtrusionist," he was rejected, and remained at Edinburgh until the disruption of the Church of Scotland

in 1843, when he resigned, and was elected principal and primarius professor of theology to the seceders. Dr. Chalmers received during his lifetime the honours too often accorded to the illustrious only after death. His reputation was immense, both among his countrymen and among strangers, who accounted no visit to Scotland complete unless they had heard Chalmers preach. The University of Oxford conferred on him the title of D.C.L., and alone among Presbyterian divines he was elected corresponding member of the Royal Institute of France. His death was sudden; on the night of May 30th, 1847, he went to bed in what seemed to be perfect health, and during the night passed peacefully away. So little thought had he that his end was near, that he had placed beside him the papers of the report which he was to deliver the next day from the college committee to the General Assembly of the Free Church. His "Life" has been written by Donald Fraser, LL.D., and "Memoirs of his Life and Writings," by the Rev. William Hanna, who has also edited his posthumous works, and a "Selection from the Letters of Dr. Chalmers."

CHALON, Alfred Edward, R.A., was a younger brother of John James Chalon [q. v.], and was born at Geneva in 1780. He came to England with the rest of his family in 1789, and entered the Academy Schools in 1797. In 1808 he became a member of the shortlived Society of Associated Artists in Water Colours, and in the same year founded, with his brother and a few friends, "The Sketching Society," which lasted more than forty years, and whose chief members were, besides the brothers Chalon, C. R. Leslie, R.A., C. Stanfield, R.A., T. Uwins, R.A., J. Christal, J. Partridge, and R. Bone. In 1810, A. E. Chalon first exhibited in the Academy, two years later he was made an associate, and in 1816 full member, he being then, and for many years afterwards, the most fashionable water-colour portrait painter of his time. He excelled especially in ladies' portraits, having a delicacy and charm of manner, and great facility in imparting character and grace to women's dresses. His full-length portraits were generally about fifteen inches high. He held the appointment of painter in water colours to the Queen, and was the first to paint her after her accession. His well-known portrait represents her standing in the state dress which she wore at the opening of her first parliament. Chalon's talent and success as a water colour portrait painter kept him chiefly to that branch of art, but he painted several fine pictures in oil. He exhibited 363 works in the Academy alone. He died in 1860 at Kensington, in the same house in which his brother had died six years earlier, and the brothers, who had passed a long unmarried life together, now lie in the same grave in Highgate Cemetery.

CHALON, John James, R.A., was of an old French Protestant family, and was born at Geneva in 1778. In 1789 the Chalons came to England and settled at Kensington. In 1796 J. J. Chalon entered the Academy Schools, and four years later exhibited his first picture, "Banditti at their Repast," followed by several landscapes. In 1806 he first exhibited in the Gallery of the Water Colour Society, and two years later was elected a member, but when in 1813 an alteration took place in the society he was among the seceders. Throughout this time he continued sending pictures to the Academy, and in 1816 exhibited his fine rendering of "Napoleon on Board the *Bellerophon*," which he presented to the gallery of Greenwich Hospital, and in 1819 he exhibited the "View of Hastings," which, together with the "Village Gossips," painted in 1815, is now in the Sheepshanks Collection at the

South Kensington Museum. In the following year he published a series of "Sketches of Parisian Manners," full of that refined and subtle humour which never falls into caricature. His range of subject was wide; he painted figures, landscapes, marine subjects, and animals, with complete mastery. His theme is sometimes from history or poetry, but more often of the *genre* class, but he is at his best when his subject is a transcript from nature. For more than forty years he was a constant attendant at a sketching club, of which he was one of the founders, and at whose meetings he made almost a thousand drawings, which comprise every class of subject, and show a wonderful fertility of mind. But his art was never popular, and he was obliged to devote much of his time to teaching. He was not elected A.R.A. till 1827, nor full member till 1841, and during a long and industrious life he painted only 150 pictures. In 1847 he was seized with paralysis and died Nov. 14, 1854.

CHAMBERS, George [1803—1840], marine painter, was the son of a seaman of Whitby, and when only ten years old went to sea as apprentice to the master of a brig trading to the Mediterranean and the Baltic. His master, noticing the skill with which he sketched the different classes of vessels, cancelled his indentures that he might devote himself to becoming a painter of shipping. On his return to Whitby, he set up as a house-painter, devoting his spare time to taking drawing lessons, which he did for three years, and then set out for London. Here he tried to earn his living by painting portraits of ships, and then got work under Mr. T. Horner to assist him in painting his great panorama of London, which took them seven years. When this work was completed he became scene painter at the Pavilion Theatre, and his painting attracted the notice of Admiral Lord Mark Kerr, who introduced him to William IV. In 1834 he was admitted an associate exhibitor of the Water Colour Society, and in 1836 elected a member of the Society, exhibiting up to his death many clever works of river and coast scenery. In Greenwich Hospital there is a large work by him of the "Bombardment of Algiers in 1816," and "The Capture of Portobello." "His Life and Career," by John Watkins, was published in 1841.

CHAMBERS, Robert [1802—1871], author and publisher, was born at Peebles, and educated at the grammar school there. Owing to his father's misfortunes in business the family were reduced to poverty, and had to leave Peebles for Edinburgh while Robert was still young. There Robert began business in a small way as author and bookseller in 1816, a similar but distinct business being meanwhile carried on by his brother William, and after a number of years the two brothers united as partners in the well-known publishing firm of W. & R. Chambers. From the beginning of his residence in Edinburgh Robert had taken a keen interest in the history and antiquities of the city, and in 1823-4 published his "Traditions of Edinburgh," which was the first of his works to bring him into general notice, and which gained for him the friendship of Sir Walter Scott, then in the zenith of his fame. Several works of a like nature followed in rapid succession, the most important being a "History of the Rebellion of 1745." He also wrote numerous short poetical pieces, which were afterwards collected and printed for private circulation in 1835. The bookselling business was meanwhile carried on with great energy in spite of his many literary engagements, so that his life at this time was one of ceaseless activity. In 1832 his brother William started *Chambers's Journal*,

a weekly publication, which soon attained an enormous circulation, and to which at first Robert was only a contributor. After fourteen numbers had appeared, however, he became joint editor with his brother, and from that time wrote for it nearly all the leading articles. Among the other works of which he was in whole or in part the author may be mentioned "Information for the People," "Dictionary of eminent Scotsmen," "Cyclopædia of English Literature," "The Life and Writings of Burns," "The Book of Days," &c., &c. The "Vestiges of Creation," which gave rise to so much controversy, is now known to have been the work of Robert Chambers. Two years before his death he received his LL.D. degree from the St. Andrew's University, in consideration of his distinguished literary merit, and he was a fellow of several learned societies. [See "Memoir of Robert Chambers, with autobiographic reminiscences of William Chambers," 1872.]

CHAMBERS, William [1800—1883], eldest brother of the above, and also an author and publisher, was, like him, born at Peebles, and educated there, and also accompanied his family to Edinburgh. He was apprenticed to a bookseller there, and at the end of his time, in 1819, he began business on his own account with a capital of 5*s*. After a time he added printing to his business, and brought out an edition of "The Songs of Robert Burns," which he bound with his own hands, and with which he realised £8. In 1832, with the starting of *Chambers's Journal* his pecuniary troubles were at an end, and he subsequently engaged most successfully in extensive publishing schemes connected with "People's Editions of Standard Works" and "Educational Courses." He wrote, too, several books of travel in this country and in America, and numerous sketches and essays. He was elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1865, and took an active part in the public business of the city of Edinburgh. He received an offer of knighthood in 1881, but refused it; however, he later accepted a baronetcy, but the patent conferring the honour upon him had not arrived at the time of his death. He received his LL.D. degree from the Edinburgh University in 1872.

CHAMIER, Captain Frederick, R.N. [1796—1870], novelist, son of John Chamier, Esq., member of council at Madras, entered the royal navy in 1809, and served in the war of 1812 with the United States. He left the Navy in 1833, and settled at Waltham Hill on the borders of Hertfordshire and Essex. The success of Captain Marryat's naval novels induced him to attempt the same kind of work, in which he displayed less invention and humour than his model. Among his novels may be mentioned "Ben Brace," 1835; "The Arethusa," 1836; "Tom Bowling," 1839, &c., &c. He compiled the continuation of "James's Naval History," from the attack on Algiers to 1828, including the details of the Burmese War, and of the battle of Navarino. He was in Paris during the Revolution of 1848, an account of which he published under the title of "Review of the French Revolution of 1848." Some of his works were translated into German.

CHANTREY, Sir Francis, R.A. He was born in the village of Norton, near Sheffield, April 7, 1781. His father, who was a carpenter, wished to apprentice him to a grocer, but he requested to be placed with a carver and gilder. While serving his time, he became acquainted with John Raphael Smith, the mezzotint engraver, who taught him drawing. In April, 1802, Chantrey advertised in Sheffield to take portraits in crayons, and in 1804 he announced that he had "commenced taking models from the life." He afterwards

went to London, studied for a time at the Academy, and returned to Sheffield, where he modelled several busts which displayed such masterly qualities that he was entrusted to erect a memorial marble bust of the Rev. James Wilkinson, although at that time he had never lifted a chisel to marble. The bust, which is in Sheffield Church, was a success, and finally decided Chantrey in his career. In 1809 he was commissioned to execute four colossal busts for Greenwich Naval Hospital and for the Trinity House. In 1810 he executed a bust of Pitt, also for the Trinity House, and in 1811 he had six busts in the Academy. In the same year he executed his first statue, "George III.," for the City of London, and in 1816 he was elected A.R.A. In 1817 he executed his famous "Sleeping Children" in Lichfield Cathedral, and in 1818 that charming little statue of Lady Louisa Russell so widely known by casts. Chantrey had now a European reputation, and many of the celebrities of his day sat to him. In this year he was elected R.A., and was knighted in 1835. A baronetcy was offered him but he declined it as he was childless. He died suddenly of a spasm of the heart at Eccleston Street, Pimlico, Nov. 25th, 1841, and is buried in his native village. Sir Francis Chantrey exhibited 124 works in the Academy. His busts of Canning, Kirke White, and Benjamin West, are in the National Portrait Gallery; his fine statue of Watts is at Glasgow; Roscoe and Canning at Liverpool; John Dalton at Manchester; Chief Justice Dundas and Lord Melville at Edinburgh; "Lady Fredrica Stanhope with her Sleeping Child," at Chevening Church. Sir Francis Chantrey left the reversionary interest of his property, after the death of his widow, to the Royal Academy, to make some provision for the President, and for the purchase of valuable works in painting or sculpture. "Recollections of the Life and Practice of Sir F. Chantrey" was published in 1849 by his friend George Jones, R.A., and a memoir by John Holland was published in Sheffield in 1851.

CHAPMAN, Henry Samuel [1803—1881], a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, was born at Kennington, in Surrey, and called to the bar in 1840, when he joined the Northern Circuit. Previous to that, he had started the first daily paper at Montreal. He undertook a political mission to England in 1834, and on his arrival entered as a member of the Middle Temple. He took the Liberal side in politics, and for many years contributed regularly to the *Westminster, London and Westminster, British and Foreign,* and *Dublin* Reviews. In 1843 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, an office he held till 1852, when he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Van Diemen's Land. He settled in Melbourne in 1854, and acquired a considerable practice at the bar. He was one of the bar lecturers at the Melbourne University; had a seat in the Assembly; was twice Attorney-General; and sat on the bench of the Supreme Court during the absence of Sir Redmond Barry. He was made judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand in 1864. He was from time to time a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review,* the *Times,* and the *Law Magazine.*

CHELMSFORD, Lord, The Right Hon. Frederick Thesiger [1794—1878], only surviving son of the late Charles Thesiger, Esq., Collector of Customs in the island of St. Vincent, and nephew of Captain Sir Frederick Thesiger (who was A.D.C. to Nelson at Copenhagen), born in London in 1794, entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman at an early age, and served at Copenhagen in 1807. He quitted the service after the destruction of his father's property in the West Indies, and having entered as a

student at Gray's Inn, was called to the bar in 1818. For some years he went the Home circuit, of which he became the leader. He was made a King's Counsel in 1834, and having in 1840 been returned to Parliament in the Conservative interest for Woodstock, was appointed Solicitor-General by Sir R. Peel in 1844, and succeeded, in 1845, to the Attorney-Generalship, which he held till the retirement of the Peel administration in 1846. This post he resumed under Lord Derby's first administration, in 1852. He represented Abingdon in the House of Commons from 1844 to 1852, and Stamford from 1852 till his elevation to the Lord Chancellorship, with a Peerage, in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858. Lord Chelmsford, who retired with his colleagues in 1859, was reappointed Lord Chancellor in Lord Derby's third administration, July 9, 1866, and held that exalted position till Feb., 1868.

CHENERY, Thomas. He was born in Barbadoes in the year 1826, In early youth he made several voyages between the West Indies and this country, and thus acquired that love of travel, which never afterwards forsook him. He was educated at Eton and Caius College, Cambridge, and was afterwards called to the bar. He was one of the special correspondents at Constantinople for the *Times* during the Crimean war, and on more than one occasion went up to the front in the Crimea to relieve Dr. W. H. Russell. After the war Mr. Chenery was employed on the staff of the *Times* as a regular contributor of leading articles, reviews, &c. This employment was continuous till, in 1878, on the retirement of Mr. Delane, he was appointed Editor, which post he held till the time of his death. His command of powerful and impressive language, his wide culture, and his extensive knowledge of European politics, both in their contemporary bearings, and in their historical relations, rendered his services of peculiar value. But though his occupations as a journalist were sufficient to engage the whole attention of an ordinary man, Mr. Chenery found time to pursue the Oriental studies, of which he had become enamoured in the East. For languages he had a remarkable gift; and his capacity for acquiring the colloquial use of languages, whether European or Oriental, was comparable only to that of men like Palmer, or M. Vambéry; but in addition to this, he brought to the study of language a scholarly instinct and a philological acumen such as is rarely associated with exceptional colloquial capacity. When the company for the revision of the Old Testament was formed, Mr. Chenery was asked to join it; and even after he became editor of the *Times*, devoted much thought to its labours. For some time he was Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society; and in 1867 his translation of "The Assemblies of Al Harirî" established his reputation throughout the learned world as one of the most accomplished living Oriental scholars. In 1868 he was appointed Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Oxford, but resigned the chair in 1877, when, on the failure of Mr. Delane's health, he became Editor of the *Times*. He died Feb. 11, 1884.

CHESNEY, Colonel Charles Cornwallis [1827 — 1876], commanding the Royal Engineers of the Home District; entered the Engineers as Second Lieutenant in 1845; became First Lieutenant in 1846, and obtained his company in 1854. He became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1868, and Brevet-Colonel in 1873. Colonel Chesney's chief work was done at the Royal Military Staff College at Sandhurst, where he was Professor of the Military Art and History. He published, in 1863, his "Campaigns in Vir-

ginia and Maryland;" and in 1868 his "Waterloo Lectures," which made his name almost as familiar in Germany as in England. In 1870 he published, conjointly with Mr. Reeve, his "Military Resources of Prussia and France;" and his "Military Biographies," chiefly taken from the *Edinburgh Review*, were published as a whole in 1870.

CHESNEY, Francis Rawdon [1789—1872], General in the army, and Colonel-Commandant 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, pioneer of the overland route to India; was educated at the Woolwich Royal Military Academy, and obtained a commission in the Royal Artillery in 1805. In 1829 he went to Constantinople with a view to assisting Turkey in her struggle with Russia, but by the time he arrived there, he found that the preliminaries of peace had been signed. At this time he undertook the solution of the problem of regular steam communication with India, and in 1835-6 accomplished his famous Euphrates expedition. He returned to England in 1837, and later, from 1843-7, commanded as Brigadier-General the artillery in China, and from 1848 to 1852 the artillery in the south of Ireland. In 1850 he published his "Survey of the Tigris and Euphrates," and in 1852 his "Observations on the Past and Present State of Firearms." He was made a full General in 1868.

CHILDE, Henry Langdon [1781—1874], the inventor of dissolving views; made his first magic lantern when he was only fifteen. He afterwards learnt to paint on glass, and made slides, illustrating natural history, astronomy, costumes of country, &c., and gave a series of entertainments at the Sanspareil Theatre (the Adelphi). He brought out his famous dissolving views in 1807, and perfected them about the year 1818. He exhibited them at the Adelphi, where the Duchess of Kent, with the Princess Victoria, visited one of his entertainments. During Lent of the years 1837-40 he exhibited at Her Majesty's Theatre, in conjunction with Mr. Howell, who lectured on astronomy. The Polytechnic was opened with his great phantasmagoria, to which he afterwards added the chromatrope. He was connected with that institution for nearly twenty years. His exhibition at the Colosseum was very prosperous.

CHILDERS, Professor Robert Cæsar [1838—1876], an eminent Oriental scholar, was the son of the Rev. Charles Childers, English Chaplain at Nice. He received an appointment in the Civil Service of Ceylon in 1860, which he resigned in 1864, owing to ill-health, and returned to England. During his residence in Ceylon he had acquired some knowledge of Pali, but did not until 1868, by the advice of Dr. Rost, scientifically study the language. In that year he began preparing his Pali Dictionary, and worked with such indefatigable zeal, that he was able to publish the first volume in 1872, and the second and concluding volume in 1875. This work has been universally recognised as a masterpiece of scholarly research, and has been acknowledged by a competent authority as "the most valuable contribution that has yet been made to the knowledge of Pali, and as the foundation of all future study of that language." Mr. Childers was in 1872 appointed Sub-Librarian at the India Office, and in 1873 became the first Professor of Pali and Buddhist literature at University College, London. He wrote frequently for the *Athenæum*, the *Contemporary Review*, and other journals, mostly on subjects connected with Buddhism. He was also the author of a translation of the "Jâtaka," being tales of the anterior births of Gotama Buddha.

CHILDREN, John George [1778—1852], F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S.,

F.G.S., and at one time one of the Secretaries of the Royal Society, was the son of George Children, a Bencher of the Middle Temple, and a man of large property, to which his son was sole heir. Mr. Children became eminent in science; and when the failure of the Tunbridge bank forced him to earn his living, he became one of the librarians of the British Museum in the department of Antiquities, an office he held for many years until removed from it to the Natural History Department, which he resigned in 1839. He was a member of most of the scientific bodies of Great Britain, and of some foreign societies, and was instrumental in forming the Entomological Society, of which he became the first President. He published two chemical works, a translation of Thenard's "Essay on Chemical Analysis," (1819,) and Berzelius' "Treatise on the Use of the Blowpipe," with additional experiments and notes of his own (1822), and was besides one of the early editors of the *Zoological Journal*.

CHISHOLM, Mrs. Caroline [1810—1877], whose name will be remembered for her philanthropic labours in connection with emigration, was a daughter of Mr. William Jones, and married Captain Alexander Chisholm, of the Indian Army. On her arrival at Madras her attention was directed to the neglected position of the soldiers' daughters, and with the co-operation of the Governor and others she established an industrial home for them. She subsequently accompanied her husband to Australia, where she at once set to work to assist the friendless female emigrants who arrived from England. She established an office in Sydney, which was a central point for the applications of the homeless emigrant, and from this office was able to place thousands of women and even men in respectable situations. She visited England in 1846, and spent several years in promoting the emigration of families. She then spent twelve more years in Australia, and finally returned to England for good in 1866.

CHITTY, Thomas [1801—1878], a well-known pleader, was never called to the Bar, but practised as a special pleader, his pupil-room being always crowded with students. Among those who read with him were Lord Chancellor Cairns, Lord O'Hagan, Chief Justice Whiteside, Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Quain, and Sir James Hannen. He edited Burn's "Justice of the Peace," and "Chitty's Practice," which passed through many editions, and was long the hand-book of practitioners of the old school. Mr. Chitty began his practice below the Bar in 1819, and rose rapidly into a large business, working very hard until compelled by ill-health to give up in 1877. He was the father of Mr. Justice Joseph Chitty, who was formerly the leader of the Rolls Court, and M.P. for Oxford City.

CHORLEY, Henry Fothergill [1808—1872], was born at Blackley Hurst, in Lancashire, and educated first by private tutors, and then at a school in St. Helen's. But his early training was of a very desultory and unsatisfactory kind. His musical training was like his intellectual, and the only regular teaching he ever seems to have received was from a Herr Herrmann, of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society. Making but little progress as an executant, he soon gave up the idea of music as a profession; but still it remained his most absorbing pleasure. Meantime he turned his hand to journalism. Coming to London in 1830, he wrote in the columns of the *Athenæum*, and so successfully that shortly afterwards he was taken on to the staff. He was at the same time beginning to write novels and plays —none of which are now well remembered, He also wrote opera-

books and libretti for cantatas—such are Wallace's "Amber Witch," Leslie's "Judith," and "Holyrood," Benedict's "St. Cecilia," Sullivan's "Kenilworth," and a never-performed opera, "The Sapphire Necklace," and the much-blamed book of Bennett's "May Queen. His songs are at least a hundred in number. But it is as a critic that he will chiefly be remembered, and it is in his two works "Modern German Music," and "Thirty Years' Musical Recollections," that he has best and most fully expressed his views. The latter book especially is charming, full of anecdotes and lively writing, and helping us of this generation to understand, in some measure, the enthusiasm evoked by such stars of the last as Jenny Lind, Grisi, Rubini, Pasta, Mendelssohn, Mario, and a hundred others. He also urged strongly the claims of Hullah, Gounod, and Sullivan, but refused to recognise any merit in Schumann. He was a friend of Mendelssohn, to whose published letters he wrote a preface. Chorley will long be missed from London society, for he was a man of many and varied accomplishments and much force of character.

CHRISTIE, Robert, Canadian historian [1788—1856], was born at Windsor, Nova Scotia, where he was educated for the legal profession, and became a member of the Bar. He entered the Assembly of Lower Canada as member for Gaspe, and was distinguished as a staunch advocate of the Conservative cause during the violent party contests which characterised the proceedings of that body. He was expelled from the House in 1829 for having been instrumental in the dismissal of a number of its members from the magistracy and other offices, and did not again sit in Parliament till the Union of the Provinces. He was a constant contributor to the *Quebec Gazette*, and to the *Mercury*, and was the author of several standard works on the history of Canada up to 1840.

CHRISTIE, Samuel Hunter, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S. [1784—1865]. His mathematical talents were early developed, and he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, where in his third year he gained a scholarship, and in 1805 took his degree as Second Wrangler. He left Cambridge in 1806, and was appointed third mathematical assistant in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He devoted himself with ardour to the investigation and extension of the science of magnetism, and many of his papers on the subject were read before the Royal Society, and afterwards published in the Society's "Philosophical Transactions." He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in Jan., 1826, and was chosen some years later, in conjunction with the Astronomer Royal to report upon Baron Humboldt's exended scheme for magnetical observations over the earth's surface. From 1837 to 1854 he was secretary of the Royal Society.

CHRISTIE, W. Dougal, C.B., M.A. [1816—1874], son of Dr. Dougal Christie, of the East India Company's medical service, was educated at the London University (University College), and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was private secretary to the Earl of Minto in 1841, and was M.P. for Weymouth, in the Liberal interest, from 1842 till 1847, during which time he advocated the admission of Dissenters to the Universities, and the reform of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He was appointed Agent and Consul-General in the Mosquito territory, 1848; and Secretary of Legation to the Swiss Confederation in 1851. He was appointed Chargé d'Affaires. and Consul-General to the Argentine Confederation in 1854, and Minister Plenipotentiary in 1856. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the

Emperor of Brazil in 1859, and on his return to England, in consequence of the rupture of diplomatic relations with Brazil, he obtained a retiring pension in 1863. He edited Dryden's poems in the "Globe" edition, 1870, and in the Clarendon Press series. 1871, and was the author of a "Life of Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of Shaftesbury," 1871, and of "Essays on the Ballot and Corruption and Expenditure at Elections," 1871. He was a member of the Council of University College, a trustee of the London Library, and a vice-president of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union. He was nominated a C.B. (civil division) 1871.

CHRISTISON, Sir Robert, Bart., M.D., F.R.S. [1797—1882], born July 18, 1797, was a son of Alexander Christison, Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, and twin brother of the Rev. Alexander Christison, of Foulden, Berwick, well known, north of the Tweed, as a man of fine taste and elegant scholarship. In 1811 he became a student at the University, and passed through both the literary and the medical course. After graduating in 1819, he proceeded to London and Paris, and in the French capital. under M. Orfila, applied himself to the study of toxicology, a department of medical science in which he was deservedly famous. Soon after returning from the Continent, Dr. Christison commenced practice in Edinburgh, in 1822 was appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University, and was promoted in 1832 to the chair of Materia Medica, which he resigned in April, 1877. Dr. Christison contributed various articles to medical journals, and published several books, of which a "Treatise on Poisons" is recognised as the standard work on the subject, and enjoys a European reputation. At Palmer's trial, in 1856, Dr. Christison came to London and gave valuable evidence. Lord Campbell complimented him on the occasion, and the ability he displayed was universally recognised. Sir R. Christison was twice President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and Ordinary Physician to the Queen for Scotland. He received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1866; was created a baronet in November, 1871; and received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1872.

CHURCH, Sir Richard, G.C.H. [1785—1873], a general in the service of Greece, born in 1785, was the son of Matthew Church, Esq., of the county of Cork. Entering the British army in 1800, he served in the expedition to Ferrol, at Malta and in Egypt, then passed into the service of the King of Naples, and was severely wounded at Capri. In 1811 he raised a Greek corps, and in an attack on Stellama was again severely wounded. He became Lieutenant-Colonel in the British army in 1812; was created a Companion of the Bath in 1815; received the honour of knighthood in 1822; and was made a G.C.H. in 1837. Appointed by the National Assembly of Greece Commander-in-Chief of the land forces, he at once commenced operations against Athens, and succeeded at first in making himself master of the convent of St. Spiridion, but soon afterwards his little army was split up by internal dissensions, and he was obliged to content himself with carrying on a guerilla warfare. After having strongly intrenched himself in the Isthmus of Corinth, he seized the opportunity afforded by the victory of Navarino to invade Acarnania with 5,000 men, and he occupied the entire province as far as the Gulf of Arta, with the exception of a few forts near the sea. In 1828 he compelled Reschid Pasha to retreat, and in the following year he made himself master of the Ambracian Gulf, and

blockaded Prevesa, which town, after an obstinate resistance, capitulated on May 17. On the conclusion of peace, Sir Richard, being sacrificed to the rival claims of Capo d'Istrias, sent in his resignation to the National Assembly and retired to Argos, where he lived in seclusion. After the assassination of the President in 1831, he sided with the anti-Russian party, was placed a second time at the head of the army, and assumed an attitude of hostility towards the Government until order was restored through the intervention of France. On the creation of the kingdom of Greece, he was appointed a Councillor of State, and subsequently a member of the Senate, in the deliberations of which body he continued to take part, notwithstanding his great age. Sir Richard was the author of "Observations on an Eligible Line of Frontier for Greece" (London, 1840).

CHURTON, The Ven. Edward [1800—1874], archdeacon of Cleveland, son of the late Ven. Ralph Churton, archdeacon of St. David's and rector of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, born in 1800, was educated at the Charterhouse, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1821, and M.A. in 1824. He was appointed rector of Crayke in 1835, and archdeacon of Cleveland in 1846. He is the author of "Early English Church," published in 1840; "Cleveland's Psalter," in 1854; "Memoir of Bishop Pearson," prefixed to his "Minor Theological Works," in 1844; and "Memoir of Joshua Watson," in 1861. He was, conjointly with the Rev. W. Gresley, editor of "The Englishman's Library," of Bishop Pearson's "Minor Theological Works," published in 1844, and of "Vindiciæ Ignatii," with preface adapted to the present state of the controversy, in refutation of Chevalier Bunsen, Archdeacon Hare, and Mr. Cureton, in 1852. In addition to the above-mentioned, he wrote a "Letter to Joshua Watson," on a treatise fraudulently ascribed to Jeremy Taylor, which appeared in 1848; "Gongora," an essay with translations from the Spanish poet of that name, in 1862; and "Lays of Faith and Loyalty," published in the "Juvenile Englishman's Library."

CLANCARTY, Second Earl of [1767—1837], The Right Hon. Richard Le Poer Trench, G.C.B., G.C.H., &c., was the second and eldest surviving son of William Power Keating, first earl of Clancarty, by Anne, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Gardiner. He sat in Parliament as one of the members for Galway from 1797 to 1805. In 1804 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; in 1807 was sworn a Privy Councillor; and in the same year elected one of the Representative Peers for Ireland. He became Master of the Mint in 1812, and President of the Board of Trade in 1813. In the same year, on the restoration of the Prince of Orange to the sovereignty of the Netherlands, the Earl of Clancarty accompanied him from England, and landed with him at Scheveningen, Nov. 30, and on December 11 following, was made Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Prince of Orange. In 1814 he was appointed Joint Postmaster-General with the Earl of Chichester. In the same year he went to the Congress of Vienna as one of the plenipotentiaries from the king of Great Britain. He was authorized to conclude the various treaties of subsidy with the sovereigns of the coalition, and signed in the name of his court all the conventions and decisions of the Congress. In 1816 he was again appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Netherlands, an office he held till 1818, when he received a pension of £2,000 a year for his diplomatic services.

CLANRICARDE (Marquis of),

Ulick John de Burgh [1802—1874], only son of John Thomas, the 13th Earl, succeeded to his father's title in 1808. From 1826 to 1827 he was Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Canning; from 1838 to 1841 Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and from 1846 to 1852 filled the office of Postmaster-General. He held the office of Privy Seal for a few months under Lord Palmerston in 1857—1858, just before the dissolution of Parliament in the latter part of 1857. This appointment was a most unpopular one, owing, it is said, to Lord Clanricarde's connection with the case of Handcock *v.* Delacour, in which very grave accusations were brought against his lordship. It certainly helped to contribute to Lord Palmerston's political defeat and temporary retirement from office. Lord Clanricarde was created an Irish Marquis in 1825, and became a peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron Somerhill, in 1826.

CLARE, John [1793—1864], the Northamptonshire peasant poet, was born of humble parentage, at Helpstone, Northamptonshire. He paid for his own schooling by extra work as a ploughboy and thresher. One of his companions having lent him Thomson's "Seasons," he saved up money enough to buy a copy for himself, and shortly afterwards began to compose verses. Aided by the kind instruction of an exciseman, named Turnill, he soon learned to write, and was able to commit his thoughts to paper. In 1820 appeared his "Poems Descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery," which were well received, and were followed a year later by his "Village Minstrel and other Poems." In 1817 he entered the service of Mr. Wilders, of Bridge Casterton, Rutlandshire, where he met the "Patty" of his poems, who afterwards became his wife. He there saved a little money, and published another volume of poems by subscription, but they were not very successful. He received kindly notice from Southey, and soon, by the help of Earl Fitzwilliam and the Marquis of Exeter, he became possessed of an income of about £45 and a cottage free of rent; but unfortunately his mind gradually gave way, and he became hopelessly insane. His last and best work, the "Rural Muse," appeared in 1835. Bursts of insanity followed, and in July, 1837, he was kept in confinement and was subsequently lodged in Northampton General Lunatic Asylum, where he died. [See the "Life of John Clare," by Frederick Martin, 1865; and "Life and Remains of John Clare," by J. L. Cherry, 1873.]

CLARENDON, The Right Hon. George William Frederick Villiers, Earl of Clarendon, of Clarendon, and Baron Hyde, of Hindon, K.G., G.C.B., &c., was born in London, Jan. 12, 1800. He was the eldest son of the Hon. George Villiers, and succeeded to the family honours as fourth Earl, upon the death of his uncle, in Dec. 1838. But the means of the family were contracted, and though he was heir presumptive to an earldom, George Villiers had not the advantage of a training, either at a public school or in the House of Commons. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge at the early age of sixteen, and in 1820, as the eldest son of an Earl's brother, of Royal descent, he was enabled to take his M.A. degree, and in the same year was appointed attaché to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, where he remained three years. Upon his return to England in 1823, Mr. Villiers was appointed to a Commissionership of Customs, an office which he retained ten years. Part of this time was spent in Ireland, where the young English official cultivated the acquaintance of the Catholic leaders, for whose aims his sympathies were warmly enlisted. In 1833 he was appointed Minister at the Court of Spain, and

for six years continued to give the most active and intelligent support to the Liberal Government. He received the Grand Cross of the Bath in 1838 in acknowledgment of his services, and in December of that year succeeded to the Earldom. In the following year he left Madrid, and in Jan. 1840 entered Lord Melbourne's Administration as Lord Privy Seal, and from the death of Lord Holland, in the autumn of that year, was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster until the dissolution of the Ministry in 1841. The interval of Sir Robert Peel's great Administration (1841-1846) was a period of repose to the Whig leaders, but Lord Clarendon, (as became the brother of Mr. Charles Villiers) took the warmest interest in the progressive triumph of Free Trade and the ultimate repeal of the Corn Laws, and for this reason, upon the formation of Lord John Russell's first Administration, accepted the office of the President of the Board of Trade. Twice during his career the Governor-Generalship of India was declined by him; and he also refused the Governor-Generalship of Canada. But in 1847 he accepted the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. His tenure of office was in troubled times: Ireland was desolated by famine, and want and oppression made her disaffected. Lord Clarendon shared the common lot of Lord Lieutenants; he went popular, he returned unpopular, when in 1852 a change of Government released him from his arduous duties. Upon the formation of the coalition Ministry in 1853, the Foreign Office was placed in his hands, and soon afterwards we, to quote his own words "drifted into war with Russia." In 1856 he took his seat as British Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Paris, convoked for the restoration of peace, and by his firmness he obtained the insertion in the treaty of the principle of the neutralisation of the Black Sea. Upon the reconstruction of the Whig Administration in 1859, Lord John Russell made it a condition of his acceptance of office that the Foreign Department should remain in his hands, and Lord Clarendon was consequently left out of office; but in May, 1864, he re-entered the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and upon the death of Lord Palmerston in 1865, he returned to the Foreign Office which was a third time confided to him upon the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Administration in 1868. To the last moments of his life Lord Clarendon devoted himself to the public service and died surrounded by the papers of his office, June 27th, 1870.

CLARK, George Aitkin, Thread Manufacturer, and head of the firm of Clark and Co., Anchor Thread Works, was born at Paisley in 1823, and received his education at the Grammar School of that town. He went to America in 1856, and built at Newark, New Jersey, large thread works in connection with the Paisley Anchor Works. He died at Newark, Feb. 13, 1873, aged 50. He bequeathed to Glasgow University £20,000 to found scholarships, and to Paisley the sum of £20,000 towards building a public hall.

CLARK, Sir James, Bart., M.D., K.C.B., F.R.S. [1788—1870], was born at Cullen, Banffshire, and educated at Fordyce and Aberdeen. On leaving the latter place, he completed his medical education at Edinburgh University, where he took his M.D. degree, after which he passed some years in the navy, and in 1820 settled as a physician in Rome. He returned to England in 1826 and practised in London, being soon after appointed physician to the King of the Belgians. On the death of Dr. Maton, he was appointed physician to the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, and Her Majesty, on her accession,

appointed Dr. Clark her first physician, and created him a baronet. He was also physician-in-ordinary to the Prince Consort. He was the author of works on climate and on consumption, and was a member of the Senate of the University of London.

CLARK, William George, M.A. [1821—1878], was educated at Shrewsbury School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1844. He became a tutor of the college in 1857, its Vice-Master in 1868, and Public Orator of the University of Cambridge in 1857. He resigned the latter post in 1869. Mr. Clark was for many years a clergyman of the Anglican Church, but he renounced his ecclesiastical character soon after the passing of the Clerical Disabilities Act of 1870. He edited, in conjunction with Mr. Aldis Wright, the Cambridge and Globe editions of Shakespeare, 1862—1866, besides which he edited *Cambridge Essays* and the *Journal of Philology*. He left £300 a year to endow a lectureship of English Literature at Trinity College, Cambridge.

CLARK, William Tierney, F.R.S., Resident Engineer of the West Middlesex Waterworks, was the son of Thomas Clark, of Sion House, Somerset, and was a pupil of the elder Rennie. He was engineer to the West Middlesex Waterworks for more than forty years, during which time he executed various public works of considerable importance. Among them are the Hammersmith Suspension Bridge, the Shoreham Suspension Bridge, the Marlow Suspension Bridge, and the bridge over the Avon at Bath; the cast-iron pier at Gravesend, and the tunnel on the Thames and Medway Canal. But his greatest achievement, and which earned for him a European reputation, is the great suspension bridge which he flung over the Danube between Pesth and Buda. This work was executed at the command of the Emperor of Austria. Mr. Clark died at Hammersmith, Sept. 22, 1852.

CLARKE, Charles Cowden [1787—1877], was born at Enfield, near London, where his father kept a school. In his young days he was the intimate friend of John Keats, the poet, who attended his father's school, and who found in Charles a sympathetic companion in his poetical aspirations and love of reading. He also became a friend of Leigh Hunt, and associated with many other of the prominent literary men of that time. He was for some years a bookseller and publisher in London. He married Mary Novello, the daughter of Vincent Novello the musician, and sister of Clara Novello, the singer, who afterwards became the wife of Count Gigliucci, now a member of the Italian Parliament. Mr. Clarke was for many years engaged in business with his brother-in-law, Mr. Alfred Novello, the well-known music publisher, during which time he published many volumes, and delivered numerous courses of lectures in the chief towns of the kingdom, on Shakespeare and the Elizabethan dramatists, the novelists, essayists, humourists, &c. In conjunction with his wife (the author of the well-known "Concordance to Shakespeare") he edited several editions of Shakespeare, one of which contains about 17,000 notes, emendations, and annotations. Among his other works may be mentioned "Tales from Chaucer," 1833 and 1870; "Riches of Chaucer," 1835 and 1870; a collection of poems entitled "Carmina Minima," 1859, &c., &c. The last twenty years of his life were spent abroad, first at Nice, and latterly at Genoa.

CLARKE, Sir Charles Mansfield [1782—1857], was the son of Mr. John Clarke, of Chancery Lane, a surgeon, and received his classical education at St. Paul's School. He studied medicine at St. George's

Hospital and the Hunterian School of Medicine, and afterwards became assistant surgeon in the Hertfordshire Militia, and later, surgeon in the 3rd Foot Guards. He was induced by his brother, Dr. John Clarke, to give up the army, and devote his whole attention to the diseases of women and children, more particularly to the practice of midwifery, and lectured on these subjects from 1804 to 1821. He was for many years surgeon to Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital. In 1825 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. Having obtained the degree of M.D. from Lambeth in 1827, Dr. Clarke became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and on the accession of William IV. was appointed physician to Queen Adelaide. On Sept. 30, 1831, he was created a baronet, and in 1836 was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1842 he had the honorary degree of M.A. conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge, and was created a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1845. Sir Charles had not much time for writing, but his "Observations on the Diseases of Women and Children," forms an essential part of every medical library.

CLARKE, The Rev. William Branthwaite, F.R.S., was born at East Bergholt, Suffolk, in 1798, and was educated at Dedham Grammar School, and at Jesus College, Cambridge. He took holy orders in 1824, was appointed to a living in Dorsetshire in 1833, and in 1839 went out to Australia. He was devoted to the study of geology, upon which subject he wrote many learned essays for the *Magazine of Natural History*, London. He turned his knowledge on this subject to good account in Australia, and in 1841 discovered the existence of a gold-field in the Bathurst district, the same one previously found by the Polish discoverer Strzelecki, but was requested by the Governor (as Strzelecki had been before him), to keep the matter secret. He also contributed much valuable information on the subject of the Coal Fields of New South Wales. He died at his residence, North Shore, Sydney, June 16, 1878.

CLARKSON, Thomas [1760—1846], was born at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, where his father, a clergyman, was master of the Free Grammar School. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he attained considerable distinction. In writing his brilliant essay for the Vice-Chancellor's prize, on the subject, "Is it right to make slaves of others against their will?" Mr. Clarkson became deeply interested in the subject of slavery, and resolved to devote the rest of his life to a crusade against it. The publication of his essay brought him into connection with a small body of Quakers who had formed an association for the suppression of the slave trade, and he was afterwards introduced to Mr. Wilberforce. While Mr. Wilberforce repeatedly brought the question before the House of Commons, Mr. Clarkson laboured indefatigably without the walls of Parliament, collecting evidence, writing letters and pamphlets, and attending meetings at Liverpool and Bristol, the chief centres of the trade, and in other large towns, making converts everywhere. He even visited Paris, in the midst of the Revolution, furnishing Mirabeau with materials for speeches against the trade, which were delivered before the French Convention, but without producing the desired effect. In 1807, after more than twenty years of incessant exertion, the Bill for the abolition of the slave trade was passed, but Mr. Clarkson's exertions did not end there. He and his supporters spent another twenty years in trying to bring about the total abolition of slavery in the British West India Islands, and in 1833 their efforts were again crowned with success,

by the passing of the Emancipation Act, which liberated nearly a million of slaves, and granted twenty millions of pounds sterling as compensation to their owners. Mr. Clarkson, who had been prevented by ill-health from taking part in the latter years of the movement, made his last public appearance in 1840 at a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Convention at Exeter Hall, where he was enthusiastically greeted as the patriarch of the cause. He died at his residence, Playford Hall, Sussex, aged 86. Among his writings may be mentioned "The History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade," 2 vols., 1808; "Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of William Penn," 1813; and "Researches, Antediluvian, Patriarchal, and Historical," 1836.

CLAY, Alfred Barron. This artist was the son of the Rev. John Clay, the chaplain of Preston Gaol, and was born June 3rd, 1831. He was educated in Preston Grammar School, and then placed with a solicitor, but in the autumn of 1852 he came to London and entered the Academy Schools. In 1855 he exhibited portraits of his father and sister, and from that time was a regular contributor. In 1864 he exhibited "Charles IX. and the French Court at the Massacre of St. Bartholomew," in 1865, "The Huguenot," and in 1867, his most important work, "The Return of Charles I. to Whitehall." At that time his health gave way, and on Oct. 1, 1868, he died at Rainhill, near Liverpool. He exhibited 22 canvases; of these 19 appeared in the Academy.

CLAY, James [1804—1873], M.P. for Hull, was the son of James Clay, a London merchant. He was educated at Winchester, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1827. Following his father's pursuits he became an eminent merchant, and advocating advanced Liberal views, was elected M.P. for Hull in 1847, and continued to sit for that borough for about twenty years. Mr. Clay was not celebrated as a politician, but he was the finest whist-player in England. He was the "J. C." who wrote the famous treatise on the game.

CLAY, Sir William, Bart. [1791—1869], son of George Clay, Esq., merchant, of London, was for many years a partner in his father's house, under the name of "Clay and Sons." In 1832 he was returned to the House of Commons in the Radical interest, for the Tower Hamlets, and was one of the leaders of the Anti-Church-rate movement. He held the office of Secretary to the Board of Control for a short time under Lord Melbourne, who raised him to a baronetcy in Aug., 1841, and retired from Parliament, having been defeated at the general election of 1857. He was the author of several works on currency questions, joint-stock banks, &c.

CLENNELL, Luke. He was born about 1782, and was the son of a farmer at Ulgham in Northumberland. In 1804, having served his time as apprentice to Bewick, the wood-engraver, he moved to London, where he soon found abundant employment as an engraver; but being ambitious he resolved to become a painter, and took the prize of £150 offered by the British Institution for the best sketch of the decisive charge of the Life Guards at Waterloo. This spirited picture lately belonged to Mr. George Vaughan, whose widow offered it to the National Gallery. It was declined, and was sold at Christie's, February 21, 1885, for eighty-five guineas. In 1817 his mind suddenly gave way; he became insane and never recovered, though he lived till Feb. 9th, 1840. During his brief career he exhibited 21 paintings, and 3 water-colour sketches by him belong to the South Kensington Collection.

CLERK, The Right Hon. Sir George, Bart. [1787—1867], of Penicuik, co. Edinburgh, was called to the Scottish bar as an advocate. In 1818 he was returned to the House of Commons by his native county, and adhering to the Conservative party, he became successively a Lord of the Admiralty, Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, Secretary to the Treasury, Master of the Mint, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade. The latter posts he held under Sir Robert Peel's second administration. He represented Edinburghshire in the House of Commons from 1818 to 1832, again Jan., 1835, to Aug., 1837, Stamford from May, 1838, to 1841, and Dover from Aug., 1847, to July, 1852. Sir George was an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council on taking office under Sir R. Peel.

CLIFFORD, William Kingdon [1845—1879], was born at Exeter, where he was educated until the age of fifteen, when he entered at King's College, London. In 1863 he went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, as a minor scholar. He graduated in the Mathematical Tripos as Second Wrangler in 1867, and afterwards gained the second Smith's Prize. He became a Fellow of Trinity College, and held a mathematical lectureship there. From 1871 to 1879 he was Professor of Applied Mathematics, at University College, London. He went out with the British Eclipse Expedition to Sicily in 1870, and in 1874 became a Fellow of the Royal Society. He married, in 1875, Lucy, daughter of Mr. John Lane, who, since her husband's death, has become well-known as a writer of children's stories, &c. Mr. Clifford—who died of consumption at thirty-four years of age, at Madeira—had already made himself a European reputation both as a mathematician and as a philosophical thinker of rare originality and boldness. His literary and philosophical works were collected and published under the editorship of Mr. Leslie Stephen and Mr. F. Pollock.

CLINT, Alfred, President of the Society of British Artists. He was born in 1807, and became the pupil of his father, George Clint, then A.R.A., and he studied the living figure along with other members of a Society of Students in the Savoy. After trying portrait and landscape he fixed on marine painting. He was one of the original members of the Society of British Artists, and succeeded Hurlstone as President. Towards the close of his life his sight failed, and he retired from his profession about five years before his death, which occurred March 22, 1883. He exhibited 402 pictures, of which 343 were contributed to the Gallery in Suffolk Street.

CLINT, George, formerly A.R.A., father of the preceding. He was born in Brownlow Street, April 12, 1770, and was apprenticed to a fishmonger, and afterwards was employed in an attorney's office, but being required to make a false affidavit threw up his situation. He then became a house-painter, and developed a great talent for miniature painting. Afterwards he settled in Leadenhall Street, and made the acquaintance of Edward Bell, the mezzotint engraver, who gave him lessons in his art. Clint also tried his hand at oil painting with much success, and painted copies of "The Enraged Bull," and "The Horse Struck by Lightning," by the dozen. He found a firm friend in Beechey, and also in Lawrence, who commissioned him to engrave "Gen. Stewart," "Sir Edmund Antrobus," "Lady Dundas," and others. But the commission which brought him the most good fortune was to engrave Harlow's picture of "The Trial of Queen Catherine" (introducing portraits of the Kemble

family), which achieved such immense popularity that the plate was engraved three times. Clint had now no lack of commissions, his studio was crowded by actors and actresses, of whom he drew the dramatic portraits still popular in the print shops of theatrical neighbourhoods. For sixteen years Clint was an Associate of the Academy; at the end of that time he resigned and had retired from his profession many years, when he died at Kensington, May 10, 1854. He exhibited 123 paintings. Five of his pictures are in the South Kensington Collection.

CLINTON, Henry Fynes [1780—1852], was descended from the Earls of Lincoln, and was the eldest son of the Rev. Charles Fynes Clinton, D.D., Prebendary of Westminster, and Incumbent of St. Margaret's, Westminster. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was returned to Parliament, for Aldborough, in 1806. Mr. Clinton, who was for his time a man of great learning, is well-known among scholars as the author of the "Fasti Hellenici," and "Fasti Romani," and he also prepared "An Epitome of the Civil and Literary Chronology of Greece, from the earliest accounts to the death of Augustus." On the death of Mr. Planta in 1827, Mr. Clinton applied for the office of Principal Librarian of the British Museum but Sir Henry Ellis gained it as an acknowledgment of his long services and great experience.

CLINTON, General Sir William Henry, G.C.B., Colonel of the 55th Foot, Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, Member of the Board of General Officers, and Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Asylum, was the elder son of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, K.B. He entered the army in 1784 as Cornet in the 7th Light Dragoons, of which his father was colonel. After having seen much service, and attained the rank of Major-General, in 1812 he went to Sicily, and was appointed to the command of the Messina district, where he remained till September of the same year, when he was sent to take command of the allied army on the coast of Spain, consisting of about 12,000 men, British and foreign. He retained this command until the arrival of Major-General J. Campbell, in December. In 1813 he was appointed to the first division of the army, and commanded on the right of the position near Castalla, when Marshal Suchet made his attack, April 13. During the autumn and winter of 1813, in co-operation with the Catalonian army, he kept the force of Marshal Suchet in check, preventing him from relieving the blockaded fortresses on the Ebro and in Valencia, or from sending any help to Soult, then opposed to Wellington in France. In 1814 the city of Barcelona and the extensive works in its vicinity were blockaded by the allied force under Lieutenant-General Clinton. In the same year he was appointed Colonel of the 55th Regiment; in 1815 a K.C.B., and in 1842 Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital. He was returned to Parliament for Newark in 1826, and represented that place till 1829. He died at Cockenhatch, near Royston, 1846.

CLIVE, Mrs. Archer [1801—1873], authoress of "Paul Ferroll," was the second daughter and coheiress of Edmund W. Wigley, Esq., of Shakenhurst, in Worcestershire. She married in 1840 the Rev. Archer Clive, of Whitfield, Herefordshire, at one time rector of Solihull near Birmingham. Before her marriage, Caroline Wigley, writing anonymously under the initial V., had already earned something of a literary reputation. "IX. Poems by V.," published in 1840, were very highly commended in a notice in the *Quarterly Review* She brought out a new poem in 1843,

entitled, "I watched the Heavens;" nine years later, "The Valley of the Rea;" and in 1853, another called "The Morlas." But it is by her prose fictions that she will be best remembered. The earliest of these, "Paul Ferroll," a sensational romance, and excellent as a study of character, gained for her name a certain degree of celebrity, and has continued to be a great favourite among readers of the present day. A sequel to it was published later, entitled, "Why Paul Ferroll killed his Wife." Two other prose fictions followed, "Year after Year," and "John Greswold." Mrs. Clive met with her death through a terrible accident. While writing in her room, surrounded by books and manuscripts, a piece of live coal flew out of the grate and set fire to her dress and the papers with which she was surrounded. She was at once enveloped in flames, and died the next morning from the effects of the burning.

CLONCURRY, Baron, The Right Hon. Valentine Browne Lawless, Second Baron Cloncurry, of Cloncurry [1773—1853], was the second and only surviving son of Nicholas Lawless, who in 1776 was created a baronet, and in 1789 was raised to the peerage of Ireland. Mr. Lawless was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He became a member of the Society of United Irishmen, which had been founded in 1791, and shortly afterwards entered as a student of the Middle Temple, which made it necessary for him to pay frequent visits to London. During one of these visits, on hearing of the projected union of Great Britain and Ireland, he published his pamphlet, "Thoughts on the Projected Union," which made him a marked man. His time was chiefly spent in Dublin among the leaders of the popular movement, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Arthur O'Connor, the elder Emmett, Sampson, Curran, Grattan, and George Ponsonby. His constant activity in forwarding all the plans of this party made him very obnoxious to the ruling powers, and his father received several intimations that the eye of the Government was upon him. In 1798 he was arrested on a charge of treason. His correspondence with O'Coigly, a revolutionary leader, who was executed for treason, fell into the hands of the Government, which led to his arrest, together with that of the Duke of Leinster, John P. Curran, and Henry Grattan, who were visiting him at the time. These were all set free at once, but Mr. Lawless was detained for six weeks at the house of a king's messenger in Pimlico. He was taken before the Privy Council several times, and questioned by Lord Loughborough, Mr. Pitt, and the Duke of Portland, and was at last released, the Ministers declaring that they had a great regard for his father, and hoped hereafter to have the same esteem for him. Mr. Lawless still however continued his political agitation, and was again arrested in 1799 for "suspicion of treasonable practices," and was sent to the Tower, where he remained till restored to liberty at the expiration of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act in 1801, having meanwhile succeeded to the title on the death of his father. On his liberation, he commenced actions for false imprisonment against the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt, but they were stopped by an Act of Indemnity passed in favour of those Ministers. After a short visit to Ireland, he travelled about on the Continent for a time, and while in Rome married the daughter of General Morgan, from whom he was divorced in 1811. After his marriage he lived peaceably, and in 1831 was made a Privy Councillor for Ireland and a peer of the United Kingdom.

CLOSE, Very Rev. Francis, D.D. [1797—1882], Dean of Carlisle, was the youngest son of the

Rev. Henry Jackson Close, Rector of Bentworth, Hants. He was educated under the Rev. Dr. Cherry, then head master of Merchant Taylors' School, and under the Rev. John Scott of Hull, after which, at the age of nineteen, he entered as a commoner at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became a scholar. He graduated B.A. in 1820, and was ordained to the curacy of Church Lawford, near Rugby, after which he held successively the curacies of Willesden and Kingsbury, Middlesex, and of Cheltenham. On the death of Mr. Jervis in 1826, Mr. Close was presented to the incumbency of Cheltenham, and from that time till 1856 devoted himself entirely to his parochial duties, and became eminent as an eloquent exponent of the doctrines of the "Evangelical" school in the Church of England. During Mr. Close's incumbency, the population of Cheltenham increased from 19,000 to 40,000, and he erected, or caused to be erected, no fewer than five district churches with schools, and contributed largely to the establishment of Cheltenham College. In 1856 he was nominated to the Deanery of Carlisle, vacant by the elevation of Dr. Tait to the Bishopric of London. He held the perpetual curacy of St. Mary's, Carlisle, from 1865 to 1868. He resigned the Deanery in August, 1881, on account of failing health. During the latter years of his life, he was deeply interested in the subject of temperance.

CLOWES, William [1779—1847], an eminent printer, was the successful introducer of the steam printing press, and by his great business talents and unwearied industry, created the great printing house in Duke Street, Stamford Street. To work off half a million sheets of paper in a week, to set up the types, and complete the impression of a thousand folio pages of a parliamentary report in the same time, to print the *Nautical Almanac*, consisting of 500 or 600 pages of figures without a single error, in sixteen or seventeen days, are among the recorded wonders of Mr. Clowes's establishment.

CLYDE, The Right Hon. Lord, G.C.B. [1792—1863], better known as Sir Colin Campbell, was the son of Mr. John McLiver, of Glasgow, where he was born. He entered the army in 1808, as an ensign in the 9th Foot, with which regiment he served in the unfortunate descent upon Walcheren, and in the expedition to Portugal. He also took part in the battle of Vimiera, in the advance and retreat of the army under Sir John Moore, and in the battle of Corunna, and also in the battle of Barossa and the defence of Tarifa. At the latter end of 1812 he was attached to the army of Ballasteros, and was present at several engagements. Amongst others, he took part in the expedition for relieving Tarragona, and the affair of relieving the posts in the valley of Malaga; was present at Osma and Vittoria; at the siege of San Sebastian, where he received two severe wounds whilst leading the column of attack; and at the passage of the Bidassoa, where he was again severely wounded by a musket shot, which passed through his right thigh. In 1814-15 he saw some active service in America whilst in the 60th Rifles; and in 1823 we find him acting as brigade-major of the troops engaged in quelling the insurrection in Demerara. In the expedition to China in 1842 he commanded the 98th Regiment, and took an active part in the capture of Chin-kiang-fou, and the subsequent operations near Nankin. Throughout the Punjaub campaigns of 1848-49 he commanded the third division of the army under Lord Gough, and distinguished himself more particularly in the affair at Ramnuggur, the passage of the Chenab, in the affair at Sadoolapore, and at the battle of

Chillianwallah (where he w wounded), and at Goojerat, wher e the Sikhs were finally crushed. At Chillianwallah his services as a brigadier general were highly praised in the despatches of Lords Gough and Hardinge. In 1849 he was created a K.C.B., and received the thanks of Parliament and of the East India Company for his conduct at Goojerat. In 1851 and the following year, whilst brigadier-general commanding the Peshawur districts, he was constantly engaged in operations against the hill tribes surrounding the valley, including the forcing of the Rohat Pass under Sir Charles Napier, and the repeated affairs with the Momunds, who finally made terms, after their defeat at Punj Pao by a small detachment of cavalry and horse artillery, under Sir Colin Campbell's immediate command, the combined tribes numbering upwards of 8,000 men. In 1852 he was sent in command of 3,000 men sent on an expedition against the Ootmankbail and Ranazai tribes, whom he attacked in their valleys, destroying the fortified village of Pranghur, and finally routing the enemy with great slaughter at Isakote, where they mustered 8,000 strong. He returned to England in the summer of 1853, with his fame already established as a general of consummate ability; but his promotion had been but slow. He had risen to the rank of captain in 1813, before the close of the Peninsular war, but it was not till 1825 that he obtained his majority (by purchase); and in 1832 he reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel by the same means; his colonelcy he obtained without purchase in 1842. His command as brigadier in India being only temporary, the outbreak of the Russian war, in the early part of the year 1854, found him, at the age of sixty-two, only a colonel still. Accordingly while his merits would have entitled him long ago to the command of a division, he consented to accept the command of the Highland brigade, which, with the brigade of the Guards, formed the division of the Duke of Cambridge. His gallantry at the battle of the Alma, at the head of his beloved Highlanders, and his zeal, ability, and cool intrepidity throughout the rest of the Crimean campaign, were faithfully recorded at the time, and do not need to be repeated here. In June, 1854, he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In the following October he was nominated to the colonelcy of the 67th Foot, and in 1855 promoted to the honour of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. In 1856 he attained the rank of lieutenant-general, and on his return to England was presented with the freedom of the City of London, and created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, in recognition of his Crimean services, and appointed one of the military aides-de-camp to her Majesty. On the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, and the death of General Anson, he was appointed to the chief command of the army in India. At twenty-four hours' notice Sir Colin Campbell left London for the East, caught up the Indian mail at Marseilles, and reached Calcutta, the herald of his own appointment. His readiness and activity surprised none who knew him. After a series of brilliant exploits, including the capture of Lucknow by storm, he saved our Indian empire, in conjunction with the Lawrences, Havelock, Outram, Nicholson. and Neill, and was created, in 1858, a peer by the title of Lord Clyde. Returning to England in 1859, he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and in 1860 was appointed to the Colonelcy of the Coldstream Guards. For his successful occupation of Lucknow he was awarded a pension of £2,000 a year.

COATES, Robert [1773—1848],

generally known as "Romeo Coates," an actor, and in his own opinion a great star, was a West Indian by birth, and at one time possessed of considerable property. He used to be called "the amateur of fashion," and his dress and equipage were always most extraordinary. His carriage was like a large kettle-drum, and across the bar of his curricle was a large brazen cock, his motto being "while I live I crow."

COBDEN, Richard. He was born June 3, 1804, at Dunford, near Midhurst, West Sussex, and was the fourth of a family of eleven children. His father, William Cobden, was a small farmer, but the family had, in bygone days, been one of consideration in the county. At the death of Cobden's grandfather, in 1809, Dunford was sold, and William Cobden, with his young family, went to Guillard's Oak, a small farm on the outskirts of Midhurst, but was forced to move thence in 1814, when the relations charged themselves with the maintenance of the children. Richard was provided for by his mother's brother-in-law, a London merchant, who sent the boy to school in Yorkshire. There he spent five miserable years, "ill-fed, ill-taught, and ill-used"; he had no holidays, never once saw a face that he loved, nor was he allowed to write a private letter to his relations. At the age of fifteen he was released from this wretched life, and entered his uncle's warehouse in London. Here he began to teach himself something of life and books; he studied French and the masterpieces of English poetry in the early mornings, he also learned boxing and dancing, and on Sundays it was his great delight to walk out over the Surrey heaths to meet his father, who was then living at Alton. Throughout life his relations with his family were singularly affectionate. In 1825 came the first break in the family circle: the mother, from whom Cobden inherited his force of character and intellect, died of a fever she caught while nursing a neighbour's sick child. In that year Cobden came of age, and was advanced by his uncle to the position of commercial traveller. This promotion gave him the keenest delight; it afforded him some opportunity of seeing the world, and to a man of Cobden's character the information to be gathered on business journeys was a congenial process of education. He visited both Scotland and Ireland in his uncle's interest, but in the disastrous year, 1826, the house failed, and he was thrown out of employment. Soon, however, he engaged as traveller for another firm, with whom he remained two years. In 1828 he and two friends resolved to begin business together on their own account in Manchester. They had between them a capital of only £1,000, and more than half of that was borrowed, yet they were soon in the full tide of successful business as commission agents to a leading firm of calico-printers. Cobden was at this time putting himself through a rigorous course of self-education: he taught himself Latin and mathematics, and read the English classics; his mind widened and matured with surprising rapidity. In 1832 we first find him interesting himself in practical affairs outside those which concerned himself and his family. The infant school at Sabden was the first work he took in hand, and in it he felt as ardent an interest as ever he did afterwards in the great affairs of state. As soon as the business was established and he could be spared, Cobden made a tour in Switzerland. The condition of the people impressed him even more than the sublimity of the scenery; he thought them the most prosperous and best governed in Europe. He then went to America, and during that first visit formed a life long attachment for the people of the United States. On his return

Cobden wrote and published two pamphlets, "England, Ireland, and America," (1835), and "Russia" (1836). In these he first showed his power, and the pamphlets attracted immediate attention; the earlier one was in the fifth edition at the time of the publication of "Russia." In the autumn of 1836 Cobden was ordered to winter abroad, and in October he started on a tour through Egypt, Greece, and Constantinople, whence he returned in the following April. The death of William IV. caused a dissolution of Parliament in June, and Cobden offered himself as reform candidate for Stockport, but was not successful. In the October of 1838 he joined the Anti-Corn Law Association. The Association had been founded in London two years before this time; among its founders were men of mental force and sound ideas, but not one orator, and the Association had taken no hold on the people; though by August, 1838, wheat had risen to 77*s*., pauperism was increasing, and the manufacturing populations were unable to support themselves. In October seven men met at Manchester and founded a new Anti-Corn Law Association. They were speedily joined by others, among them Cobden, who immediately took a prominent part in all counsel and actions. Supported by his finely tempered and persuasive eloquence, and the oratory of Mr. Bright, the association soon gained ground, and in the following March it had branches in the thirty-six principal towns, and was transformed into the Anti-Corn Law League. All this time and for long afterwards Mr. Charles Villiers was bringing in his annual motion for the repeal of the corn laws. In the beginning the League had to encounter the opposition of the entire rural populations, but by 1843 many of the farmers were converted to Free Trade principles, and it was from a farmer, Mr. Luttimore, of Wheathampstead, that Cobden gained many of his powerful arguments, which enabled him to put the case for free trade wholly on agricultural grounds, as he did on March 13, 1845. In the meantime Cobden had married and, at the dissolution of 1841, when Lord Melbourne made an appeal to the country in favour of a fixed duty on corn, was returned for Stockport. At that time the suffering throughout the country was fearful, bread being so dear that thousands were starving; in 1842 there was a new tariff, the duty was lowered on about 750 articles; the wheat duty was abated to about one-half, but was still cruelly oppressive. The power of the League increased daily; meetings were held in rural places as well as in towns, and many farmers who did not dare attend them in their own districts, went thirty or forty miles to hear the agitators: the leaders everywhere were Cobden and Mr. Bright. In the autumn of 1845 the potato crop failed in Ireland, and added a heavy embarrassment to the Government. The duty on imported wheat in Ireland was 18*s*. per quarter. In Nov. the Ministry met, passed some days in discussion, and decided nothing, then Lord John Russell declared himself a convert to the principles of Free Trade, and on Dec. 5, Peel resigned, and it devolved on Lord John Russell to form a ministry. He offered Cobden the lowest place, that of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, but the not too flattering offer was declined. Lord John was unable to form a ministry, and Peel withdrew his resignation. On the opening of the session he announced that the Repeal of the Corn Laws was to be total but not immediate; the measure was delayed for a time by the introduction of a Coercion Bill for Ireland, but after some discussion precedence was given to the Corn Bill, which passed the Commons, May 10, and the Lords, June 26.

But curiously enough, on the very night that the Government Corn Bill passed the Lords, the Government Coercion Bill was defeated in the Commons (Cobden voting against the measure), and the ministry resigned. Now that the struggle was over Cobden found that his health was sorely overtaxed by the long and severe strain, and that his business, which had been left to others, was much involved. This being known, his grateful country subscribed £70,000 in recognition of services which could never be repaid; with a part of this money Cobden bought back Dunford, and then having wound up his business he went for a continental tour. He was everywhere received with almost royal honours, and every facility was afforded him for studying the social and economic conditions of the countries he visited. At the end of fourteen months he returned to England, and settled at Dunford which, out of the session, was thenceforward his home. During his absence he was returned for the West Riding, and, though he would have preferred sitting for his old constituency, the undivided West Riding, the most considerable constituency in the kingdom, was a seat which could not be refused. But Cobden's popularity was short lived. In 1853 he and Mr. Bright, who had been idols of the people, were denounced in Parliament, and still more hotly outside, as traitors. They stood almost alone in opposition to the Russian War, which they disapproved both because they regarded war as so great an evil that it should be declared only at the last extremity, and also because they held the quarrel an unjust one. In April, 1856, Cobden lost his only son; the blow was one from which he never fully recovered, but early in the following year he resumed his part in public affairs. On Feb. 20, he brought forward a motion declaring that "the papers which have been laid on the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures resorted to at Canton in the late affair of the Arrow," and moving "that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of our commercial relations with China." After a stirring debate the House divided: there was a majority of sixteen against the Government, and a dissolution followed. Cobden, aware that his action did not please his constituents, did not contest the West Riding; he stood for Huddersfield, was defeated, and for two years remained out of Parliament. During that time he visited America, and on his return found that public opinion had undergone another change. In Liverpool he found awaiting him a letter from his old opponent, Lord Palmerston, offering him a seat in the ministry as President of the Board of Trade, and with it a note from Lord John Russell, urging on him the *duty* of accepting this post. But Cobden did not see his duty in the same light; he declined the offer, and was never in the Ministry, though in this same year (1859), he was employed as plenipotentiary in Paris, where he had the chief direction of the commercial treaty with France, an achievement which he regarded as the second great work of his life. For this service he declined to receive either pay or the baronetcy which was pressed upon him. On his return from America he had been returned for Rochdale, and represented that constituency until his death, which occurred in London, April 2, 1865. He is buried beside his son in the churchyard of Lavington, near Dunford.

COCHRANE, John George [1780—1852], Secretary and Librarian of the London Library, was born at Glasgow, and was at one time a partner in the publishing house of White and Cochrane. When this business failed, he became the acting editor of the *Foreign Quarterly*

Review. In 1835 he started Cochrane's *Foreign Quarterly Review*, of which only two numbers were published. Soon after he was appointed editor of the *Caledonian Mercury*, a well-established Liberal newspaper. After the death of Sir Walter Scott he was chosen by his intimate friend, Robert Cadell, and the other trustees, for the important task of compiling a *catalogue raisonné* of the Abbotsford library and collection, for which purpose he lived at Abbotsford for some time. This catalogue is admitted to be a model of its kind. He afterwards made a catalogue of the London Library, the second volume of which was only completed a few weeks before his death. In 1841 he became secretary and librarian to the London Library.

COCKBURN, The Right Hon. Sir Alexander James Edmund, Bart., G.C.B. [1802—1880], son of Mr. Alexander Cockburn, formerly English Minister in Columbia, succeeded, in 1858, to the baronetcy of his uncle, the Very Rev. Sir William Cockburn, Dean of York. Having been educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B. in 1829, Mr. Cockburn was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and went the Western Circuit. In 1841 he became Q.C.; during the railway mania of 1846 he had the good fortune to obtain a large share of the Parliamentary practice which arose out of the various lines projected; and at the general election of 1847 he was returned for Southampton in the advanced Liberal interest. He did not take a very prominent position as a debater until he made his memorable defence of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, on the Pacifico question, in 1850, which was one of the most eloquent and successful speeches ever delivered in the House of Commons. He was soon afterwards appointed Solicitor-General, was promoted to be Attorney-General in March, 1851, and continued to hold the latter office till the dissolution of Lord John Russell's Ministry in the spring of 1852. On the formation of the Coalition Cabinet he resumed his post as Attorney-General, and was, in 1854, appointed Recorder of Bristol. Whilst Attorney-General he was engaged in the "Hopwood case," and displayed consummate ability in the prosecution of Palmer of Rugeley. On the death of Chief Justice Jervis, at the close of 1856, Sir Alexander Cockburn was created Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and was advanced to the high office of Lord Chief Justice of England on the elevation of Lord Campbell to the woolsack in 1859. In this position his charges were often most remarkable—not so much, perhaps, for their display of profound legal knowledge as for their extreme lucidity, and the width of their range. His charge to the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court, London, delivered April 10, 1867, in the cause of Gen. Nelson and Lieut. Brand, prosecuted by the Jamaica Defence Committee, is a masterly performance, and contains a most elaborate exposition of martial law and of the manner in which it has been applied in various periods of our history. In Sept., 1871, he was appointed to be the arbitrator on the part of Great Britain under the stipulations of the Washington Treaty relating to the settlement of the Alabama claims. He presided over the protracted trial of "the Queen *v.* Castro" (the Tichborne case) in the Court of Queen's Bench in 1873-4. His charge to the jury in that remarkable case was printed, under his own editorial supervision, in 2 vols., 1875. He was chairman of the Cambridge University Commission, 1877-8.

COCKBURN, Sir George, 8th Baronet, of Langton, Co. Berwick (1627), Admiral of the fleet, and Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Major-General of the marines, a Privy Councillor and F.R.S.,

was the second son of Sir James Cockburn, and was born in 1772. In 1781 he entered the navy, but did not go to sea until 1786, and became commander in 1793. From that time till 1815 he took a prominent part in many of the greatest naval engagements and won much honour by his courage and intelligence, and it was he who was selected to convey Napoleon Bonaparte to St. Helena. In 1815 he was created K.C.B., and in 1818 was advanced to the grade of Grand Cross of the Bath, with additional armorial bearings, and in the same year became one of the Lords of the Admiralty, where he retained a seat until 1830. He was appointed Major-General of the marines in 1821, Privy Councillor in 1827, and full Admiral in 1837. From 1841-46 he was senior naval lord, and in Nov. 1841 became an Admiral of the Red, Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom in 1847, and in 1851 Admiral of the Fleet. On the death of his brother in 1852 Sir George Cockburn became 8th Baronet of Langton. He died at Leamington Spa, Aug. 19, 1853, aged 81 years.

COCKBURN, Henry Dundas [1779—1854], known as Lord Cockburn, one of the Lords of the Court of Session, and a Lord Commissioner of Justiciary, was the son of Archibald Cockburn, a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, and was called to the Scottish bar in 1800. He was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1830, and in 1834 was placed on the bench as one of the permanent Lords Ordinary of the Court of Session, receiving in 1837 the additional appointment of a Lord Commissioner of Justiciary. He wrote the life of his friend Lord Jeffrey, which, with a selection of Lord Jeffrey's correspondence, was published in 1852. He was a member of the famous speculative society to which Scott, Brougham, and Jeffrey, belonged.

COCKERELL, Charles Robert [1788—1863] architect, was born in London and educated at Westminster School. After some preliminary study under his father, Samuel P. Cockerell, the architect, he visited and studied the great architectural remains of Greece, Italy and Asia Minor. He conducted excavations on a large scale at Ægina, Phigalia, and other places, sending to the British Museum his collections from Phigalia, and to the museum at Munich his collection from Ægina. He was elected an A.R.A. in 1829, became a member in 1836, and four years later was appointed Professor of Architecture, his lectures being attended by all the students of the several arts studied in the school. He succeeded Soane as architect of the Bank of England in 1837, erected the Dividend Office, and made other alterations, which were, however, pulled down to make room for necessary enlargements. Among other works he built banks at Liverpool and Manchester, in 1840 the new library at Cambridge, and together with Tite, the London and Westminster Bank. In 1847, on the death of Henry L. Elmes, he was chosen to finish the St. George's Hall, Liverpool, which was a great success. He wrote, among numerous other publications, "On the Iconography of Wells Cathedral," "On the Sculptures of Lincoln and Exeter Cathedrals," and "Tribute to the Memory of Sir Christopher Wren."

CODRINGTON, Admiral Sir Edward [1770—1851], G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and F.R.S., was the third son of Edward Codrington, and entered the navy in 1783. In 1794 he was lieutenant of the *Queen Charlotte*, Lord Howe's flagship in the action of May 28 and 29 and June 1, and was entrusted with the duplicate despatches relating to the victory. In 1805 he was appointed to the *Orion*, one of the ships engaged at Trafalgar, and for his share in that victory he received

a gold medal. In 1808, in command of the *Blake*, he accompanied the Walcheren expedition, with the flag of Lord Gardner, who acknowledged his assistance at the forcing of the Scheldt in 1809. From 1810 to 1812 he was employed in Spain. He returned home in January, 1813, and on December 4 following was appointed a colonel of marines. Soon after he sailed to North America, and while there was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and appointed captain of the fleet under Sir Alexander Cochrane. He took part in the attack on New Orleans, and at the conclusion of hostilities with the United States returned to England with the official announcement of the capture of Fort Bowyer. He was nominated a K.C.B. on the remodelling of that Order Jan. 2, 1815, and promoted to the rank of vice-admiral July 10, 1821. On Nov. 1, 1826, Sir Edward was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, and in this capacity took the leading part in the battle of Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827, when the Turkish fleet was destroyed by the combined squadrons of Great Britain, Russia, and France. To him, according to the well-known story, the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.) wrote outside his official despatch the words, "Go it, Ned!" In reward for the victory of Navarino, Sir Edward was nominated G.C.B., and received from the Emperor of Russia the Grand Cross of St. George, and from the King of France the Grand Cross of St. Louis. In consequence of the divided opinions of politicians at home upon this occurrence, which the Duke of Wellington characterised as an "untoward event," Sir Edward was recalled from the Mediterranean in April, 1828. He afterwards commanded a squadron of observation in the Channel in 1831; and having attained the full rank of admiral in 1837, was appointed in 1839 Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. He enjoyed a good service pension of £300. From 1832 to 1839 he represented Devonport in the House of Commons, and always supported Liberal measures. He married, in 1802, Miss Jane Hall, of Old Windsor, by whom he had a numerous family, one of his sons being Sir William Codrington (q. v.).

CODRINGTON, General Sir William John, G.C.B. [1804—1884], son of the above, was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, and entered the army in 1821. He went with the Coldstream Guards to Bulgaria in 1854; was made major-general by brevet whilst at Varna, and distinguished himself both at the Alma, and at Inkermann. He was appointed to command the Light Division during a portion of the siege of Sebastopol, and was made commander-in-chief of the army in Nov. 1855. He was present with the army from its arrival in the Crimea to the evacuation, July 12, 1856; was made a K.C.B. during the war, and a G.C.B. in 1865. He represented Greenwich from 1857 to 1859, when he was appointed Governor of Gibraltar. The colonelcy of the 23rd Fusiliers was bestowed upon him Dec. 27, 1860, and he was promoted to the rank of general July 27, 1863. In March, 1875, he was appointed colonel of the Coldstream Guards, and in Oct. 1877, placed upon the retired list. He was a Second Class of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy, and First Class of the Medjidie. He was also for some years an active member of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

COFFIN, Lieutenant-Colonel William Foster [1808—1878], Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands for the Dominion of Canada, was born at Bath, England, and having been educated at Eton, went out to Canada in 1830. He was called to the Bar in Lower Canada, 1835; appointed Assistant

Civil Secretary, L. C., 1838; and in 1840 Commissioner of Police. He was chosen a special Government Commissioner in 1840, to investigate the Montreal gaol; in 1841, to inquire into Indian disturbances at Caughnawaga, and to inquire into the election riots in Toronto; in 1854, to inquire into the affairs of the Great Western Railway; in 1855, to inquire into the affairs of the University of Toronto; and in 1868 was one of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners. He raised and commanded the Montreal Field Battery in 1855, for which he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and thanked by the Commander-in-Chief in general orders. He was author of "A History of the War of 1812," "Three Chapters on a Triple Project," "Thoughts on Defence from a Canadian Point of View," and "Quirks of Diplomacy."

COLBURN, Henry, an eminent publisher, began his business career by opening a circulating library in Conduit Street, which was very successful, and which he afterwards resigned to Messrs. Saunders and Ottley. He then removed to New Burlington Street, and soon became the principal publisher of novels and light literature of his time. One of his most successful early publications was Lady Morgan's "France." At the suggestion of his friend Mr. Upcott, he undertook the publication of "Evelyn's Diary," which was very successful, and which was followed by the "Diary of Pepys," which attained even greater popularity. Most of the eminent novelists of the day were first brought forward by Mr. Colburn, among whom we may mention Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton, D'Israeli, Theodore Hook, Captain Marryat, James, and the Banims. In 1814 he originated the *New Monthly Magazine and Universal Register*, which had a long and successful career, and which numbered among its contributors most of the principal writers of the day. In 1825 he began the *Literary Gazette, or Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, and Sciences;* in 1828 the *Court Journal*, in 1829 the *United Service Magazine, and Naval and Military Gazette*, and also had a considerable interest in the *Sunday Times* newspaper. Having made an ample fortune, he retired from business. He died at his house in Bryanston Square, Aug. 16, 1855.

COLCHESTER, Lord, the Right Hon. Charles Abbot [1798—1867], son of the first Lord (who was for many years Speaker of the House of Commons), and grandson of the Rev. John Abbot, D.D., rector of All Saints', Colchester, was educated at Westminster School, and at the Royal Naval College. He entered the Royal Navy in 1811, was in active service at the siege of Cadiz and on the North American and Mediterranean stations; accompanied Lord Amherst to China in 1816, and, rising by gradual steps of promotion, became an admiral on the reserved list in 1864. He succeeded to the title in 1829; held the offices of Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster-General under Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and was Postmaster-General without a seat in the Cabinet in Lord Derby's second administration, 1858–59. Several postal conventions with foreign nations were concluded under his direction, and increased facilities given for the interchange of letters and printed publications through the general post.

COLE, General the Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry, G.C.B., K.T.S., Colonel of the 27th Foot, a Commissioner of the Royal Military College, and the Royal Military Asylum, &c., was the second son of William, first Earl Enniskillen. He entered the army at an early age, and in 1794 was appointed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of Ward's Foot, and in Jan., 1801, gazetted a colonel. He served throughout the Peninsular war, and received

the repeated thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his distinguished services. He was awarded a cross and four clasps for his services in command of the fourth division at Albuera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. He was for some time Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and from 1818 to the time of his death, Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort. He was advanced to the rank of major-general in 1825, and in 1830 was made a general. He married, in 1815, Lady Frances Harris, younger daughter of James, first Earl of Malmesbury, and left a son and two daughters. He died at his seat, Highfield Park, Hants, Oct. 3, 1842.

COLE, George. He was born about 1813, and as an artist was self-taught. He commenced his career at Portsmouth as a portrait painter, and was also an excellent painter of animal life; but on his removal to London he devoted himself to landscape. He first exhibited in 1840, and frequently thereafter at the British Institution and at the British Artists, of which society he became a member in 1850. He died Sept. 7, 1883, aged 73 years. He exhibited 260 pictures in London. He was the father of Vicat Cole, R.A.

COLE, Sir Henry, K.C.B. [1808–1882], born at Bath, 15 July, 1808, and educated at Christ's Hospital. He entered the public service in April, 1823, under the Record Commission, and became an assistant keeper of the public records. He published "Henry the Eighth's Scheme of Bishopricks;" a volume of "Miscellaneous Records of the Exchequer;" and many pamphlets on Record Reform, which conduced to the establishment of a General Record Office, and its present system. In conjunction with Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. Charles Buller, M.P., and others, he started the *Guide* newspaper, of which he was editor; published a work on "Light, Shade, and Colour," and contributed to the *Westminster, British and Foreign*, and *Edinburgh Reviews*. Mr. Cole, in 1840, gained one of the four prizes of £100 offered by the Treasury for suggestions for developing the penny postage plan of Sir Rowland Hill,—a measure which, as secretary of the Mercantile Committee on Postage, he had helped to carry. Under the *nom de plume* of Felix Summerly he published Guide-books to the National Gallery, Hampton Court, &c., also editions of illustrated children's books. He brought out an edition of Albert Dürer's "Small Passion," using casts of the original wood blocks preserved in the British Museum: he was editor of the *Historical Register* and the *Journal of Design*. He originated the series of "Art Manufactures," designed to combine fine art with objects of utility, and organized the exhibitions of the Society of Arts, which he proposed should culminate every fifth year in a National Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures. It was intended that the first of the series should be held in 1851, and this plan was extended by Prince Albert, the President of the Society, into the Exhibition of the works of Industry of All Nations. Mr. Cole was one of the executive committee of that Exhibition, and was made a C.B. (civil division) at its conclusion. In 1850-2 he drew up three Reports on the Reform of the Patent Laws issued by the Society of Arts, which led to Patent Reform. Charles Dickens helped in this work by his "A Poor Man's Tale of a Patent." In 1852 he was invited by the Government, through Earl Granville, to attempt the reformation of the Schools of Design; and he thus became instrumental in establishing the Science and Art Department, of which he was senior secretary, and afterwards inspector-general. He was British Commissioner for the Universal Exhibition

at Paris in 1855, and accomplished the work with a saving of £10,000 on the parliamentary vote. As a member of the Society of Arts, he helped to establish the London International Exhibition of Art and Industry in 1862, and acted as Chairman of the Committee for National Musical Education. In 1860 he was appointed the general superintendent of the South Kensington Museum, which he organized, and afterwards he also acted as secretary of the Science and Art department under the Committee of Council on Education. In 1867 he was appointed secretary of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition of that year and executive Commissioner for the Exhibition, when the expenditure, although great, was below Mr. Cole's estimate. He acted as a vice-president of the Royal Horticultural Society and the Society of Arts; also on the Provisional and Executive Committees of the Royal Albert Hall, and as Acting Commissioner for Annual International Exhibitions, under the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. After fifty years of public service he resigned his post in connection with the South Kensington Museum in 1873, and in 1875 he was created a K.C.B. Sir Henry Cole was an officer of the Legion of Honour and Commander of the Iron Crown of Austria. He received the Albert medal of the Society of Arts for his services to arts, manufactures, and commerce. He devoted his leisure to sanitary work, especially to purifying the Thames of sewage pollution and to securing a national supply of pure water; to the promotion of domestic economy in elementary education; and to the establishment of a national system for cultivating music. [See "Fifty Years of Public Life," by his son.]

COLENSO, Right Rev. John William, D.D. [1814—1883], Bishop of Natal, son of a gentleman who long held office under the Duchy of Cornwall, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as second wrangler in 1836, and became Fellow and assistant-tutor of his college. He was assistant master at Harrow School from 1838 to 1842; was preferred to the rectory of Forncett St. Mary, in Norfolk, and in Nov., 1853, was appointed first Bishop of Natal, in South Africa. His writings were numerous, and extended over a wide field. His treatises on algebra and arithmetic had an extensive sale, and became text-books in schools and universities. His work, "The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua critically examined," calling in question the historical accuracy and Mosaic authorship of those books, was published in 1862. This work was condemned as heretical by small majorities in both Houses of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, in 1864, and its author was declared to be deposed from his see by his Metropolitan, the Bishop of Cape Town. The deposition was declared to be "null and void in law," on an appeal to the Privy Council in March, 1865, the ground of the decision being that the Crown has no legal power to constitute a bishopric or to confer coercive jurisdiction within any colony possessing an independent legislature; and that as the letters patent purporting to create the sees of Cape Town and Natal were issued after these colonies had acquired legislatures, the sees did not legally exist, and neither bishop possessed in law any jurisdiction whatever. The bishops forming the Council of the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, having, notwithstanding this decision, refused to pay him his income, he appealed to the Court of Chancery, and the Master of the Rolls delivered an elaborate judgment on Oct. 6, 1866, ordering the payment in future of his income, with all arrears and interest, and declaring that if his accusers had refused to pay his income on the ground of

heretical teaching, he should have felt it his duty to try that issue—an offer which they declined to accept. The Bishop had a great many sympathisers in England, and when he left for his diocese, the subscribers to the "Colenso Fund" presented him with £3,300 as a token of respect. The final result was that the Anglican community at the Cape was divided into two hostile camps; Bishop Colenso still remained the only bishop of the Church of England in Natal, but the Rev. W. Kenneth Macrorie was consecrated Bishop of Maritzburg, for the Church of the Province of South Africa, at Cape Town in 1869. In 1874 Bishop Colenso visited England, in order to report to the Archbishop of Canterbury the staunch attachment of the members of the Church of England in Cape Colony to the mother church, to consult the heads of the Church as to the relations of the diocese of Natal to the new see of Cape Town, and on other matters. During his stay in this country Dr. Colenso was inhibited from preaching in their respective dioceses, by the Bishops of London, Oxford, and Lincoln. At the same time he pleaded before the Secretary of the Colonies and the other members of the Government, the cause of Langalibalele, a Zulu chief who had been dispossessed of his territory, and carried off prisoner to Cape Town. From that time Bishop Colenso took an active part in advocating the cause of the natives against the oppression of the Boers, and the encroaching policy of the Cape officials. In the matter of the Zulu war, he took the opposite side to that espoused by Sir Bartle Frere and the Home Government, but always tried to maintain the character of a peacemaker, in spite of the obstacles thrown in his way. It was chiefly owing to him that Cetewayo was allowed to come to England to plead his own cause.

COLERIDGE, Rev. Derwent [1800—1883], M.A., was the youngest son of the poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge. He was born at Keswick, and educated with his brother Hartley at a small school near Ambleside. From there he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became acquainted with W. M. Praed, Macaulay, Charles Austin, and others, and in conjunction with them began to write for *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, under the name of "Davenant Cecil." He graduated in 1822, and was ordained in 1827. He was appointed in 1841 head of St. Mark's Training College for Teachers, which he left in 1864, to accept the living of Hanwell, Middlesex, having held a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral since 1846. He collected and edited his father's works and those of his brother Hartley, and wrote a "Life of Winthrop Mackworth Praed." In addition to European languages, he knew Coptic and Arabic, could read Eskimo, Zulu, and Hawaiian, and was well acquainted with Welsh and Hungarian poetry.

COLERIDGE, Hartley, was the eldest son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and was born at Clevedon, near Bristol, Sept. 19, 1796. His school years were passed at Ambleside, and in 1815 he became a scholar of Merton College, Oxford, whence he took a fellowship of Oriel. But even thus early his desponding nature and weak will had led him to seek in drink a refuge from gloomy thoughts, and at the end of his probationary year he was declared to have forfeited his fellowship by intemperance, the one vice and curse of his otherwise blameless life. After leaving Oxford he came to London, and there he spent two years writing a little but not doing much good, so that his family persuaded him to return to Ambleside and try school-keeping. For that task he was eminently unfitted; his school failed and he removed to Grasmere and supported

himself by his pen. From 1826 to 1831 he wrote occasionally for *Blackwood's Magazine*, and about that time commenced the publication of his "Northern Worthies." In 1837 he taught for some months in the school of the Rev. Isaac Green at Sedbergh, but after a time returned to his secluded and eventless life at "The Nab Cottage," between Grasmere and Rydal, where he died, Jan. 6, 1849. Moxon's edition of his very interesting poems is prefaced with a memoir of his life by his brother, the Rev. Derwent Coleridge.

COLERIDGE, Henry Nelson, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, was the son of Colonel Coleridge, a brother of the poet. He married his cousin Sara Coleridge (q. v.). Henry Coleridge was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1823, M.A. 1824. He accompanied his uncle, the Bishop of Barbadoes, on his outward voyage, and the result was a work entitled "Six Months in the West Indies," published in 1825. He was called to the Bar in 1826, practised as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer; and was appointed Lecturer to the Incorporated Law Society. In 1830 he published an "Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets," which had considerable success, and in 1836 the "Literary Remains of S. T. Coleridge." He also wrote several articles for the *Quarterly Review*. He died at Chester Place, Regent's Park, Jan. 26, 1843.

COLERIDGE, Herbert [1831—1861], was the son of the above Henry Nelson Coleridge, and grandson of the poet. He gained the highest honours at Oxford, and took a double first in the Easter Term of 1852. On leaving the University he was called to the Bar, but devoted all his leisure time to literature. He became secretary to the Philological Society, and was associated with Dr. Trench, Dean of Westminster, in a project for rescuing from oblivion and restoring to the English language, words used by the best writers of the seventeenth century, but not acknowledged by Johnson and his successors.

COLERIDGE, Sara. She was the fourth child and only daughter of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and was born at Greta Hall, near Keswick, Dec. 22, 1802. Her childhood and early womanhood were passed in the home of Southey, where she, her mother, and her brothers, lived for many years. In 1822 she published anonymously "An Account of the Abipones, an equestrian people of Paraguay, from the Latin of Martin Dobrizhoffer, Eighteen Years a Missionary in that country." The merit of this translation secured its success; of it Coleridge said ten years later, "My dear daughter's translation of this book is, in my judgment, unsurpassed for pure mother English by anything I have read for a long time." It succeeded too from a money point of view, for it brought the young translator the sum of £125. In 1829 Sara Coleridge was married to her cousin Henry Nelson Coleridge (q. v.), brother to Mr. Justice Coleridge. About five years after her marriage she published a volume of short poems for children, "Pretty Lessons for Little Children," and in 1837 her beautiful fairy tale "Phantasmion." In the meantime (1834) her father had died and left his daughter's husband his literary executor, to whom he entrusted the editing and publication of his unpublished works. In this work Mrs. Coleridge assisted her husband till in 1841 his health began to give way, and in Jan., 1843, he died of spinal paralysis. It now became Mrs. Coleridge's great wish to accomplish what she and her husband had begun together; thus her edition of her father's writings became a memorial not only of him but of her husband. The most important of these works are, "Biographia

Literaria," "Notes on Shakespeare and the Dramatists," and "Essays on his Own Times." Her notes and additions, especially the "Essay on Rationalism," and the "Introduction to the Biographia Literaria," show powers of reasoning and of criticism rare among women. In 1850 Sara Coleridge's health gave way, and after a long and painful illness, borne with unfailing patience, she died at Chester Place, Regent's Park, May 3, 1852. Her "Memoir and Letters," have been published by her daughter, Edith Coleridge.

COLERIDGE, The Right Hon. Sir John Taylor [1790—1876], for some time one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, born at Tiverton, Devon, was brother of the above-named H. N. Coleridge. He was educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, of which college he was a scholar with Dr. Arnold and Mr. Keble, and from which he obtained a first-class in classics in 1812. He became a Fellow of Exeter College, won the Latin verse prize in 1810, the English essay prize and the Latin essay prize in 1813. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1819, and went the Western circuit. In 1832 Mr. Coleridge became a serjeant-at-law, and in 1835 was appointed one of the judges of the King's Bench, and a privy councillor in 1858, on his retirement from the judicial bench. He was created a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1852. Sir John Taylor Coleridge was a man of considerable literary acquirements and taste. During the interval that elapsed between the death of Gifford and the appointment of Lockhart, he edited the *Quarterly Review*, to which he was subsequently an occasional contributor, and in 1825 he published an edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries," with new notes. In 1869 he published a "Memoir of the Rev. John Keble, M.A.," which reached a third edition in 1870. He was the father of the present Lord Chief Justice.

COLES, Captain Cowper Phipps, R.N. [1819—1870], the inventor of turret ships, was the third son of the Rev. John Coles, of Ditcham Park, Hants. He entered the navy in 1831, and having served on various stations, took an active part in the assault on Sebastopol in 1854, and was specially mentioned in the despatches of Admiral Sir E. Lyons. He displayed equal zeal and ability at Kertch, and in the operations in the Sea of Azoff. In 1855 a board was appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to report upon a plan devised by Captain Coles for the construction of shot-proof rafts, guns and mortars; and the report proved so favourable, that he was ordered to England, and put into communication with the surveyor of the navy, and the dockyard authorities at Portsmouth. The matter was taken up by successive governments, and eventually, in 1862, orders were given that the *Royal Sovereign* should be adapted to this method of construction. The principle was afterwards applied to other vessels in the Royal navy. Captain Coles was drowned in the *Captain*, a six-gun turret ship which had been built on his own plans, and which foundered off the coast of Spain Sept. 7, 1870. There were 500 men on board besides the officers and several visitors, and only a few of the crew and one or two officers were saved.

COLLEY, General Sir George Pomeroy. He was born in 1835, and was the youngest son of the late Hon. George Francis Colley, of Ferney, co. Dublin. At the age of seventeen, he entered the army as ensign in the 2nd Foot, and two years later was promoted to a lieutenancy. He went to Africa in 1858, and served in the Caffre war, and was afterwards employed in the survey of the Transkeian district. He served with distinction during the Chinese war of 1860, and was

present at the taking of the Taku Forts, the actions of Aug. 12 and 14, and Sept. 18 and 21, and took part in the advance of Pekin. Between 1871 and 1873, he served on the staff at Sandhurst, and at the close of the latter year accompanied Lord Wolseley to Ashantee. On his return he was made a C.B., and the success of the campaign was held to be greatly due to his efficient conduct of the transport arrangements. In 1879 he was appointed private secretary to Lord Lytton, who was then Governor-General of India; he however volunteered to serve with Lord Wolseley in Zululand, but when the Afghan war broke out, Lord Lytton telegraphed for Sir George Colley to rejoin him. In 1880 he succeeded Lord Wolseley as Governor of Natal, High Commissioner of South East Africa, and Major-General commanding the forces in Natal and the Transvaal. In the beginning of 1881, unexpected difficulties arose in the Transvaal. On Dec. 16th, 1880, the Republic was proclaimed at Heidelberg, and the new year found Colonel Winsloe besieged outside Potchefstroom, Major Montague at Standerton, and Sir Owen Lanyon blockaded at Pretoria. Sir George Colley, though able to muster only 1,500 men, marched to the relief of Pretoria. After crossing the Ingogo river, his advance was stopped by rains, and he remained in camp four miles from Laing's Nek until on the night of Feb. 26th, he moved with twenty officers and 627 men to the top of Majuba Hill. The Boers were unconscious of the move, until, at five o'clock the next morning the English opened fire. All went well for our men till shortly before noon, when the Boers rapidly advanced, taking advantage of every scrap of cover, and shooting with fatal skill, till they gained the hill. General Colley was slain, and our men were routed with heavy loss. Sir George Pomeroy Colley was nominated a companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1878, and Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1879. In 1878 he married Edith Althea, eldest daughter of Major-General Henry Meade Hamilton, C.B.

COLLIER, John Payne [1789—1883] philologist, bibliographer, and commentator on Shakespeare, was born in London. At an early age he was entered as a student at the Inner Temple, but soon gave up the study of law, and became a parliamentary reporter on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle*, for which he wrote literary essays and reviews, and was soon after appointed editor of the *Evening Chronicle*. In 1816 however, he gave up all other work to devote himself entirely to the literature of the English drama of the Elizabethan period. His contributions to the *Chronicle*, the *Literary Review*, the *Edinburgh Magazine*, and other journals, soon drew the attention of scholars, and eventually of general readers, to a group of dramatists who were at that time little known and studied, with the exception of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, and Beaumont and Fletcher. His first important publication, entitled "The Poetical Decameron," at once made the works of Elizabethan writers familiar to and popular with the general public. Among his other works may be mentioned, a new edition of "Dodsley's Old Plays," 1825, to which he added six dramas, not included in any previous edition of the work, "History of Dramatic Poetry," 1831, a work which further extended his literary reputation, and opened to him the libraries of the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Ellesmere. He next compiled his well-known "Bibliographical and Critical Catalogue," followed soon after by "New Facts regarding the Life of Shakespeare," and by two other publications entitled "Further

Particulars," on the same subject. He took an active part in founding the Camden and the Shakespeare Societies, being an officer and a member of the council of both those bodies. He spent twenty years of his life in gathering together materials for his "Life of Shakespeare," which he published in 1857. His discovery of a second folio of Shakespeare (1632), having what he maintained to be contemporary marginal notes, produced a great sensation, not only in this country, but in America and Germany as well, and led to an animated controversy as to the merits and worth of the textual corrections based upon it. The files of the *Times* for 1859-60 bear witness to the extent of the discussion, the result of which was to condemn the pretensions of Mr. Collier's volume. The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the condition and management of the British Museum, made him their secretary, but he was unable to carry out his plan for the preparation of a new catalogue. Soon after he received a pension of £100 a year from the Civil List. In 1850 he was nominated a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, to whose Transactions he had long been a contributor. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote numerous other books and pamphlets, mostly dealing with the Shakespearian era, and edited several series of Elizabethan miscellanies, and separate poems.

COLLINS, Charles Allston [1828—1873], was born at Hampstead Jan. 25, 1828, being the youngest son of William Collins, R.A., and was educated at private schools and by a private tutor. Between the years 1848 and 1858 he was engaged in the study and practice of painting, exhibiting pictures at the Royal Academy and elsewhere. Two of these, "Convent Thoughts," and "May in the Regent's Park," attracted considerable attention, in the years 1851 and 1852, when they were respectively exhibited. After the year 1858, Mr. Collins was almost exclusively engaged in literary pursuits, and published among other works, the following: "A Cruise upon Wheels" (1862); "The Bar Sinister" (1864); "Strathcairn" (1864); "At the Bar" (1866); also various series and detached papers in the different periodicals of the day, including among the first, "The Eye-witness" series in *All the Year Round*, and "Some Chapters on Talk," in the *Cornhill Magazine*.

COLLINS, Mortimer [1827—1876], novelist, and writer of verse, was born at Plymouth and educated at a private school. Devoting himself to journalism and authorship, he became connected with various newspapers, especially the London *Globe*. He was well-known as a writer of *vers de société*. Mr. Collins's separate publications in verse are "Summer Songs," 1860; "Idyls and Rhymes," 1865; "The Inn of Strange Meetings and other Poems," 1871. He was also the author of the following novels:—"Who is the Heir?" 1865; "Sweet Anne Page," 1868; "The Ivory Gate," 1869; "The Vivian Romance," 1870; "Marquis and Merchant," 1871; "Two Plunges for a Pearl," 1872; "Princess Clarice," 1872; "Miranda," 1873; "Squire Silchester's Whim," 1873; "Mr. Carrington" (written under the name of R. T. Cotton), 1873; "Transmigration," 1874: and "Frances," 1874. A volume of Essays published anonymously in 1871 and entitled, "The Secret of Long Life," was also from the pen of Mr. Collins.

COLLINS, William, R.A., was born Sept. 18, 1788, and was the son of an Irish picture cleaner and dealer, the author of a curious book, "The Story of a Picture," who was settled in Great Titchfield Street, London. From his father's friend, George Morland, he early learned a love of art, and in

1807 was admitted a student of the Royal Academy. Two years later he gained a gold medal in the life school, and exhibited his first painting. He painted for the most part rustic groups, children, and landscapes, and about 1816 began painting coast scenes with great success. In 1814 he was elected Associate, and in 1820 Academician, and continued a constant exhibitor of genre pictures. He enjoyed a high reputation, and from the happy choice of his subjects his pictures, many of which have been engraved, will always be popular. In 1836 he exhibited two of his best works, "Sunday Morning" and "Happy as a King." About this time he went to study in Italy, and on his return began painting Italian subjects. In 1846 he essayed religious art, but finally returned to his early manner, seeking his subjects on our own coasts. When in Italy he contracted an illness from which he never recovered, and on Feb. 17, 1847, he died in Devonport Street, Hyde Park Gardens. He left two sons, of whom one — the well-known novelist, Wilkie Collins—published a life of his father in 1849. Collins exhibited 169 pictures in London. "The Prawn Catcher" is in the National Gallery, and there are numerous examples of his art, both in oil and water colours, in the South Kensington collection.

COLLINSON, Admiral Sir Richard, K.C.B., F.R.G.S. [1811—1883], was born at Gateshead, Durham, of which place his father was rector. He entered the Royal Navy in 1823, and served three years on the Pacific station, after which he was employed under Captain Foster in making meteorological observations on the shores and islands in the Atlantic Ocean. In 1835, as assistant-surgeon to the *Sulphur*, he was employed in the examination of the coasts of Central America and Mexico; and in 1839 was appointed additional lieutenant to the flagship on the coast for surveying duty, and took an active part in all the operations of the first Chinese war. He was promoted captain and C.B. in 1842 for his services. After the war he remained four years on the Chinese coast making surveys, and in 1849 joined the expedition sent out in search of Sir Benjamin Franklin. Captain Collinson was promoted to flag rank in 1862, and was made a K.C.B. in 1875. In 1862 he was elected an Elder Brother of the Corporation of the Trinity House, and became later Deputy Master of that Corporation. He was the author of several books of travel.

COLONSAY (Baron), The Right Hon. Duncan McNeill [1793—1874], son of John McNeill, Esq., of Colonsay, Argyleshire, was educated at the Universities of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh. In 1816 he was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar, and was one of the junior counsel for the Crown from 1820 to 1824; Sheriff of Perthshire from 1824 till 1834; and Solicitor-General for Scotland under Sir Robert Peel's administration in 1835. He was Solicitor-General for Scotland and Lord Advocate in Sir R. Peel's second administration; was Dean of the Faculty of Advocates from 1843 till he was appointed a Judge of Session in 1851, and represented Argyleshire during the same years. In 1852 he became Lord Justice General, and President of the Court of Session, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1853. He was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Colonsay, Feb. 22, 1867, on his retirement from the judicial bench.

COLVILLE, The Right Hon. Sir James William [1810—1880], son of the late Andrew Colville, Esq., of Craigflower, county Fife, by Louisa Mary, daughter of William, first Lord Auckland, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gradu-

ated, and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple. In 1845 he was appointed Advocate-General of the East India Company at Calcutta, and a puisne judge of the Supreme Court in 1848, when he was knighted. He held the post of Chief Justice there from 1855 to March, 1859, when he returned to England, and was appointed assessor to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Indian Appeals, being at the same time sworn a Privy Councillor. In Nov., 1865, he was nominated a member of the Judicial Committee; and in Nov., 1871, he was appointed to act as one of the paid members of that body under the provisions of the Act passed in the previous session, but he retired a few days afterwards.

COLVIN, John Russell, Governor of the Province of Agra. He was the son of James Colvin, an Indian merchant, and was born at Calcutta, May 1807, was educated first at St. Andrews, and later at the East India College at Haileybury. In 1826 he went to India, passed the college at Fort William, and became assistant to Mr., afterwards Sir William Macnaughton, Registrar of the Sudder Court. He was afterwards appointed assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad in 1832, was made Assistant Secretary in the Revenue and Judicial Department. In 1836 was promoted to be Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces, and was appointed private secretary to Lord Auckland, with whom he worked for six years; at the end of that time Lord Auckland returned to England, and Colvin also left India for a three years' furlough. On his return he became for a short time Resident in Nepaul, and was thence transferred to the Tenasserim Provinces as Commissioner, and was next promoted to the Sudder Court, and on the death of Mr. Thomasson in 1853 was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. His action in issuing a soothing proclamation to the natives on the outbreak of the Mutiny was severely critised at home, and the proclamation was withdrawn. He died at Agra Sept. 9, 1857.

COMBE, Andrew, M.D. [1798—1847], one of Her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary in Scotland, and corresponding member of the Imperial and Royal Society of Physicians of Vienna, was the author of "The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health," "A Treatise on the Physiological and Moral Management of Infancy," and "The Physiology of the Digestion," which passed through many editions and attained celebrity in Europe and America.

COMBE, George, author of "The Constitution of Man" [1788—1858], was the son of a brewer at Edinburgh. He was sent to a middle class school in his native city, and for two years attended the Humanity Class in the University. In 1812 he became a Member of the Society of Writers to the Signet and continued with undivided attention to follow this occupation until 1816, when he made the acquaintance of Spurzheim. Two years afterwards Mr. Combe made his first appearance as a phrenologist, in a series of papers on the new science, contributed to the "Literary and Statistical Magazine for Scotland." Five years afterwards he published his "System of Phrenology," which went through five editions, and was translated into German and French In 1828 the most important of his works appeared, entitled, "The Constitution of Man," which materially influenced many of the systems of physical and social reform. He was one of the founders of the "Phrenological Journal," and edited it for many years. In addition to these studies he was a constant contributor to the contemporary press on the topics of

the day, and took an active part in the subjects of Parliamentary reform, the abolition of the corn laws, and the establishment of a system of national education, in which every sect and party might coalesce. In 1833 he married Cecilia, daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Siddons.

COMBERMERE, Field-Marshal Viscount, Stapleton Stapleton Cotton, G.C.B. and K.S.I., [1772—1865], son of Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart., M.P. He was educated at Westminster School, and entered the army in 1791. He served with great distinction both in India under Wellesley and Cornwallis, at Bhurtpore and Mallavelly, and subsequently in the Peninsular campaigns, throughout which he ably co-operated with the Duke of Wellington in command of the cavalry division, and was second in command at the battle of Salamanca. At the close of the war in 1814, he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Combermere, taking his title from the venerable abbey of that name, which was granted to his ancestor by King Henry VIII. He subsequently held the chief command of the British forces in the East and West Indies, and the governorship of Barbados, and was made a viscount in 1826. Besides being a field-marshal in the army, he was Constable of the Tower of London, Colonel of the 1st Life Guards, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower of London, and a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal and of St. Ferdinand of Spain, &c. He represented a family who were seated at Coton, in Shropshire, before the Norman Conquest.

COMPTON, Henry [1818—1877], having obtained an engagement at a provincial theatre, adopted the stage as a profession at an early age. His first efforts were sufficiently successful to induce him to persevere, and he fulfilled a series of engagements at provincial theatres, performing a variety of characters, tragic as well as comic. He made his first appearance in London at the English Opera House (Lyceum), in a musical romance entitled "Blanche of Jersey," in 1837, and soon became a favourite. Having fulfilled engagements at Drury Lane, the Olympic, and other metropolitan theatres, Mr. Compton joined the Haymarket Company. His performance of the Gravedigger in "Hamlet," of Touchstone, Autolycus, Master Slender, Launcelot Gobbo, and other Shakespearian characters, was much admired.

CONGLETON (1st Lord), The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Brooke Parnell, Baron Congleton of Congleton, Chester, 1841; 4th Baronet of Rathleague, Queen's County, 1766, and a Privy Councillor, was born July 3, 1766, and was the second son of the Right Hon. Sir John Parnell, the second Bart. and Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland. As Sir Henry's elder brother was born a cripple and dumb, the estates were settled upon Henry by a special Act of Parliament passed in 1789. On the death of his father in 1801 he succeeded to the estates, and in 1812, at his brother's death, to the title of Bart. He was returned to Parliament for Portarlington in 1802, and became a staunch adherent of the most liberal section of the Whig Party. Early in his parliamentary career he distinguished himself on the questions of the Corn Laws and Catholic Emancipation, and published several pamphlets on those subjects. He was Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Session of 1828. He afterwards sat for Queen's County for twenty-seven years, and subsequently represented Dundee. He was created a Peer by the title of Lord Congleton, August 11, 1841. He committed suicide June 8, 1842.

CONGLETON (2nd Lord), The Right Hon. John Vesey Parnell

[1805-1883], eldest son of the above, was born in London. He was educated in France, and at the Edinburgh University. His father wished him to enter the army, but he was prevented from doing so by his peculiar religious views. He belonged to the community known as the Plymouth Brethren, and is said to have built with his own hands their first meeting room in Dublin, 1830. He accompanied Professor F. W. Newman, and Dr. Cronin, whose sister he had married in 1831, on a mission to Bagdad, where his wife died. His second marriage was a very romantic one. An Armenian lady, who had adopted their views, was cast off by her family, and it was decided that one of the missionaries should marry her. Lord Congleton accepted the duty, and never had cause to regret the step he was so unexpectedly called upon to take. In 1842 his father committed suicide, and Mr. Parnell became Lord Congleton. He continued up to the time of his death to spend most of his time travelling about on preaching tours.

CONINGTON, John [1825—1869], Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford, was born at Boston in Lincolnshire, his father, the Rev. Richard Conington, being incumbent of the chapel of ease in that town. He was educated at Beverley Grammar School, at Rugby, under Dr. Arnold and Dr. Tait, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he was nominated to a demyship. His University distinctions were numerous. He obtained the Hertford and Ireland Scholarships in 1844, was elected to a scholarship at University College in 1846, and in 1848 became Fellow of University College. In 1849 he entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, but withdrew his name without having been called to the bar. In 1854 he was appointed to the Chair of Latin Literature, newly founded by Corpus Christi College. He previously translated several of the plays of Æschylus, but from the time of his appointment devoted himself almost exclusively to Latin literature. In 1852 he began, in conjunction with Mr. Goldwin Smith, a complete edition of Virgil, with a Commentary, the first volume of which was published in 1858, the second (entirely by Conington) in 1864, and the third, completed by his successor, Prof. Nettleship, soon after his death. In 1863 he published "The Odes and Carmen Sæculare of Horace, translated into English Verse," which was followed in 1866 by the translation of the "Æneid of Virgil," in the metre of "Marmion," and by a version of the "Satires and Epistles of Horace." He also edited "Persius." His prose translation of the "Æneid," and various separate lectures, &c., were collected and published after his death by his friend H. J. S. Smith.

CONOLLY, John [1795—1866], M.D., D.C.L., an eminent physician, more especially in reference to lunacy, idiocy, &c., was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1821. Coming to London, he devoted great attention to lunacy in all its forms, and was largely instrumental in improving the treatment of insane persons. He was consulting physician to the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum (over which he had long and actively presided), the Asylum for Idiots, &c. He was also the author of "An Inquiry Concerning the Indications of Insanity," "The Construction and Government of Lunatic Asylums," &c., and contributed extensively on this class of subjects to the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," the Transactions of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, and to the *Lancet* and *British and Foreign Medical Review*.

CONYBEARE, The Very Rev. William Daniel [1787—1857], M.A., F.R.S., Dean of Llandaff, was the son of a clergyman, rector of

Bishopsgate, and grandson of the Bishop of Bristol. He was educated at Westminster and at Christ Church, Oxford, where, in 1808, he took a first-class in classics and a second in mathematics. After taking his degree he devoted himself to the study of geology, and in 1814 sent his first communication to the "Transactions of the Geological Society." On April 5, 1816, he read a paper "On the Geological Features of the North-east Coast of Ireland," extracted from the notes of J. F. Berger, M.D., and which was afterwards published in a separate form, together with a "Descriptive Note referring to the Outline of Sections presented by a part of the Coast of Antrim and Derry." In 1821 Mr. Conybeare was mainly instrumental in discovering and constructing the entire skeleton of the fossil remains of the Plesiosaurus, an achievement of great importance to British science, and ranked by Dr. Buckland as not inferior to the performances of Cuvier himself. Mr. Conybeare's most important work, published in conjunction with Mr. W. Phillips in 1822, was the "Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales," founded upon a small treatise published by Phillips in 1818, called a "Selection of Facts," &c. The greater part of this work was written by Mr. Conybeare himself. Mr. Conybeare was for many years rector of Sully in Glamorganshire. In 1831 he was elected visitor of Bristol College; in 1839 was appointed Bampton Lecturer at Oxford; and in 1847, at the instance of Bishop Copleston was instituted to the deanery of Llandaff.

CONYBEARE, Rev. William John, Dean of Chester, son of the preceding, was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Principal of the Collegiate Institution at Liverpool. His chief claim to remembrance was his "Life and Epistles of St. Paul," which he wrote in conjunction with J. S. Howson, 1850-54, and which is highly valued. Among his other works may be mentioned "An Essay on Church Parties," which appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*, 1854; "Perversion," a novel, and some Essays and Sermons, preached in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, in 1844. He died in 1857.

COOK, Dutton [1832—1883], dramatic critic, and author of numerous works of fiction, was originally intended to follow his father's profession as a solicitor, but gave it up to devote himself entirely to literature. From 1868 to 1871 he was assistant editor of the *Cornhill Magazine;* from 1867 to 1875 he filled the post of dramatic critic to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and was later attached in the same capacity to the *World* newspaper. He wrote on fine art topics in various reviews, and contributed to many periodicals and journals. Among his novels may be mentioned "The Trials of the Tredgolds," "Hobson's Choice," and "Paul Foster's Daughter."

COOK, Richard, R.A.—He was born in London in 1784, and at the age of 16 entered the Academy schools, and in 1808 first exhibited both in the Academy and the British Institution. In 1816 he was made an Associate, and in 1822 Academician, but was not again an exhibitor. He was a man of private means, and for many years before his death, which occurred in London, March 11, 1857, he had retired from his profession. He made a series of drawings for an illustrated edition of "The Lady of the Lake" and "Gertrude of Wyoming." He exhibited thirty-five paintings, chiefly of scriptural subjects.

COOKE, Edward William, R.A., F.R.S., the son of the eminent engraver, Mr. George Cooke, was born in London, in 1811. For a short time he studied perspective and architecture under the elder Pugin.

His earlier efforts were illustrations to botanical works, "London's Encyclopædia," "Loddiges' Botanical Cabinet," &c. His first publication was "Shipping and Craft," for which he drew and etched fifty plates; and then drew and engraved twelve large plates of Old and New London Bridges, published in one volume; after which he took to painting in oil and water colours. Mr. Cooke's first works were coast and Dutch subjects, large rough sea and marine views, his affection for Dutch scenery and Dutch painting being shown by the fact that he visited Holland sixteen times. Between 1845 and 1854 he executed about 100 pictures on the coast of Italy, from Marseilles to Pæstum, including Florence and Rome. After visiting Scandinavia, he commenced a series of visits to Venice, and painted a large number of the principal buildings, fishing craft and the lagoons. These were succeeded by works on a large scale of Arctic scenes, and of scenes in Spain and Morocco; one large work of the latter class appeared in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy for 1864. He was elected A.R.A. in 1851, R.A. in 1864, and in the same year a Fellow of the Royal Society. Mr. Cooke was a Fellow of the Linnæan, Zoological, Geographical, and Geological Societies, of the Alpine Club, and the Architectural Museum. He died at Glen Andred, near Tunbridge Wells, Jan. 4, 1880. He exhibited 247 oil paintings, a number of which are in the South Kensington Collection, besides several sketches and water-colour drawings.

COOKE, George Wingrove [1814—1865], F.R.G.S., M.A., Barrister-at-Law and Political Writer, eldest son of T. H. Cooke, Esq., of Bristol, was educated at the London University, and at Jesus College, Oxford. Before he left College he published his "Memoirs of Lord Bolingbroke," 1835, and two years later his "History of Party," and "Life of the First Lord Shaftesbury," which established his reputation as a man of laborious and accurate research. He was called to the bar in 1835, after which he produced numerous legal treatises, some of them very valuable, and the best known being, perhaps, his "Treatise on the Law of Defamation," and "A Treatise on the Law of Rights of Commons and Enclosures." In 1857 he accepted an engagement as special correspondent to the *Times*, in China, where he remained for upwards of a twelvemonth, his letters to that paper being published later under the title of "China and Lower Bengal." His letters to the *Times* from Algeria were also published in a volume called "Conquest and Civilization in Northern Africa." He unsuccessfully contested Colchester in the Liberal interest in 1850, and Marylebone in 1861. In 1863 he was appointed Tithe, Copyhold, and Enclosure Commissioner.

COOKE, Thomas Potter [1786—1864], actor, was the son of a surgeon, practising in London. Losing his father at an early age he went to sea, and served with distinction in the Mediterranean till the Peace of Amiens, when he was paid off. He then went on to the stage, making his first appearance at the Royalty in 1804. Having played very successfully at Astley's Amphitheatre, at the Lyceum, and at a new theatre in Dublin, he in 1809 was engaged by Elliston, as stage manager at the Surrey Theatre, where he soon gained favour with the public. He first appeared at Drury Lane, Oct. 19, 1816, as Diego, in the melodrama of "The Watch Word; or, The Quito Gate," after which he played with increasing success at Covent Garden, the Lyceum, the Adelphi, at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, in Paris, and in 1827 in Edinburgh. But it was as William in "Black Eyed Susan" that he achieved his greatest success. He appeared first in that character at the Surrey

Theatre in 1829, and played it altogether 785 times at different theatres. Among his other personations may be mentioned Long Tom Coffin, in "The Pilot," in which he danced his famous hornpipe; Vanderdecken, Luke the Labourer, and Joe, in "Poll and My Partner Joe."

COOKE, Thomas Simpson [1782—1848], better known as Tom Cooke, was born in Dublin. He early showed musical aptitude and received instruction from Giordani. Being leader of the band at the Crow Street Theatre, Dublin, he one night announced that he would sing the chief tenor part in Storace's "The Siege of Belgrade," and succeeded very well. He then came to London and appeared at the Lyceum as a singer in 1813. Betaking himself in 1815 to Drury Lane, he continued there for nearly twenty years as a principal tenor. On some occasions, also, he led the band of the Philharmonic Society, and in many ways proved his versatility and his sound musicianship. He was a prolific and fairly popular writer, and trained some well-known singers, among them being Miss M. Tree, Miss Rainforth, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

COOKE, Sir William Fothergill [1806—1879], son of William Cooke, M.D., of Durham, was born at Ealing, Middlesex, and having received his education at Durham and the University of Edinburgh, was appointed in 1826 to the East Indian army, in which he held various staff appointments till 1831. On his return home he devoted his time to the study of anatomy and physiology at Paris and Heidelberg, and to modelling anatomical dissections for the illustration of his father's lectures at Durham University. In March, 1836, he began to direct his attention to the electric telegraph, with which he occupied himself exclusively for many years. He entered into partnership with Professor Wheatstone, and formed, in conjunction with Mr. J. L. Ricardo, M.P., the first telegraph company, of which he became a director. The first telegraph line in England was constructed by Mr. Cooke, from Paddington to West Drayton, on the Great Western Railway, in 1838-9. In 1840 he established the telegraph on the Blackwall Railway, and in 1841 a short line from the Queen-street station at Glasgow, through the tunnel to the engine-house at Cowlairs, on the railway to Edinburgh. In 1842-3 the line from West Drayton was continued to Slough; and in 1843 two short lines were made in Ireland and in England; and in 1844 one of considerable length, from London to Portsmouth, for Government. In 1867 he received the fourth Royal Albert Gold Medal, his name being preceded by Faraday's, for the first introduction of the practical electric telegraph. Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, Nov. 11, 1869, as a recognition of his great and special services in connection with the practical introduction of the electric telegraph; and on July 25, 1871, conferred on him a civil list pension of £100.

COOKSON, The Rev. Henry Wilkinson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, was Seventh Wrangler in 1832, and three years later took his degree of M.A. On the death of the Rev. William Hodgson in 1847, he was elected to the Mastership of St. Peter's, of which College he had been Fellow. He filled the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University on five occasions, *i.e.*, in 1848, 1863, 1864, 1872, and 1873, and for many years took a most active part in University matters, being regarded as one of the leaders of the progressive party in Cambridge. He was at one time Rector of Glaston, Rutlandshire. He died in 1876.

COOPER, Abraham, R.A. [1787—1868], animal painter, was born in

Red Lion Street, Holborn, and was the son of a tobacconist, who afterwards kept an inn. At the age of 13, he was placed as an assistant at Astley's Theatre, where he was much employed among horses. He made his first attempt at art when he was about 22 years old, and painted most successfully a favourite horse belonging to Sir Henry Meux. He was next employed to draw portraits of horses for the *Sporting Magazine*, and in 1812 exhibited at the British Institution. In 1814 he sent his "Tam o' Shanter," and in 1816 the directors awarded him a premium of 150 guineas for his finished sketch of "The Battle of Ligny." In 1817 he was elected A.R.A., and in 1820 R.A., from which time he was a constant contributor to the British Institution and Academy exhibitions, sending his last work to the latter in 1868, when he accepted the newly-created distinction of "honorary retired academician." He was esteemed the best battle painter of his day in England, his "Battle of Marston Moor," exhibited in 1819, being a picture of striking merit.

COOPER, Bransby Blake [1793—1853], F.R.S., Senior Surgeon of Guy's Hospital, was the eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Lovick Cooper, rector of Ingoldesthorpe and Barton, Norfolk. Mr. Bransby Cooper was at first in the naval service, but at the suggestion of his uncle, Sir Astley Cooper, he went for two years to the Norwich Hospital, after which he went to London and studied under Mr. Hodgson, an eminent surgeon. He entered the army in 1812 as assistant-surgeon in the Royal Artillery, and repaired at once to the Peninsula, being present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrences, Nivelle, Orthes, the siege of St. Sebastian, and the battle of Toulouse. In 1823 he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, having previously been demonstrator of anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, and having published a valuable treatise on the ligaments. In 1843 he was elected an honorary Fellow of the College, and in 1848 became a member of the Council. He was the author of "Surgical Essays," of a volume on fractures and dislocations, and edited Sir Astley Cooper's biography, besides contributing largely to the "Reports" of Guy's Hospital.

COOPER, Charles Henry [1808—1866], F.S.A., town-clerk of Cambridge, and author of numerous historical works on Cambridge, was born at Great Marlow, and educated at a private school at Reading. He settled in Cambridge in 1826, and some years later was admitted a solicitor, and in course of time acquired an extensive practice. Ultimately he devoted the whole of his time to literary research, more especially to the elucidation of the history of the Cambridge University. He was elected to the town clerkship in 1849, an office he retained till his death. His most important work was the "Athenæ Cantabrigienses," written in emulation of Anthony à Wood, and containing biographical memoirs of the authors and other men of eminence educated at Cambridge. He also wrote "The Annals of Cambridge," "The Memorials of Cambridge," &c., and was a constant contributor to *Notes and Queries*, the *Gentleman's Magazine* and other antiquarian publications. He left an immense collection of MS. materials for a biographical history of Great Britain and Ireland.

COOPER, Charles Purton, Q.C., at one time held a conspicuous position at the bar, and in the Whig party. He gained a double first-class at Oxford, and, when called to the bar, his exertions in the cause of law reform attracted the attention of Lord Brougham, by whom he was introduced to the heads of the Whig party. He was recommended—but with no result—by Lord Holland to the office of

Solicitor-General, in preference to Mr. R. M. Rolfe, afterwards Lord Cranworth. Mr. Cooper having quarrelled with Vice-Chancellor Knight-Bruce, in whose court he had the leading business, left the court, and after that his business began to fall off. He had at one time a valuable library, a considerable part of which he presented to Lincoln's Inn. He wrote some bibliographical works of repute, and was for some years secretary of the Record Commission. He died in March, 1873.

COOPER, GEORGE [1820—1876], was son of the deputy organist of St. Paul's, and was born in Lambeth. His first idea of organ playing was gained by practice on an old harpsichord, to which pedals and an additional row of keys had been attached. When 11 years old he often assisted his father at St. Paul's, and Attwood used to take great pleasure in the lad's extempore gift. At 13 he was made organist of St. Benet, Paul's Wharf; at 16, of St. Ann and Agnes; at 18, deputy organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, in succession to his father; at 23, organist of St. Sepulchre and of Christ's Hospital; and, on Sir George Smart's death, organist of the Chapel Royal. He was a most hard-working and conscientious man, equally painstaking when teaching the Bluecoat boys their hymn tunes as when conducting some high festival at St. Paul's. His mastery of the organ was complete, and his style of playing superb. He wrote several works for the organ, such as the "Organist's Manual," and an "Introduction to the Organ"—all of high merit.

COPLAND, JAMES, M.D., F.R.S. [1793—1870], a native of the Orkney Isles, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he studied medicine, and graduated M.D. He came to London in 1815, and having travelled for some time in Europe and Africa, began practice in London in 1821. He wrote several papers and reviews on scientific and medical subjects, was editor of the *London Medical Repository*, a monthly journal, from 1822 to 1828, and lecturer at the medical school of the Middlesex Hospital from 1824 to 1842. During that period he was physician to two medical institutions, and published and edited several medical works. His best known work is his "Dictionary of Practical Medicine and Pathology," a copious and laborious work, used as a book of reference by the profession in this country and in the United States. He was an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Sweden, and of several other foreign academies and societies, and was some time President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and of the Pathological Society of London.

COPLESTON, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD, D.D., Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Dean of St. Paul's, Professor of Ancient History to the Royal Academy, and F.S.A., was born in 1776, at Offwell in Devon, of which parish his father was the incumbent and patron. In 1791 Mr. Copleston, then barely fifteen, was elected to a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and in 1793 obtained the Chancellor's prize for a Latin poem, the subject being "Marius sitting amid the ruins of Carthage." He was elected Fellow of Oriel in 1795, and in 1797 was appointed college tutor. In 1802 he was elected by the University, Professor of Poetry, an appointment which gave rise to his thirty-five "Prælectiones," published in 1813, the statutes in those days requiring that the lectures of the Professor of Poetry should be in Latin. He succeeded the Provost Eveleigh, of Oriel, in 1814, and as head of that college he occupied unquestionably the first position in the University. Mozley describes him

as "the most substantial and majestic, and, if I may say so, richly-coloured character within my knowledge;" and Pattison, as "an imposing personality," and as "the man of most power and tact in the place." In 1826 he was appointed to the deanery of Chester. In 1827, on the death of Charles Sumner, he became Bishop of Llandaff and Dean of St. Paul's. He died at Hardwick House, near Chepstow, Oct. 4, 1849.

COPPOCK, James [1799—1857], was a native of Stockport in Cheshire, and having been unsuccessful in business, turned his attention to law, and articled himself to a solicitor in Furnival's Inn. He took an active part in the first Finsbury election following the Reform Act of 1832, and afterwards became an active and intelligent election manager for the Liberal party, and devoted himself to their service. After the second general election under the Reform Act, the Liberal leaders in London founded a society called the Counter-Registration Society, to which Mr. Coppock was elected secretary, with a salary of £300 a year, and a residence in the society's rooms in Cleveland Row. Three or four years afterwards, on the close of the society's operations, he became lessee of the house in Cleveland Row, where he established himself as a solicitor and parliamentary agent. His office became the centre of many election arrangements, and led to his professional employment in the conduct of contested returns in the House of Commons. He was a professed partizan, and though all his acts were not approved of, he was universally credited with ability and integrity in his conduct of party business. In August, 1857, he was appointed a County Court treasurer.

CORBOULD Henry [1787—1844], historical painter and draftsman, was the third son of George James Corbould, the engraver. He studied under his father, and in the Royal Academy schools, where he gained a silver medal. He exhibited for the first time in 1807 classical subjects; in 1808 "Coriolanus;" in 1809, "The Parting of Hector and Andromache," "Thetis comforting Achilles," and other designs. In 1811 he exhibited designs from the "Lady of the Lake," followed by designs from "Rokeby," and was at the same time engaged in designing for book illustrations. For nearly thirty years he was engaged in making the drawings for the engravings of the Elgin and other marbles in the British Museum. He also drew for engraving from the Duke of Bedford's collection and Lord Egremont's collection, and occasionally for the Dilettanti Society and the Society of Antiquaries. He continued to exhibit from time to time at the Academy up to 1840.

CORK and ORRERY, Mary, Countess Dowager of, was the youngest child of John Monckton, first Viscount Galway, and was born May 21, 1746. In 1786 she became the second wife of Edmund, seventh Earl of Cork, who died in 1798. She was the "lively Miss Monckton," spoken of in Boswell's "Life of Johnson." While unmarried she made her mother's house the rendezvous for persons of talent and genius, and introduced the Kembles at once to the station in society which Garrick had won with great difficulty. She died in New Burlington Street, June 30, 1840, aged ninety-four. A full-length portrait of her was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1779. This is the lady of whom Miss Burney wrote, "Miss M. is between thirty and forty, very short, very fat, but handsome, splendidly and fantastically dressed; rouged, not unbecomingly, yet evidently and palpably desirous of gaining notice and admiration. She has an easy levity in her air, manner, voice, and discourse, that speak all within to

be comfortable; and her rage of seeing everything curious may be satisfied, if she pleases, by looking in a mirror."

CORNEY, Bolton [1784—1870], author, having early turned his attention to books and literature, first became known to the literary world in 1823, when he edited from a MS. in his own possession "An Essay on Landscape Gardening," by John Dalrymple, Esq. In 1837 he printed for private circulation "Illustrations of I. D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature," which was published in 1838. Besides these works, he edited Thomson's "Seasons," with illustrations designed by the Etching Club," 1842; "Goldsmith's Poetical Works, illustrated with a Memoir," 1846, &c. He printed for private circulation pamphlets on the Bayeux tapestry, on the "New Biographical Dictionary," on the British Museum, and on the "Sonnets and birthday of Shakespeare." He was a contributor to "Notes and Queries" from its commencement, a member of the Royal Society of Literature, and one of the auditors of the Royal Literary Fund.

CORRIGAN, Sir Dominic John, Bart. [1802—1880], born in Dublin, was educated at the Lay College, Maynooth, and graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1825, having the same degree conferred upon him by the University of Dublin in 1849. He began to lecture in Dublin on the practice of medicine in 1833, held the chair of medicine in the Carmichael School until increasing practice compelled him to resign it, and was appointed Physician to the House of Industry Hospitals in 1840. Dr. Corrigan, who had been a member of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland since its formation in 1841, was elected five years consecutively President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, and was made a baronet Feb. 5, 1866, in recognition not only of his very high and distinguished professional position, but also of his great and gratuitous services to the cause of health and education in his native country. He was elected M.P. for the city of Dublin, in the Liberal interest, Aug. 18, 1870, and continued to represent that constituency till the dissolution of 1874. In June, 1871, he was chosen Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University in the room of Sir Maziere Brady. Sir Dominic contributed to medical science and literature, published lectures and pamphlets, and an entertaining volume, "Ten Days in Athens."

CORRY, The Right Hon. Henry Thomas Lowry [1803—1873], younger son of the second Earl of Belmore, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1824, and entered Parliament in 1826, as Conservative, for the county of Tyrone. In 1830 he married Lady Harriet Anne, second daughter of the late Earl of Shaftesbury, and was Comptroller of the Royal Household in 1834-5, a Lord of the Admiralty from Sept. 1841, till Feb. 1845, and Secretary to the Admiralty from Feb. 1845, till July, 1846, and from March, 1858, till June, 1859. He was made Vice-President of the Committee of Council of Education in Lord Derby's third Administration in 1866, and First Lord of the Admiralty, March 8, 1867. He resigned the latter post in Dec. 1868.

CORSER, the Rev. Richard Kidston, M.A., Rector of Stand, near Manchester, was a native of Shropshire, and was educated at the Manchester Free Grammar School, and at Cambridge. His first appointment was to a curacy at Prestwich, which he relinquished for the rectorship of Stand, which he held for nearly half a century. He was one of those who signed the remonstrance on the Purchas judgment. He was one of the most learned and enthusiastic book-collectors of his day. He edited

for the Chetham Society, of which he was one of the original projectors, "James's Iter," and a series of volumes entitled "Collectanea Anglo-Poetica," which was a description of the rare books in his library. This library, when sold, realised about £20,000. He died August 2, 1876.

COSTA, Sir Michael [1810—1884], born at Naples, and educated there at the Academy of Music. At 15, 16, and 17 years of age he produced works for the theatre, besides other compositions; and during the next two years held commissions for operas from managers. In 1829 he was sent by Zingarelli, his master, to Birmingham, to conduct one of that composer's choral works at the Festival. Through jealousy or misunderstanding, he was not allowed to do this, but was deputed to sing in the work. The result was a failure, but Costa was not disheartened; and though he seems to have taken the adverse verdict of the public and the critic as conclusive so far as his singing was concerned, he yet remained in England. Next year Laporte gave him the appointment of *maestro al piano* at His Majesty's, and was so struck by the talent shown by young Costa that in 1832 he made him Director of the Music. The gifts required for such a post are high, and somewhat rare; yet Costa from the very first more than held his own. Gradually he became acknowledged as a great conductor, and when, in 1846, having built up an orchestra at Her Majesty's the like of which had, perhaps, never been heard in England before, he seceded to Covent Garden, the fortunes of that house seemed already made. For twenty-three years he conducted there. He was also chief of the Philharmonic orchestra, and in 1848 was given the *bâton* of the Sacred Harmonic Society. Next year he was appointed to conduct the Birmingham Festival. In 1853 he had charge of the Bradford Festival; in 1857 of the first Handel Festival; and in 1874 of the Leeds Festival. In 1869 Costa left Covent Garden, and two years later returned to Her Majesty's, where he remained till 1879. His compositions were not voluminous, but they were important. He wrote several operas, some of which were produced in London, but he will be best remembered by his oratorios, "Eli" and "Naaman." These are brilliant works, and are still popular. They were both written for Birmingham, and have continually been given both in London and in the provinces. Costa was a well-known figure in London. That strong personality which made him so great a conductor, enabled him also to make his presence felt wherever he went in society. His imperious nature made him, perhaps, more respected than loved; but he was a man of large and warm heart, and many are the stories of his charity and kindness. He was knighted in 1869, and received at different times honours from many of the sovereigns of Europe.

COSTELLO, Dudley, author and journalist, was the son of an English officer of the line, and was educated for the army at Sandhurst. He obtained a commission, and served with his regiment, and on the staff, in North America, and the West Indies. Having relinquished the army, he turned his attention to literature, and studied for some time on the Continent, was in Paris in 1829-31, and was associated with the labours of the ichthyological department of the "Règne Animal" under Baron Cuvier. On his return to London in 1833 he became successively foreign editor of the *Morning Herald*, 1838, and the *Daily News*, 1846. He was the author of several works of fiction which appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany*, the *New Monthly Magazine*, and *Household Words*. He was also connected with the *Examiner*

newspaper from 1845 to the time of his death, which occurred Sep. 30, 1865.

COSTELLO, Louisa Stuart [1799—1870], sister of the above, historical and miscellaneous writer, began her literary career at an early age by the publication of a volume of poems, entitled "The Maid of the Cyprus Isle, and other poems," which attracted the attention of Thomas Moore, to whom, in 1835, she dedicated her "Specimens of the Early Poetry of France," the work by which she first became generally known, and which procured for her the friendship of Sir Walter Scott. Her chief works are, "A Summer among the Bocages and Vines," 1840; "Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen," 1844; "The Rose Garden of Persia," 1845, &c.

COTMAN, John Sell. He was the son of a linendraper of Norwich, and was born June 11th, 1782. In 1800 he came to London to study art, and from that year until 1806 he exhibited in the Academy chiefly views of Wales. In 1807 the Norwich Society of Artists was founded, and in that year Cotman returned to Norwich, and became secretary to the society, to whose exhibition in 1808 he sent no fewer than sixty-seven works, among them several portraits. Subsequently he moved to Yarmouth, and added to his means by teaching drawing. He also etched architectural subjects, and in 1817 accompanied Dr. Dawson Turner on a tour through Normandy, and illustrated that writer's "Architectural Antiquities of Normandy." In 1825, although residing at Norwich, he was elected associate exhibitor of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and from that time was a constant contributor to the exhibitions of the society. In 1834 he was appointed teacher of drawing to King's College School, and removed to London, where he died, July 28, 1842. His "Wherries on the Yar" is in the National Gallery, and a number of his water-colour drawings are in the South Kensington galleries. With the elder Crome, Stark, and Vincent, Cotman ranks at the head of the Norwich School.

COTTENHAM, Earl of, the Right Hon. Charles Christopher Pepys, Viscount Crowhurst, of Crowhurst, Surrey, and Baron Cottenham, of Cottenham, Cambridge, a Privy Councillor, a baronet, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, was the second son of Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart., and was born April 29, 1781. He was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B. in 1803. He was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn in 1801, and called to the bar in 1804. He was made King's Counsel in 1826. On Nov. 6 of the same year he became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He was appointed Solicitor General to Queen Adelaide in 1830, and Solicitor-General to the King in 1834, and received the honour of knighthood. He sat in Parliament for Higham Ferrers in 1831, and for Malton in 1832 and 1835. On the retirement of Sir John Leach, Mr. Pepys became Master of the Rolls in 1834, and to this office were soon afterwards added the functions which belong to a Commissioner of the Great Seal. Having established his position as the leading lawyer on the Whig side, he became Lord Chancellor in January, 1836, which office he held till 1841, when the Conservatives came into power, and he had to make way for Lord Lyndhurst. When the Whig ministry returned to power in 1846, Lord Cottenham again became Chancellor, but in 1850 was obliged to resign on account of ill-health. In 1845 the baronetcy conferred on his father in 1801 devolved on Lord Cottenham by the death of his elder brother, Sir William Weller Pepys. He died April 29, 1851.

COTTINGHAM, Lewis Nockalls, F.S.A., was born in 1787, at Laxfield, in Suffolk, and began

early to study art. In 1825 he was nominated architect to Rochester Cathedral, which he restored, and built for it a new tower. In 1829 he was chosen to undertake the restoration of the interior of Magdalen College, Oxford, and in 1833 was entrusted with the restoration and repairs of St. Alban's Abbey Church—an undertaking which is not yet completed. His next great work was the Cathedral of Armagh in Ireland, which was almost entirely rebuilt from his designs. Among his works may be mentioned the restoration of the churches at Ashbourne, Derbyshire; Chesterford, Essex; Milton Bryan, Beds; Clifton, Notts; Roos, Yorkshire; Theberton, Suffolk; Horningsheath, Suffolk; and private works for Lord Brougham, at Brougham Castle, Westmoreland; for Lord Harrington at Elvaston Castle, Derby; for Lord Dunraven at Adare Abbey, Ireland; and for Lord Craven at Combe Abbey. In the years 1824 and 1825 he published several valuable practical works on the study of Gothic architecture, among which may be specially mentioned a large folio work on Henry VII.'s Chapel, as restored, a folio work on "The Details of Gothic Architecture," and a quarto work on "Ornamental Metal Work." His last important work was the restoration of Hereford Cathedral. He died at his house in the Waterloo Bridge-road, Oct. 13, 1847.

COTTLE, Joseph [1769—1853], was the author of "Recollections of S. T. Coleridge," and various other works in prose and verse, among which "The Fall of Cambria," gave rise to the following from Lord Byron:

"Bœotian Cottle, rich Bristowa's boast,
Imports old stories from the Cambrian coast."

Mr. Cottle was the younger brother of Amos, who is also immortalised by Byron in another line

"O Amos Cottle, Phoebus what a name!"

COTTON, Right Rev. George Edward Lynch, D.D. [1813—1866], Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon, was the son of Captain Thomas Cotton of the 7th Fusiliers, who was killed in the Peninsular War. He was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in high classical and mathematical honours, and was subsequently elected Fellow. He was an Assistant-Master of Rugby School for some years under Dr. Arnold, and Head Master of Marlborough College from 1852 to 1858, when he was consecrated to the See of Calcutta. His diocese extended over the entire Presidency of Bengal, and the annual income of the see was £5,000. He was accidentally drowned on Oct. 6, 1866, at Kooshtea, on the Gorai river, while disembarking from a steamboat, to the deep regret of his many friends and admirers, and the great loss of the Church in India over which he presided.

COTTON, The Venerable Henry, D.C.L., Archdeacon of Cashel [1790—1871], was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1811, and proceeded to his other degrees. He is the author of "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," an account of the succession of the prelates and members of cathedral bodies in Ireland, of which five volumes were published (1845-60); of the "Typographical Gazetteer," of which the 2nd edition, corrected and much enlarged, appeared in 1831; of "A List of Editions of the Bible in English," of which the 2nd edition, corrected and enlarged, was published in 1852; of "The Five Books of Maccabees, in English," with notes and illustrations, published in 1833; of "Rheims and Douay; an attempt to show what has been done by Roman Catholics for the Diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, in English," in 1855; of "Memoir of a rare French Testament, in which

the Mass and Purgatory are introduced into the Sacred Text," of which the 2nd edition, enlarged, appeared in 1863; and of "Typographical Gazetteer, second series," published in 1866.

COTTON, Sir Sydney [1791—1874], son of Mr. H. C. Cotton, and cousin of Lord Combermere, entered the army in 1810. He served in command of a squadron of the 22nd Light Dragoons in Madras, with a force for the suppression of the Pindarees in 1817, and again in 1842; and in 1843 in Scinde under Sir Charles Napier, where he greatly distinguished himself. On two separate occasions he successfully commanded expeditions against some warlike hill tribes beyond the Peshawur border, and a body of Hindustani fanatics who had taken up a position on those hills for the purpose of disturbing the British frontier. He commanded the 22nd Regiment in an expedition in 1854 against the Affreedis in the Bori country. Having gained his Major-Generalship, he served throughout the Indian Mutiny, and for his services was created a K.C.B., and received the thanks of the Indian Government. He received from Her Majesty the annuity conferred on officers for distinguished and meritorious services.

COTTON, General Sir Willoughby [1784—1860], G.C.B., and K.C.H., was the only son of Admiral Cotton, cousin of Lord Combermere. He left Rugby in his sixteenth year to enter the 3rd Guards as ensign. In 1805 he took part in the expedition to Hanover, in 1807 went to Copenhagen, and was present at the battle of Kioge; and in 1809 accompanied Sir Arthur Wellesley to Spain, where he served as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Light Division. He returned home on promotion in 1811, but rejoined the Army in the Peninsula in 1813, and served until the close of the war. He had also seen considerable service in India, being in command of a Division in the Burmese War, and taken part in the storming and capture of Ghuznee in 1839, when he commanded the reserve which entered the city after the storming party had established themselves. He was from 1847 to 1850 Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, was nominated G.C.B. in 1840, and was Colonel first of the 98th and then of the 32nd Foot.

COWEN, Sir Joseph [1800—1873], Radical Member for Newcastle, in early youth worked as a chainmaker in the factory of the firm of Sir Ambrose Crowley & Co., a large London house that had factories at Winlayton and Swalwell on the Tyne. Sir Joseph afterwards joined his brother-in-law as a firebrick-maker, and at the time of his death was at the head of one of the largest firebrick and gas retort works in the kingdom. He was best known as chairman of the River Tyne Improvement Commissioners, who under his presidency completed a series of gigantic river works. Without any assistance from the Government, except in the way of loans, Mr. Ure, their engineer, also made the Tyne a harbour of refuge, the only one between the Humber and the Leith Roads. Sir Joseph was knighted by the Government in acknowledgment of his twenty years' gratuitous services to the trade of the country as chairman of the River Tyne Commissioners. He was the father of Mr. Joseph Cowen, one of the present members for Newcastle.

COWLEY, Earl, K.G., Henry Richard Charles Wellesley, Earl Cowley, Viscount Dangan and Baron Cowley, was the eldest son of Henry Wellesley, first Baron Cowley, whose brothers became the Marquis Wellesley and the great Duke of Wellington. Earl Cowley was born July 17th, 1804. He entered the diplomatic service as an attaché at Vienna, in 1824 and on Feb. 19th, 1853, having been made

a Privy Councillor two days earlier, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, which post he continued to occupy when the Republic was transformed into the Empire, and which he never quitted until his final retirement in 1867. During those fifteen years occasions were not wanting when lack of discretion on the part of the Ambassador might have endangered the friendly relations of England and France. Throughout the Crimean War and during the negotiations which preceded and followed it (especially in the Congress of Paris in 1856), Lord Cowley's task cannot have been a light one, and the affair of the Orsini bombs in 1858 placed the British Ambassador in a very delicate position. Lord Cowley became Baron on the death of his father in 1847, was raised to the Earldom in 1857, and was made a K.G. in 1866. After his retirement in 1867 Lord Cowley took no part in public affairs, but he did not die until July 15, 1884.

COWPER, Sir Chas., K.C.M.G., was born about the year 1807, the son of the Ven. William Cowper, D.D., Archdeacon of Cumberland, in New South Wales. He began his career in the Commissariat Department of that colony, and from 1826 to 1833 was secretary to the Church and Schools Land Corporation. He sat in the Legislative Council successively for Cumberland, Durham, Sydney and Liverpool Plains; held office on several occasions as Colonial Secretary, and was three times Premier of the colony. In 1870 he accepted the office of Agent-General resident in London, for the colony of New South Wales. He rendered great public service by the introduction of the railway system into the colony. He was created a K.C.M.G. in 1872. He died at his residence at Eldon Road, Kensington, Oct. 19, 1875.

COWPER, Edward, Professor of Manufacturing Art and Mechanics at King's College, was in early life a partner with Mr. Applegath, in the printing business, Duke Street, Lambeth, on leaving which he gave his attention entirely to the improvement and manufacture of printing machines. As an inventor of machinery he was very distinguished, and is said to have accomplished for the printing machine what Watt did for the steam-engine. His lectures at King's College and elsewhere were brilliantly successful. He always in his lectures adopted the Pestalozzian principle of exhibiting things themselves, instead of giving mere descriptions or drawings or models. He published, in conjunction with Mr. Applegath, a description of the *Times* printing machine. He died at Kensington, Oct. 17, 1852.

COWPER, Ebenezer, [1804—1880], a name once very well-known in the printing world, devoted the whole of a very active life to the putting up of printing presses in England, Scotland and Ireland, and on the Continent, after the Cowper-Applegath model. This model was a simplification, invented by his brother and partner, Edward Cowper, of the Kœnig printing machine, so as to adapt it to the purpose of rapid and cheap printing. At one time there was hardly a newspaper in England whose press was not put up by Mr. Cowper, and the first edition of the Waverley novels was printed off a Cowper machine. At Turin the machine was regarded as "uncanny," and the printer refused to use it until a priest had sprinkled it with holy water. Mr. Cowper erected the twelve machines at the Imprimerie Royale in Paris, intended for the printing of the famous Ordinances, which cost Charles X. his throne. The machines were all broken to pieces in the Revolution of 1830, and Mr. Cowper's life was only saved by a timely warning from a workwoman. He afterwards

re-erected the machines by order of Louis Philippe. From Paris Mr. Cowper went to Ireland, where he received a letter bearing a death's-head, cross-bones and coffin, which threatened him with death unless he desisted from his work. He quietly nailed up the letter in the hotel coffee-room and went on with his machines. The machine, although superseded as regards newspapers, by the "Walter" press and others, remains still in use, with slight modifications, as the best contrivance for printing books.

COX, David. He was a native of Birmingham; was the son of a blacksmith, and was born April 29, 1783. Being of too delicate constitution to follow his father's business, he was apprenticed to a locket painter, but at the end of eighteen months his master died, and the boy engaged to prepare the colours for the scene painters at the Birmingham Theatre, and was soon employed to paint the less important parts of the scenes. He remained four years with the company, and in 1803 came to London and obtained an engagement in the scene loft of Astley's Theatre. He now began to try painting in water colours, and made the acquaintance of John Varley, through whom he came to know other artists. His progress in his art was great, and he was soon able to leave the theatre and support himself, chiefly by teaching. In 1805 he visited Wales, and on his return exhibited drawings of Welsh scenery. Settling at Dulwich, he, by a close study of nature and great powers of observation, became recognised as a leader of water colour art. His manner was peculiar to himself—his touch very free, the drawing rather loose, but the tone and colour beautiful, full of light and breeze and sunshine, of sweet country air, and, so to speak, of the scent of the hay. His subjects were chiefly home scenery, and he was very fond of the banks of the Thames; but sometimes he painted the Welsh and Scottish hills, and made two or three visits to the Continent, where he drew the crowded streets and markets of Paris, Brussels, and Antwerp. In 1813 he was elected a member of the Water Colour Society, and was a constant exhibitor until the year of his death. He seldom contributed to other galleries, and throughout his life had only thirteen paintings in the Academy. In 1815 he went to live in Hereford until 1829, when he settled in Kensington. In 1840 he gave up his large teaching practice and removed to Harborne, near Birmingham. Here he began painting in oil with great success, but seldom exhibited the results of what was to him only a pastime. He died June 7, 1859, and was buried at Harborne. There is a fine collection of his drawings in the water colour galleries at South Kensington. It is well known that Cox's best work, in water colour and in oil, has since his death brought immense prices, as much as £3,000 having been sometimes paid for a landscape of no great size.

COX, Edward William, Serjeant [1809—1879], Deputy-Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, in 1843, and raised to the degree of a Serjeant-at-Law in 1868. In the same year he was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth, and in 1870 Deputy-Assistant Judge of Middlesex. He was a writer of law text-books, but was best known as the founder and editor of the *Law Times*, in 1843. Conjointly with Mr. Crockford he planned "Crockford's Clerical Directory," and was the proprietor of the *Clerical Journal*. The most successful of his journalistic ventures was the *Field*, which he bought for a very small sum, when it was in difficulties; and by his energy and foresight he made it one of the most widely circulated and profitable papers of the

day. In the same manner he acquired the *Queen*, founded by Mr. S. O. Beeton, on very easy terms, which in his hands soon took its place as one of the best papers of its kind in England. He was less successful with the *Critic*, started by himself and Mr. Crockford, which he gave up after struggling on with it for fifteen years. During the last years of his life he was much devoted to spiritualism, and founded a society for the investigation of "psychic force." He was found dead in his chair in his library at Mill Hill, Nov. 24, 1879.

COXE, Rev. Henry Octavius [1811—1881], the well-known and very popular head of the Bodleian Library, was educated at Westminster School, and at Worcester College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1833. He soon after entered the MS. Department of the British Museum, and there began his apprenticeship in palæography, the branch of learning in which he was most distinguished in later life. He was appointed sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library in 1838, and succeeded to the head librarianship in 1860, on the retirement of Dr. Bandinel. In 1857 he was sent by the Government on a special mission to inspect the libraries in the Monasteries of the Levant, on which he published a "Report to Her Majesty's Government on the Greek MSS. yet remaining in libraries of the Levant," 1858. He edited "The Chronicles of Roger of Wendover," in 1841, the "Metrical Life of Edward the Black Prince," by Chandos Herald, 1842, and Gower's "Vox Clamantis," in 1850, as well as a *fac simile* of the Bodleian MS. of the Apocalypse, the three later works for the Roxburghe Club. He was the author, or principal organizer, of various catalogues, the chief of which was the new catalogue of the Bodleian Library, containing upwards of 720 MS. volumes. He was Oxford select preacher in 1842, and Whitehall preacher in 1868. He was an Honorary Fellow of Worcester and Corpus Christi Colleges, of which latter society he was chaplain till the closing years of his life.

COYNE, Joseph Sterling [1805—1868], son of an officer in the Irish commissariat, was educated at Dungannon school, and intended for the legal profession, which however he abandoned for literature. His first attempt was a farce, called "The Phrenologist," brought out at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, in 1835, for the benefit of Mr. James Brown, a popular actor. In 1837 he repaired to England to push his fortunes, and his farce, "The Queer Subject," first introduced him to a London audience at the Adelphi, the leading part being sustained by Mr. John Reeve. The success of this commencement decided his future course. The Haymarket and the Adelphi appear to have been his favourite fields of action, though he wrote for nearly every theatre in and about London. His popular farce, "How to settle accounts with your Laundress," was translated into French under the title, "Une Femme dans ma Fontaine," and into German. In the long list of his dramas, we find scarcely an illustration of Irish character, the most finished being introduced in a farce called the "Tipperary Legacy," produced at the Adelphi in 1847. He was for many years dramatic critic of the *Sunday Times*, and a contributor to other papers. He also wrote the "Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland," and some minor works of fiction. Mr. Coyne was, jointly with Mr. Mark Lemon and Mr. Henry Mayhew, one of the projectors and original proprietors of *Punch*.

CRABB, George, M.A., barrister-at-law [1779—1851], was well-known as a compiler of many valu-

able works, among which may be mentioned, "A Dictionary of English Synonyms;" "A Technological Dictionary;" "An Historical Dictionary;" "A Dictionary of General Knowledge;" "A History of the English Law;" "A Digest and Index of all the Statutes at large;" "The Law of Real Property;" "A series of Precedents in Conveyancing, and Common and Commercial Forms;" and "A Technical Dictionary of terms used in Science and Art."

CRAIK, GEORGE LILLIE [1799—1866], M.A., LL.D., Professor of English literature at Queen's College, Belfast, was the son of a schoolmaster, and was educated at the University of St. Andrew's. He was originally intended for the Church, but at the age of 25 resolved to devote himself to literature, and for that purpose removed to London. He was long employed by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and for Mr. Charles Knight. The work by which he was first favourably known, the "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," was written for the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," and published anonymously; the "Pictorial History of England," a great part of which he wrote himself, was written under his own superintendence. In 1844 he published his "History of Literature and Learning in England from the Norman Conquest to the Present Time," illustrated by extracts, an excellent work, and one which has had a very wide circulation. Among his other works may be mentioned "Spenser and his Poetry," 1845; "Bacon, his Writings and his Philosophy," 1847; "Outline of the History of the English Language," and "The English of Shakespeare," &c. In 1849 he obtained the chair of history and English literature at Queen's College, Belfast, a position he held till his death, which occurred rather suddenly. He was struck with paralysis while lecturing to his class, and only temporarily recovered from the attack.

CRAMER, VERY REV. JOHN ANTHONY, D.D. [1793—1848], Dean of Carlisle, and Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, was born at Mittoden, in Switzerland. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, and after filling various college and University offices he was, in 1842, appointed to succeed Dr. Arnold as Regius Professor of Modern History—a branch of learning of which he knew but little. He was, however, a classical scholar of no little eminence, as was shown by his books "Anecdota Græca Oxoniensia" (1834-7), and "Anecdota Græca e Codicibus, MSS., Bibliothecæ Regiæ Parisiensis" (1839-41). He was appointed Dean of Carlisle in 1844.

CRAMER, JOHN BAPTIST [1771—1858], musician, son of Johann Cramer, born at Mannheim. He was brought to London as an infant and received his first teaching from his father. The violin and piano were his instruments, and it was for the latter that the child showed the most decided talent. The famous Muzio Clementi also taught him for two years and in very great measure formed his taste. Before reaching manhood his fame was known over Europe, and he several times visited the continent where, especially in Paris (in which city he resided for some years), he was immensely popular. Returning to London in 1845 he was heard no more in public. Ries states that Beethoven considered him by far the best pianist of his time. He founded the house of J. B. Cramer & Co. in 1824. Cramer's compositions are very numerous, and some of them of decided merit, but they are seldom heard now. A hundred and five sonatas for the piano, and eighty-four "studies," besides much other work, is a large record, and undoubtedly much is worth reviving. The "studies," indeed, are still known and sometimes heard,

but the sonatas never. Still Cramer has left, by his example and influence, a very considerable mark on the pianoforte music of our day, and his name is respected, and his works studied by every professor, if not by the public generally.

CRANWORTH (Lord), The Right Hon. Robert Monsey Rolfe [1790—1868], the eldest son of the late Rev. Edmund Rolfe of Cranworth. His grandfather, the Rev. Robert Rolfe, of Hillborough, married Alice Nelson, aunt of Lord Nelson. Lord Cranworth was educated at Bury St. Edmund's, at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1812 he took his B.A. degree, and was elected a Fellow of Downing College in the same year. In 1816 he was called to the Bar, where his perseverance and the soundness of his judgment secured for him considerable practice. He represented Penryn in the Liberal interest from 1832 till his elevation to the Bench. In 1832 he was appointed a King's Counsel, and in 1834, Solicitor-General. Resigning in consequence of a change of ministers in that year, he was re-appointed in 1835, and continued to hold that office until 1839, when he was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer. He was one of the Commissioners for holding the Great Seal after the resignation of Lord Cottenham; was appointed Vice-Chancellor in succession to Sir Lancelot Shadwell in 1850: was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Cranworth in December of the same year; and was named one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal in Chancery in 1851. In 1852 he was appointed Lord High Chancellor of England by Lord Aberdeen. Under his Chancellorship some useful reforms passed, the principal of which were the Common Law Procedure Act of 1854, the Charitable Trusts Act of 1855, and the bill for establishing the Probate and the Divorce Courts. After his retirement from the Chancellorship in 1858, Lord Cranworth was constant in his attendance on the judicial business of the House of Lords, and paid attention to all measures of social or legal reform. He took a particular interest in obtaining the admission of Dissenters to the benefits of endowed schools, hitherto deemed to belong exclusively to the Church of England. On the resignation of Lord Westbury, he was re-appointed Lord High Chancellor, July 7, 1865, and retired with Lord Russell's administration in July, 1866.

CRAVEN, The Hon. Richard Keppel, was born June 1, 1779, the third and youngest son of William, sixth Lord Craven, by Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, afterwards Margravine of Brandenburg, Anspach, and Bareith. When Keppel Craven was about three years old his father and mother separated, and Lady Craven was allowed to take him with her to France, on condition that she returned him to his father when he was eight years old. This condition was not fulfilled, and he was sent to Harrow under a feigned name, but was recognised by his likeness to his mother and restored to intercourse with his father's family. In 1814 Mr. Craven accepted the unpaid post of Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales, but in the following year was left at Naples when H.R.H. quitted it for Geneva, attended only by Dr. Holland. In 1821 Mr. Craven published "A Tour through the Southern Provinces of the Kingdom of Naples," and in 1838 "Excursions in the Abruzzi and Northern Provinces of Naples." The former of these works he illustrated himself, and the latter from drawings by W. Westall, A.R.A. He had been for many years the intimate friend and companion of Sir William Gell, the antiquary, who like himself was a resident in Naples. Mr. Craven died at Naples, June 24, 1851.

CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, EARL OF, ALEXANDER WILLIAM CRAWFORD LINDSAY [1812—1880], eldest son of James Crawford, the 24th Earl of Crawford, and 9th Earl of Balcarres, was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1833. He took no part in politics, his dominant idea being the creation of a perfect library, embracing all the best works in every language, and forming a literary picture of the history of civilization. To this work he devoted his life, collecting from all parts of the world the famous Crawford library, or "Bibliotheca Lindesiana." He published in 1840, and again in 1849, "The Lives of the Lindsays," a work of great value as a contribution to the history of Scotland. His most important work, "Sketches of the History of Christian Art," published in 1847, was the result of observations made during his travels in Italy, Germany, France, and the Low Countries. Meanwhile his library continued to grow in value and extent, the rule followed being to procure the first and best edition of every important work in literature, without limitation of language or period. To mention only a few of the treasured volumes in this magnificent library of more than 50,000 volumes and MSS. there are the "Catholicon," the only known book from Gutenberg's second press, which is printed on vellum and dated 1460; the "Mazarin Bible," the first book printed by typography by Gutenberg, undated; the "Cicero de Officiis," 1465, the first printed classic; the famous block book "Speculum," on which the Dutch claims to priority in the invention of printing are founded; a collection of bibles, mostly first editions; a large collection of the romances of chivalry, and a number of ancient manuscripts in Coptic, Arabic, Cufic-Arabic, Syriac, Persian, Japanese, and Chinese. He built a spacious library for his books at his house, Dunecht, Aberdeenshire, which, however, he unhappily never lived to see filled with the treasures of his lifelong studies. He had catalogues and analyses of all the books which he could not read, made by special scholars, but with these exceptions, his library catalogue was compiled by himself. After Lord Crawford's death, his body was stolen from the family vault at Dunecht; but it was recovered, and the authors of the outrage were found out and severely punished.

CRAWFORD, WILLIAM SHARMAN, M.P. for Dundalk and Rochdale, and popularly known in Ireland as "the father of the tenant-right question," died at his residence, Crawfordsburn, near Bangor, county Down, Oct. 16, 1861. The great object of his political life was to establish the tenant-right in Ireland by law, so that it could not be disturbed by the landlords. He was looked upon by the tenant-farmers as their champion, and he spent most of time for years in expounding their grievances in long letters and heavy speeches. For some years he had charge of the tenant-right question in Parliament, for the settlement of which he brought in several Bills, but his measure never found favour with the legislature, and all attempts to get tenant-right embodied in an Act of Parliament proved abortive. Mr. Crawford, though opposed to the Repeal agitation when first started by Mr. O'Connell, had a plan of his own for a "Federal Parliament" in Dublin, by which purely Irish questions might be determined. But at that time O'Connell ruled with despotic sway, and Mr. Crawford was driven from the representation of Dundalk, and could only enter Parliament as member for an English borough. He took no part in public affairs after the tenant-right question had for the time died out.

CRAWFURD, William Stewart Stirling [1819—1883], the well known racer and breeder of race-horses, was the eldest son of William Stirling Crawfurd, of Castlemilk, Lanarkshire, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. His first success of any importance was the Cesarewitch, which he won with The Cur, 1848; then during the next ten or twelve years, he won the Chesterfield Cup at Goodwood, with Zuyder Zee, 1859, the One Thousand Guineas with Mayonnaise, and some other races. In 1868, his horse Moslem ran a dead heat with Formosa for the Two Thousand Guineas, and in 1870 his Palmerston ran second to Kingcraft for the Derby. In 1872-73, his most successful horse was Gang Forward, which won several important races, as did also in the following season his Craig Millar and Aventurière. From 1876 to 1880 Bay Archer, Prince George, and Elf King were successful, and in 1878 Sefton won the City and Suburban and the Derby. During 1881-82, his most successful horses were Thebais, Ste. Marguérite, Corrie Roy, and Macheath. Mr. Stirling Crawfurd married, in 1876, the widow of the fourth Duke of Montrose, who continued his training establishments.

CRAWLEY, Major-General Thomas Robert [1818—1880], commanding the 15th Hussars and 6th Inniskillings, entered the army in 1834, and served first at the siege of Mooltan. He afterwards became extra aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Dundas, commanding the Bombay division of the army of the Punjab. He was present at the battle of Goojerat, and took part in the pursuit of the Sikh forces. In 1862, a court-martial—which excited a vast amount of public interest — was held on him at Aldershot, for having acted with undue severity towards Sergeant-Major Lilley, at Mhow, in May of that year, but he was acquitted, and had the command of his regiment restored to him.

CREASY, Sir Edward Shepherd, M.A. [1812—1878], son of Mr. Edward Hill Creasy, auctioneer, of Brighton, and founder and part proprietor of the *Brighton Gazette*, born at Bexley, in Kent, 1812, was educated on the foundation at Eton, where he obtained in 1831 the Newcastle scholarship; and whence he was elected Scholar of King's College, Cambridge, in 1832, and Fellow of the same College in 1834. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1837, was for several years a member of the Home circuit, was appointed Professor of Modern and Ancient History in the University of London in 1840, and held that post for several years. His principal work, "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," first published in 1851, has gone through several editions. He was also the author of the "Rise and Progress of the British Constitution," first published in 1834; of a "History of the Ottoman Turks;" of a volume of "Biographies of eminent Etonians," and of an "Historical and Critical Account of the several Invasions of England." In 1860 Mr. Creasy was appointed to the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1869 he returned to this country for a year, in consequence of indisposition. His latest works were, a "History of England," vols. 1 and 2, 1869-70, to be extended to 5 vols.; "The Old Love and the New; a Novel," 1870; and "The Imperial and Colonial Constitutions of the Britannic Empire, including Indian Institutions," 1872.

CRESSWELL, The Right Hon. Sir Cresswell [1794—1863], Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce, was the fourth son of Francis Easterby, Esq., of Blackheath, who, on marrying an heiress of John Cresswell, Esq., of Cresswell, took the surname of that ancient Northum-

brian family. He was educated at the Charterhouse and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1819. Having attained the rank of King's Counsel in 1834, and led the Northern Circuit with an ability which acquired him high reputation, he was, in 1837, returned to Parliament in the Conservative interest as member for Liverpool. He continued to represent that constituency till 1842, when, by the Government of Sir Robert Peel, he was appointed one of the Justices of Common Pleas, where he sat for sixteen years. In 1858, on the establishment of the new court for causes connected with matrimony, divorce, and wills, Sir Cresswell was appointed its first judge, and in that capacity successfully discharged the heavy duty of moulding the practice and procedure of an entirely new and untried jurisdiction.

CRESWICK, Thomas, R.A. He was born at Sheffield, February 5, 1811, but gained his early knowledge of art in Birmingham. In 1828 he settled in London, and at once began exhibiting views of Wales, and then Irish landscapes, both in the Academy and British Institution, but after 1840 he found his best subjects in the North of England. In 1842 he became an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in the same year the Directors of the British Institution awarded a premium of fifty guineas for the general merit of his work. On his election as Academician, he exhibited "The Old Foot Road" (1846), followed by other pictures of similar subjects; he also painted several works in conjunction with his friend, R. Ansdell, R.A. His health and vigour failed early, and on Dec. 28, 1869, he died at his residence in The Grove, Bayswater. He exhibited 265 paintings; of these "The Pathway to the Village Church" is in the National Gallery, and "A Scene on the Tummel," and "A Summer's Afternoon," form part of the Sheepshanks bequest at South Kensington.

CRISTALL, Joshua. He was born of Scottish parents at Cambourne, in Cornwall, 1767, and was apprenticed to a china dealer, but, disliking the trade, and resolved to be a painter, he left his business and his home, and after much hardship, entered the Academy schools. In 1803 he become a foundation Member, and first President of the Old Water Colour Society. His early drawings are chiefly from classic subjects, but later he painted many small full length portraits. He died at St. John's Wood, Oct. 18, 1847. Several of his drawings are in the South Kensington Galleries.

CROCKFORD, William [1775—1844], at one time kept a fishmonger's shop near Temple Bar, and by a series of successful speculations on the turf was enabled to buy the house in St. James's St., afterwards famous as "Crockford's," for many years the most successful place of fashionable entertainment in London. The house afterwards passed through many vicissitudes, and is now the Devonshire Club. On Mr. Crockford's death, his personal property was sworn under £200,000, and it was rumoured that his real estate was worth £150,000 more.

CROFT, Sir John, Bart., son of John Croft, Esq., was born in 1778. In 1810 he undertook a journey from Portugal, through Galicia, to Corunna, and succeeded in establishing for the Duke of Wellington and his army most important channels of communication along the north and east of Spain to the Bay of Biscay. In 1811-12 he was appointed Commissioner for the distribution of the Parliamentary grant to the Portuguese sufferers by Marshal Massena's invasion, during which time he was attached to the British mission at Lisbon. In 1814 he attended George Cann-

ing on his embassy to Lisbon, and on his Excellency's recall, in 1815, he was nominated Chargé d'Affaires at that court. For his public services he was raised to the baronetage in 1818, and had granted to him an honourable augmentation of his armorial-bearings; he also received the Spanish order of the Tower and Sword, and several other foreign decorations. He died in 1862.

CROKER, John Wilson. He was the son of the Surveyor-General of Ireland, was born in Galway, 1780, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish bar in 1802. He did not devote himself to pleading, and in 1807 entered political life as member for Downpatrick, and represented in succession Dublin, Yarmouth, Athlone, and Bodmin. In the meantime he was much engaged in literature and wrote, amongst other works, "An Intercepted Letter from Canton," a satire on the city of Dublin; "Songs of Trafalgar;" "A sketch of Ireland, Past and Present;" and "Stories from the History of England." In 1809 he was appointed Secretary to the Admiralty, an office which he ably fulfilled for twenty years. He was a brilliant speaker and able debater, but his strong party spirit, bitterness, and arrogant tone made him hated by his opponents, among whom his greatest enemy was Lord Macaulay. After the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 Croker, despairing of the future of the House of Commons, retired from Parliament, but as the editor of the *Quarterly Review* he still retained some political influence. He also wrote on a variety of subjects, and translated from foreign authors, his best known work of this class being Bassompierre's "Embassy to England." But his most important publication was that edition of Boswell's Johnson upon which Macaulay wrote one of his most brilliant and scathing essays in the *Edinburgh Review*. For many years Croker was the friend and factotum of Lord Hertford—the Marquis of Steyne of "Vanity Fair," and the Lord Monmouth of "Coningsby," wherein Croker figures as Rigby. He was also for many years a close friend of the Duke of Wellington. In his old age Croker lived a quiet and secluded life, and died at Hampton, Aug. 10, 1857. The recently published "Croker Papers" (1885), containing his journals and correspondence, are a valuable addition to our knowledge of Croker's time.

CROKER, Thomas Crofton, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., &c. He was the only child of Major Croker, and was born Jan. 15, 1798, in Cork. At the age of 15 he was placed with a merchant, but contributed sketches to the local exhibitions and articles to the local papers. In 1819 he obtained an appointment at the Admiralty, and in 1824 published his first, and in many respects most important, work, "Researches in the South of Ireland." In 1825 he published anonymously "Fairy Tales and Legends of the South of Ireland," and afterwards a second series illustrated by Maclise. Both works had a great success and have been translated into French and German. He afterwards published a "Memoir of General Holt;" "Popular Songs of Ireland," and various tales, including a series of "Legends of the Lakes." In 1850 he retired from the Government service, and died at Old Brompton, Aug. 8, 1854.

CROLY, the Rev. George, LL.D. [1785—1860], Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, was born in Dublin, and educated at Trinity College in that city. Originally intended for the church, he temporarily abandoned that career to devote himself entirely to literary pursuits. One of his earliest journalistic employments was that of dramatic critic to the *New*

Times. He wrote poetry, serious and comic, tragedies and comedies, satire and panegyric, sermons and songs, novels and newspapers. His most considerable poems were "Paris in 1815," and "The Angel of the World," and his best novels "Salathiel," and "Tales of the Great St. Bernard." He was one of the first contributors to *Blackwood's Magazine*; the editor of the *Universal Review;* and for some years the writer of the leading articles of the *Britannia*, a weekly Conservative newspaper of Protectionist principles. A collected edition of his poetry was published by Blackwood and Sons.

CROSS, John. He was born at Tiverton, in 1819, and afterwards removed with his parents to St. Quentin, France, where he entered the School of Design, and later became the pupil of M. Picot, of Paris. In the second competition for the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament, his oil painting of "Richard Cœur de Lion" gained a first premium of £300, and was bought by Her Majesty's Commissioners for £1000. This placed him at once in a first-rate position, but his health gave way, and his subsequent paintings failed to support his reputation. He died in London, Feb. 26, 1861. He exhibited six pictures in the Academy.

CROSSLEY, Sir Francis, Bart. [1817—1872], son of John Crossley, Esq., an enterprising carpet manufacturer of Halifax, at an early age entered his father's business, of which he became joint-partner with his brothers, Messrs. John and Joseph Crossley. These gentlemen were great benefactors to the town of Halifax, where they employed above 5,000 workpeople, and erected and partially endowed an Orphanage for the maintenance and education of 400 children, besides contributing munificently to other benevolent undertakings. Sir Francis Crossley presented to his native town, in 1857, a handsome park and pleasure-ground, and he built a row of almshouses for aged people, whose support is provided for by endowment. He represented Halifax, as an advanced Liberal, from 1852 to the general election of 1859, when he was returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in Jan., 1863, was made a baronet. On the division of the West Riding in July, 1865, he was elected for the Northern portion.

CROSSLEY, James, F.S.A. [1800—1883], son of a merchant at Halifax, Yorkshire, born at the Mount there in 1800, was educated for the law, and practised as a solicitor at Manchester till 1860, when he retired from the profession. He was a frequent contributor to the earlier volumes of *Blackwood's Magazine*, one of the writers in the first *Retrospective Review*, and occasionally assisted J. G. Lockhart in biographical articles in the *Quarterly Review*. The peculiar department to which he devoted himself was criticism and antiquarian and literary research. He was one of the friends of Charles Lamb. Mr. Crossley was a member of the Philobiblon Society from its commencement. He was appointed president of the Chetham Society in 1848, was also president of the more recently formed Record Society, and was till his death the keeper of the Chetham Library at Manchester. He was the editor of "Pott's Discovery of Witches," "The Diary and Correspondence of Dr. John Worthington," 2 vols., and "Heywood's Observations in Verse" in the Chetham series. Of the Spenser Society, which produced a valuable series of reprints, he was the President from its commencement, and edited several of the volumes. His aid and assistance will be found to be acknowledged in very many of the works of literary research which have appeared during the

last fifty years. He was well known as an ardent book-collector, and accumulated a curious and extensive library. His residence was Stocks House, Cheetham, Manchester.

CROSSLEY, John [1812—1879], M.P. for Halifax, was the last survivor of three brothers, the others being, Sir Francis Crossley (q. v.), M.P., and Mr. Joseph Crossley, who carried on the great carpet works at Deanclough, Halifax. Mr. Crossley was a man of great local influence, and sat in Parliament for Halifax from 1874 to 1877. With his brothers he built, at a cost of £46,000, the Crossley Orphan Home and School, in Halifax, which they munificently endowed; besides which, his brother, Sir Francis, gave the People's Park.

CROWE, Mrs. Catherine [1800—1876], whose maiden name was Stevens, born at Borough Green, Kent, about 1800, was married to Lieut.-Col. Crowe, of the British army, in 1822 Her literary career commenced in 1838, by the publication of "Aristodemus," a tragedy, to which high praise was awarded. Mrs. Crowe published a novel called "Manorial Rights," followed by "The Adventures of Susan Hopley." The rapid succession and variety of its incidents secured for this story immediate popularity, and it was reproduced at some of the minor theatres. In 1847 Mrs. Crowe published a third novel, "Lily Dawson." She next appeared as the translator of "The Seeress," and of "The History of a German Clairvoyante;" and probably led by the contemplation of these wonders to the examination of others, which found an answering chord in her own mind, produced, in 1848, "The Night Side of Nature," a history of the supernatural, or rather a collection of those incidents which form the basis for a belief in it, linked together by many skilful and original remarks. A series of tales, founded on various dark and tragical points of human experience, followed, under the title of "Light and Darkness; or, Mysteries of Life." These, with a book for children, called "Pippie's Warning, or Mind your Tempers," and two additional novels, "The Adventures of a Beauty," and "Linny Lockwood," were among the later works which proceeded from Mrs. Crowe's pen.

CROWE, Eyre Evans [1799—1868], was born at Redbridge, in the New Forest, Hants, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He began his literary career as a journalist, writing for the *Morning Chronicle*, *Blackwood*, *Lardner's Cyclopædia*, and the *Examiner*. His chief work was a "History of France," upon which he was engaged for eleven years, and which first appeared in *Longman's Cabinet Cyclopædia*, and was afterwards re-written and enlarged for Messrs. Longmans. He wrote a number of other historical and political works, and for some years before his death he was also chief editor of the *Daily News*. He was the father of Mr. J. A. Crowe, C.B., joint author with Sig. Cavalcaselle of the "History of Italian Painting," and the well-known commercial agent of the British Foreign Office.

CRUIKSHANK, George. He was the youngest son of Isaac Cruikshank, the caricaturist, and was born in Bloomsbury, London, Sept. 27, 1792. While still a youth he designed for children's books, &c., and illustrated numberless periodicals and other works satirical, grotesque, &c., including "The Queen's (Caroline) Matrimonial Ladder," "Points of Humour," "Life in London," "Mornings in Bow Street," "Jack Sheppard," &c. But, perhaps, his best known works are the designs for "Sketches by Boz," "Oliver Twist," and "Nicholas Nickleby." He was a zealous teetotaler, and etched many plates

against intemperance. In his later years he turned his attention to oil painting, and produced the "Worship of Bacchus," which he presented to the nation, and which for some time hung on the staircase at the National Gallery. There are two other of his oil paintings at South Kensington; but his oil paintings were at best mediocre; and it is by his illustrations that he will be remembered. He died Feb. 1, 1878, and is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

CRUIKSHANK, Robert Isaac, was the elder brother of the above, and was born about 1791. He began life as a midshipman in the East India Company's service, but left the sea to become a painter and actor. He had, however, only a moderate amount of talent, and though he was employed on the comic periodicals of his day, never attained much reputation. His best works are the illustrations to Cumberland's "British and Minor Theatres." He died March 13, 1856.

CUBITT, Joseph [1811—1872], civil engineer, born at Horning, in the county of Norfolk, Nov. 24, 1811, received his preliminary education at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, under Mr. Hill, and his professional education in the office and on the works of his father, Sir William Cubitt, F.R.S., civil engineer. His principal works were, a considerable portion of the system of the South-Eastern Railway lines; the entire Great Northern Railway; the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway; the Rhymney Railway; the Oswestry and Newtown Railway; the Colne Valley Railway; the Pier of Weymouth Harbour; the Extension of the North Pier and other works of Great Yarmouth Haven; and the new Blackfriars Bridge, London. Mr. Cubitt was a member of the Geographical Society, and was for many years a Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He was also a Lieut.-Colonel of the Volunteer Engineer and Railway Staff Corps.

CUBITT, Sir William [1785—1861], civil engineer, father of the foregoing, was born in Norfolk. At an early age he was practically occupied in the working of his father's flour-mill. He was then apprenticed to a joiner, and becoming a very superior handicraftsman, rapidly took a good position as a maker of agricultural implements. Within a short time he became a millwright, not only being engaged practically in the erection of the machinery, but being much consulted on the subject. About this period (1807) he invented the self-regulating windmill sails, now so generally used. He ultimately became connected with Messrs Ransom and Son, of Ipswich, whose agricultural implements are well known. The transition from his usual occupation with that firm to the practice of general engineering was natural. Accordingly he was extensively engaged in all descriptions of works; among which may be mentioned the erection of gas-works at the earliest period of the introduction of the system, and the invention of the treadmill for gaols and houses of correction. His reputation increasing with his engagements, it became necessary for him to remove to London, which he did in 1826, and from that period there were few ports, harbours, or docks in the United Kingdom with which he was not in some way connected. The South Eastern Railway from London to Dover was designed and executed by him, and many improvements which he introduced into this work were afterwards generally adopted. He also entertained the bold project of blowing away the face of the Round Down Cliff, which he successfully executed. The great landing-stage at Liverpool, the deck of which was nearly one acre in

extent, was (until its destruction by fire), a unique example of his works. As consulting engineer to the Great Northern Railway he materially contributed to the production of one of the best lines in England. He superintended the construction of the Exhibition building of 1851, which he undertook at the pressing instance of his coadjutors in the Royal Commission, and his services were recognised by the Queen, who bestowed on him the honour of knighthood.

CULLEN, His Eminence Cardinal Paul [1800—1878], Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, born in Ireland about 1800, left his native country at an early age to study in Rome, where he remained thirty years, during a considerable portion of which he was Rector of the Irish College, and member of several ecclesiastical congregations in that city. The death of Dr. Crolly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, which took place in 1849, was followed by a difference of opinion amongst the Irish suffragans as to the nomination of his successor. Many of the Irish bishops having suggested the name of Dr. Cullen, he received, at the hands of Pius IX. his appointment to Armagh, was consecrated "Primate of all Ireland" in 1850, and was transferred thence to Dublin in the following year, on the death of Dr. Murray. He was strongly opposed to the mixed system of education represented by the Government schools and Queen's colleges, and as he was one of the first to conceive the idea of a Catholic University in Dublin, so he ever proved himself a patron of that institution and the main pillar of its support in Ireland. He was proclaimed Cardinal in June, 1866, being the first Irish bishop who since the era of the Reformation was advanced to that dignity.

CUMMING, Rev. John, D.D. [1810—1881], minister of the National Scotch Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden, was born in Aberdeen, and studied at the University there. He came to London in 1832, and was chosen minister of the Scotch Church in the same year. On the platform he distinguished himself by his decided and untiring opposition to the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and also as an exponent of prophecy. Among his best-known works are "The Great Tribulation," descriptive of the coming of Christ and end of this dispensation, "Redemption Draweth Nigh," 1861, "The Destiny of Nations," and "The Seventh Vial," &c. &c.

CUMMING, Roualeyn Gordon [1820—1866], "the lion-hunter," was the second son of the late Sir William G. Gordon-Cumming, Bart., M.P., of Altyre, Elginston, N.B., and was born March 15, 1820. A taste for adventure was developed by him at an early age. Having passed at Addiscombe, he entered a cavalry regiment in the Madras army, in 1838, and served for some time in India; he afterwards held a commission in the Cape Mounted Rifles. Whilst stationed at the Cape of Good Hope, he penetrated far into the interior of South Africa, and published an interesting account of his daring adventures in hunting lions and other wild beasts in that part of the world, first in the shape of a book, and subsequently under the more acceptable form of a lecture, or rather an entertainment, which was very popular in London during several seasons.

CUNARD, Sir Samuel, Bart. [1787—1865], was the eldest son of Abraham Cunard, Esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was born in 1787. He early devoted himself to commercial pursuits, and became eventually the head of the eminent firm of Cunard & Co., shipowners, whose line of Atlantic steamers have obtained a world-wide celebrity. For reward of the energy, enterprise, and ability displayed by

Mr. Cunard in devising and carrying out his system of Atlantic steamships, he was raised to the dignity of a baronet in 1859. He was married to a lady of Nova Scotia, by whom he had a family.

CUNNINGHAM, Allan. He was born at Blackwood, in Dumfriesshire, about 1786, and at the age of eleven was apprenticed to a stone mason; he, however, found time for extensive reading and mental culture, and about 1810 his name began to appear in print as a contributor to Cromek's "Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song." Many of his ballads in this collection are old in name only, but are exquisitely tender and touching, and have the true Scottish ring. Cunningham now came to try his fortune in London, became a newspaper reporter, and a contributor to several magazines, among them the *Athenæum*, *Literary Gazette*, and *London Magazine*. He also published two novels, "Paul Jones," and "Sir Michael Scott:" and brought out his famous "Songs of Scotland." But he did not depend solely upon his literary labours, he having obtained a situation in the studio of Sir F. Chantrey, which he filled until the time of his death. He took a great interest in art matters, and wrote several works connected with the fine arts, among them, "British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," which form 5 vols. of the "Family Library;" "Major's National Gallery of Pictures," and only a few days before his death he put the final touches to his "Life of Wilkie." He died in Pimlico, Oct. 29, 1842.

CUNNINGHAM, Colonel Francis [1820—1875], son of the above, entered the Madras army in 1838, and owing to ill-health, retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1862. During his military career he served throughout the campaigns in Afghanistan, and took part in the memorable defence of Jellalabad under Sir Robert Sale, for which he received the two medals of Cabul and Jellalabad. He afterwards acted as secretary to General Sir Mark Cubbon on the Mysore Commission. On his retirement from the service he devoted himself to literature, and edited Ben Jonson's works, and the plays of Philip Massinger and Marlowe, and at the time of his death was engaged in preparing a new edition of Peter Cunningham's "Handbook to London." He was also a frequent contributor to the *Saturday Review*.

CUNNINGHAM, Captain Joseph Davey [1812—1851], was the eldest son of Allan Cunningham. He obtained a cadetship in the East India Company's service, and went to Addiscombe, where he remained two years, and greatly distinguished himself, gaining the first prize for mathematics, and the sword given by the Company to the best-conducted student of the half year in which the prizes were distributed. From Addiscombe he went for a year to Chatham. In 1843 he sailed for India, and having served with distinction under General McLeod, received, in 1837, the important appointment of assistant to Colonel, afterwards Sir Claude, Wade, the political agent in Loodiana, and officer in charge of the British relations with the Punjab, and the chiefs of Afghanistan. Of his services here Captain Cunningham has given a brief account in the preface to his "History of the Sikhs," a work he had undertaken on the recommendation of his father. From 1837 to 1845 he was living among the Sikhs as political assistant to the various British officials. The Indian Government, thinking that Captain Cunningham, in his "History of the Sikhs," had made unauthorised use of official papers to which his appointment gave him access, removed him from his post, an act of

censure which preyed so heavily on his mind that his constitution gave way.

CUNNINGHAM, Peter [1816—1869], author and critic, was the third son of the Scottish poet, Allan Cunningham, and was born in Pimlico. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and at the age of 18, was appointed by Sir Robert Peel, in recognition of his father's genius and reputation, to a junior clerkship in the Audit Office, and in 1854 became chief clerk of that department. He retired from the public service in 1860. Mr. Cunningham, who is best known to the public by his valuable "Handbook of London," was the author or editor of several other works, among which may be mentioned, "The Life of Drummond of Hawthornden," 1833; "Songs of England and Scotland," 1835, for Murray's "Library of British Classics;" Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," and the "Letters of Horace Walpole." He was also engaged conjointly with Croker, on a new edition of Pope's works. He was a contributor to the *Athenæum*, the *Illustrated London News*, *Fraser's Magazine*, and other periodicals.

CUNYNGHAME, General Sir Arthur Augustus Thurlow, G.C.B., Colonel-Commandant of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, obtained his first commission as second lieutenant in the 60th, the King's Rifle Corps, in November, 1830. He went to China in 1841, as aide-de-camp to General Lord Saltoun, and was present at the storming and capture of Chin-kiang-Foo, when he led the column of attack on the heights of Makuikiow, and at the investment of Nankin. In 1854 he accompanied the army to the East as Assistant-Quartermaster General to the 1st Division, and was present at all the principal actions of the Russian campaign till 1855. For his services he received the personal thanks of the Sultan, and was created a lieutenant-general in the Turkish army. In October, 1855, he was sent to occupy Kertch, and assisted to maintain that position throughout the second winter in the Crimea. In 1865 he commanded at Lahore the reserve forces of the army employed in the Sittana campaign. From October of that year to March, 1877, he was the major-general commanding the Dublin district, and during his command in Ireland received the thanks of the Irish Government on the suppression of the Fenian rising, and in 1869 was nominated a K.C.B. He was Lieutenant-Governor, and in command of Her Majesty's troops at the Cape of Good Hope, 1877-78. In 1876 he was appointed Colonel Commandant of the 1st battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and in 1878 was nominated a G.C.B. He died on board ship on his way home from India, where he had been on a pleasure tour, in March, 1884.

CURETON, Rev. William, LL.D., F.R.S., &c. He was born at Wesbury, Salop, in 1808, was educated at Newport grammar school, and proceeded to Oxford with a Careswell Exhibition, and graduated in 1830. He was ordained priest in 1832, and in 1840 was nominated one of the select preachers of the University of Oxford. In 1847 he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and two years later Canon of Westminster, Rural Dean and Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1858 he took the degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. by accumulation. In early life he had been appointed sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library, and in 1837 left that post to become Assistant Keeper of the MSS. of the British Museum, a position for which his knowledge of Oriental languages rendered him admirably fitted. After this appointment Dr. Cureton published several works relating to Eastern MSS., Early Church History, and

kindred subjects. Among them the Syriac versions of the Epistles of St. Ignatius to Polycarp, the Ephesians and the Romans, and the "Festal Letters" of St. Athanasius, of which he had been the discoverer. In May, 1863, Dr. Cureton met with a railway accident, from the effects of which he never recovered, and died June 19, 1864.

CURRER, Miss Mary Frances Richardson [1785—1861], was a daughter of the Rev. Henry Richardson, M.A., Rector of Thornton-in-Craven, who assumed the name of Currer on succeeding to some property. They were descended from the family of Richardson, of Bierley in Craven. Miss Currer's great-grandfather and great-uncle having collected a very valuable library, she devoted herself to the task of enriching it, and attracted the notice of Dr. Dibdin, who speaks in the highest praise of her, and of the library, in his "Literary Reminiscences." In 1820-23 the collection was catalogued, the number of volumes estimated at 15,000 by Dr. Dibdin, and at 20,000 in Burke's "Seats of Great Britain," 1852. Eshton Hall and its contents passed to Matthew Wilson, a half-brother of Miss Currer.

CURWEN, John [1816—1880], son of the Rev. Spedding Curwen, of an old Cumberland family, born at Heckmondwike, in Yorkshire, was educated at Coward College and the London University. He was appointed assistant minister in the Independent Church, Basingstoke, Hants, in 1838, where he experimented in education, invented the "Look and say method of teaching to read," and taught Sunday-school children to sing. He become co-pastor at Stowmarket, Suffolk, in 1841, whence he visited Miss Glover's schools at Norwich, and where he tried her singing plans in a large Bible class; and was elected pastor at Plaistow, Essex, in 1844, where he developed and promoted the Tonic Sol-fa method of teaching to sing for schools, homes, and congregations; using it in his schools, Bible classes, and church, and meanwhile lecturing on the art of teaching generally for Sunday-schools in various parts of the country. Having to resign the ministry through ill-health in 1867, he established a printing and publishing business, in order the better to create a Tonic Sol-fa literature. Along with many co-workers he founded the Tonic Sol-fa Association for the propagation of the method (1853), and the Tonic Sol-fa College, for the education of teachers and issue of certificates of proficiency (1862). Mr. Curwen was the author of "The Child's Own Hymn Book," "Standard Course of the Tonic Sol-fa Method;" "How to observe Harmony;" "Construction Exercises in Elementary Musical Composition," and other works.

CUST, General, The Hon. Sir Edward [1794—1878], K.C.H., military historian, was the youngest son of the first Lord Brownlow, and joined the army in 1810. He was a general in the army, and colonel of the 16th Dragoons, and served three years under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula. From 1818 to 1832 he represented Grantham and Lostwithiel in Parliament, and was for thirty years Master of the Household, in this country, of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg till the Prince quitted England to ascend the throne of Belgium. He was nominated Master of the Ceremonies to Her Majesty in 1847, a Deputy-Lieutenant for Cheshire in the same year and shortly afterwards a K.G.C. of the Order of Leopold of Belgium. He earned literary distinction as the author of "Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," a standard work of military history, and a pamphlet on "Colonies and Colonial Government." He was made an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1854.

D.

DACRE, Dowager Baroness, Right Hon. Barbarina Brand [1787—1854], third daughter of Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, Knight and Baronet, married first Valentine Henry Wilmot, of Farnborough, and secondly Thomas Brand, 21st Lord Dacre, who died in 1851. She was a very accomplished woman, and her writings met with much success in their day. Her poetical works, entitled "Dramas, Translations, and Occasional Poems," were printed in 1821. One of the dramas, "Ida," was produced at Drury Lane in 1815, but was not a success. Her book also contained several translations of the sonnets of Petrarch, and in 1832 Ugo Foscolo dedicated his volume of essays on Petrarch to her. In 1831 Lady Dacre edited her daughter, Mrs. Sullivan's "Recollections of a Chaperon," and in 1835. "Her Tales of the Peerage and Peasantry."

DALE, Rev. Thomas, M.A. [1797—1870], Canon of St. Paul's, was educated at Christ's Hospital and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He maintained himself at college chiefly by his pen, and having graduated, was ordained in 1822. Having filled various other curacies, &c., he was made minister of St. Matthew's chapel, Denmark Hill, in 1830. In 1828 he accepted a Professorship of English language and Literature at the London University, but resigned it in 1830, and from 1836 to 1839 held a similar appointment in King's College, London. In 1835 he became Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, was advanced to a canonry in St. Paul's, in 1843, and three years later was presented to the Vicarage of St. Pancras. He resigned the latter appointment in 1857 and was appointed Rector of Therfield, Herts. He published three volumes of poems in different years, and they passed through several editions, and were collected in 1836 into a single volume. Among his other works may be mentioned "A Translation of Sophocles," 1824, numerous sermons, an edition of Cowper, &c.

DALHOUSIE, George Ramsay, 9th Earl of [1770—1838], was educated at the High School in Edinburgh, and at the University. He entered the army as cornet in the 3rd Dragoons, in 1788, went out to Gibraltar to join the Royals, and was made captain, 1791, and in 1794 was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy. He took part in the suppression of the Irish rebellion in 1798, and in 1799 went to Holland. He was appointed to the staff in the Peninsula, and was engaged at Vittoria and the Pyrenees, where he distinguished himself and received the thanks of Parliament. He was made peer of the United Kingdom in 1815, commanded in Nova Scotia in 1816, and was made Governor-in-chief of the forces in North America in 1819. He was made general in 1830.

DALHOUSIE, James Andrew Broun Ramsay, Marquis of Dalhousie, was the last of the historic Governors General under the East India Company, and may be ranked with Warren Hastings, and the Marquis Wellesley. He was the third son of the ninth Earl of Dalhousie, but the early death of his brothers and father, made him tenth earl when quite a youth. He was born in 1812, was educated at Harrow, and Christchurch, Oxford, and in 1837 was elected Member for Haddington, but in the following year he was, by his father's death, removed to the Upper House. In neither House was he brilliant in debate, but his administrative faculty was soon recognised by the Tory leaders. In 1843 he became Vice President of the Board of Trade, and when, in 1844, Mr. Gladstone resigned the office of President, he was succeeded by

Lord Dalhousie, who was so much in favour with both parties, that when the Whigs came into power Lord John Russell asked him to remain in office. Lord Dalhousie declined, but at the end of 1847 the Whig Premier appointed the young Conservative Peer Governor General of India, and he arrived at Calcutta Jan. 12, 1848. At that time the spirit of the whole Sikh population was influenced by the most bitter animosity against us: chief after chief deserted our cause; nearly the whole army and council of Regency were openly arrayed against us; the Sikhs courted an Afghan alliance, and the question was no longer one of policy, but of national safety. Lord Dalhousie was a man of commanding energy, of indomitable courage, with the intellect of a ruler of men, and the spirit of a conqueror. Three months after his arrival in India, Moolraj, at Mooltan, murdered the British officers Vans Agnew and Anderson. By September, General Whish was before Mooltan with an avenging force, and on Oct. 5 Lord Dalhousie announced a general war against the Sikh Sirdars, and like another Clive he conquered, annexed, and reorganised the Punjaub in six months. His difficulties were not yet at an end. The king of Upper Burmah violated the treaty of Yandaboo by a gross outrage on certain British traders in the Port of Rangoon, and, every peaceful effort having failed, the Government of India fought a second Burmese war, and took possession of the kingdom of Pegu, thus uniting the territories of Arakan and Tenasserim into the Province of British Burmah. The consolidation of the Empire now became the great work of Lord Dalhousie. He made additions to the British administration, not only by conquest, but by annexing native states, which lapsed to the suzerain power on the failure of heirs, or, as in the case of Oudh, for outrage and hopeless misrule. To the kingdoms of the Punjaub and Pegu, won by conquest, and to the kingdom of Oudh, Lord Dalhousie added that of Nagpore, "in the absence of legal heirs." He also added the Province of Berar, ceded by the Nizam, for the permanent maintenance of the Hyderabad contingent (Nagpore and Berar are now united in the Presidency of Bombay); his last annexations were the principality of Sattara and the little chiefship of Jhansi. Yet Dalhousie was by no means a mere imperial pro-consul, thirsting to enlarge the territory of his own state at any risk. There was reason enough to make out a plausible case, even for the most questionable of his annexations; and in one or two instances he resolved on annexation reluctantly, and because things had come to such a pass that he saw no safe alternative. But however inevitable these annexations might appear to the English mind, none the less must a succession of such acts produce a profound emotion among the races in whose midst they were accomplished. Lord Dalhousie had not that dramatic instinct, that sympathetic insight, by which a statesman is enabled to understand the feelings of races and men wholly different from himself. The subversion of thrones, the annexation of states, seemed to the natives of India to form part of that vast scheme for the uprooting of their national religions and systems, concerning which so many vague forebodings had darkly warned the land; and, naturally enough, the Indians preferred bad native rule to the best of alien government. For Lord Dalhousie's government was of the best; he introduced improvements, and reformed abuses beyond number. He opened the Civil Service to all native-born subjects of the Crown, black and white; he introduced cheap postage into India; he made railways; he

set up lines of electric telegraph; and was the founder of a comprehensive scheme of native education. He devoted much of his attention to irrigation, to the work of the Ganges Canal, and made the great roads from Delhi through the Punjaub, from Simla to Tibet, and from Assam to Pegu. Trade and agriculture were ever before him, as though he had no other work to do; cotton and tea, iron and coal, salt, and other resources, were carefully developed by him, and he created a forest department. With an iron hand he put down suttee in native states, female infanticide, and human sacrifice in our own, and he made treaties from the Somalee coast of Africa to the Euphrates and the Irrawaddy to suppress the slave trade. Nor was he blind to the danger of a native rising; he knew that England was safe only so long as her power was clearly felt, and his last official act was to send home a series of minutes pressing for a reorganisation and increase of the British garrison, which had been reduced to twenty-two white regiments. This number Lord Dalhousie held was insufficient, and he advised the addition of fifteen white regiments, and the reduction of the Sepoy force by 14,000 men. It is impossible to say whether, had these changes been made, the mutiny might have been averted. India was ripe for rebellion; the Afghan war had long since taught her that British forces were not invincible; the news that reached her of our difficulties in the Crimea led her to imagine that England was a waning power. The train was laid, and the affair of the greased cartridges was the match that fired it. In 1855 Lord Dalhousie's health had broken down, but he refused to leave his post, and remained in India until March 6, 1856. His health was by that time ruined; he knew that he had nothing but death to look forward to, but his last hours must have been embittered by the ignorant and unthinking denunciations which the outbreak of the mutiny called down on him, his work, and his policy. The many charges then made against him may now be reduced to these—that he lacked the imagination to foresee the inevitable results of a series of conquests and annexations, and that he ignored or misunderstood the condition of the Sepoy army. Yet never was there in any country an alien administration of more successful activity than that of Lord Dalhousie's, and his deeds, if done in Europe, would have ranked him with the greatest leaders of our day. He died at Dalhousie Castle, Dec. 19, 1860, aged 48. Accounts of his administration will be found in Marshman's "History of India," vol. 3, Sir Charles Jackson's "Vindication of the Policy of Dalhousie's Indian Administration," and the Duke of Argyll's "India under Dalhousie and Canning."

DALHOUSIE, 11th Earl of, Right Hon. Fox Maule Ramsay, K.T., G.C.B. [1801—1874], was the eldest son of the Hon. William Ramsay, who succeeded through his grandmother Jean, daughter of the Hon. Harry Maule, of Kellie, to the estates of the Earls of Panmure, and took the name of Maule, and was created Baron Panmure in 1831. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and on leaving school entered the Army in the 79th Highlanders, from which regiment he retired with the rank of captain. He was elected M.P. for Perthshire in the Liberal interest in 1834, and on the formation of the Melbourne Ministry in 1835 became Under-Secretary for the Home Department. Though ejected from the representation of Perthshire in 1837 he retained his office, and was in 1838 elected member for the Elgin burghs. He was again returned for Perth in 1841, and became Vice-President of the Board of Trade,

and in 1846 Secretary at War, with a seat in the Cabinet, a post he held till 1852, when he went out to India as President of the Board of Control. The dissolution of the Russell Cabinet prevented Mr. Fox Maule from trying his powers as an Indian reformer, and he, about the same time, succeeded his father in the peerage, taking his place in the House of Lords as Lord Panmure in 1852. Lord Panmure did not hold office in Lord Aberdeen's Administration; but on the formation of Lord Palmerston's first Administration in 1855, he was appointed Minister of War. This post was no sinecure; and Lord Panmure, during part of the Crimean War, discharged the duties devolving upon him with exemplary diligence. His lordship, who was created K.T. in 1853, and a G.C.B. in 1857, succeeded to the Earldom of Dalhousie on the death of his cousin, the Governor-General of India, in 1860. He took an active part in ecclesiastical affairs, and was an influential member of the Free Church of Scotland.

DALLAS, Eneas Sweetland, was born in the West Indies, but came to England and settled in London, where he devoted himself to literature. Among his works may be mentioned, "Poetics," published in 1852, a long essay in two vols. upon criticism, called "The Gay Science," which appeared about 1869, an edition of Richardson's "Clarissa," and one of La Rochefoucauld's "Maximes." He was a regular contributor to the *Times*, and was well known in the literary and theatrical circles of London. He married the actress, Miss Glyn, well known for her Shakespearian readings. He died very suddenly at his house in Newman-street, Jan. 15, 1879.

DALTON, John, D.C.L. [1766—1844], F.R.S., a President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, was the son of Joseph Dalton, a small farmer of Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, in Cumberland. He was educated at a school in his native place kept by a Quaker, and at the age of fifteen went to Kendal to become an usher in his cousin George Bewley's school. There he became acquainted with a Mr. Gough, who was keenly interested in the study of natural philosophy, and who allowed him the use of his library, and himself gave him some instruction. On Mr. Gough's recommendation in 1793, Dalton was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the New College, Mosley-street, Manchester, in which town he spent the rest of his life. The College was removed to York in 1799, when Dalton resigned his professorship, and gave private lessons in the same subjects. Later he became a public lecturer, and delivered his first course of twenty lectures in the rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. He had been for some years Secretary and Vice-President of that Society, and in 1817 was elected President, and was re-elected every year till his death. His "New System of Chemical Philosophy" (1808), in which he developed the atomic theory as it is now commonly received, may be regarded as one of the epoch-making works of science, comparable with the works of Cuvier, and even of Darwin. In 1826 he received the Royal Society's first gold medal for his discoveries in science, was made a D.C.L. of Oxford, 1832, received a pension of £150 a year from William IV., and in 1834 was made an LL.D. of Edinburgh University. In 1836 his pension was raised to £300 a year. His friends in Manchester subscribed £2,000 and employed Chantrey to execute a statue of him in marble, which was placed in the entrance hall of the Royal Manchester Institution. He died at the age of 78, and received a public funeral. His body lay in state in the Town Hall, and was

visited by upwards of 40,000 people in a single day. Among his works may be mentioned "Meteorological Observations and Essays," 8vo, published in 1793, soon after he went to Manchester; "A New System of Chemical Philosophy," 1808, and innumerable papers on heat, vapour, evaporation, rain, wind, &c., which appeared in the "Manchester Transactions," *Nicholson's Journal*, the "Philosophical Transactions," and the *Philosophical Magazine*.

DALY, Sir Dominic [1798—1868], son of Dominic Daly, Esq., and nephew of the first Lord Wallscourt. Having obtained an appointment in the colonial administration, he acted for nearly twenty-six years as Chief Secretary in Canada, during which time he was sent on several important missions by the local legislature, and was appointed, in 1851, Governor of the island of Tobago; whence, in 1854, he was promoted to the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, receiving the honour of knighthood. This appointment he held until 1859, and he succeeded Sir R. G. Macdonnell as Governor of South Australia in Nov., 1861.

DALZELL, Sir John Graham, 6th Bart., of Binns, antiquarian and historian, was the second son of Robert, the fourth Bart., and was admitted to the Scottish Bar as advocate in 1797. He devoted himself to the important collections of MSS. in the Advocates' Library, making numerous transcripts, distinguished for their accuracy and careful editorship. He was knighted in 1836, and succeeded to the family title on the death of his elder brother, Sir James, in 1841. Among his best known works are: "Fragments of Scottish History," 1798; "Scottish Poems of the Sixteenth Century," 1801; "Journal of Richard Bannatyne," 1806; "Darker Superstitions of Scotland," 1834; and "Rare and Remarkable Animals of Scotland," 1847-8. He died June 7, 1851.

DANBY, Francis, A.R.A. He was born in Co. Wexford, Nov. 16, 1792, and was educated in Dublin, where he studied art with O'Connor. In 1813 he went to Bristol and settled there as a drawing master, sending pictures from time to time to the London exhibitions. Among these was the "Upas Tree," exhibited at the British Institution in 1820, and now in the South Kensington Museum. But it was not till the exhibition of his "Sunset at Sea after a Storm," in 1824, that Danby's work attracted much public notice. This picture was bought by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and encouraged by this success Danby came to London in 1825, and exhibited in 1828 a still more remarkable picture, "The Delivery of Israel out of Egypt," which procured his election as A.R.A. This work, now at Stafford House, and several others of later date, are in the style of John Martin's extraordinary compositions, but Danby is most distinguished for his evening sea pieces, generally sunsets. A rupture between himself and the Academy was among the causes which induced him to leave England in 1829. For eleven years he lived on the Continent, mainly in Switzerland, and during this time sent only two pictures to the London exhibitions, but on his return to England in 1841 he renewed his contributions to the Academy, and continued to exhibit there until his death, which occurred at Exmouth in 1861. Danby exhibited 69 works, many of which have been engraved. There is a small landscape by him in the National Gallery.

DANBY, James Francis, son of the above, was born at Bristol in 1816. He was a member of the Society of British Artists, and a constant exhibitor at the Academy. He exhibited 123 paintings, for the most part sunset effects. He died on Oct. 22, 1875.

DANIELL, Thomas, R.A. He was the son of an innkeeper at Chertsey, and was born at Kingston-on-Thames, in 1749. After having served his time to a heraldic painter, he entered the Academy schools in 1773, and in the following year exhibited his first picture and sent landscapes and flower-pieces to the Academy exhibition until 1784. In that year he went to India, taking with him his nephew, William Daniell, and the two worked together for ten years in what was then a new field for artists. On their return to England they began the publication of their "Oriental Scenery," which was completed in 6 vols. in 1808. In 1795 Thomas sent some Indian subjects to the Academy, and in the next year was made an associate and member in 1799. He continued to exhibit Indian subjects from time to time until 1828, after which date his name ceases to appear in the catalogue. He exhibited 135 pictures, of which one is in the National Gallery. Besides the "Oriental Scenery," he published the following works: "Views in Egypt;" "Hindoo Excavations in Ellora;" and "Picturesque Voyage to China by way of India." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Asiatic Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries. He died at Kensington, March 19, 1840.

DANIELL, William, R.A. He was born in 1769, nephew of the above, whom he accompanied to India in 1784. On his return he exhibited an Indian landscape—his first picture in the Academy, and for some years continued painting Indian subjects. In 1802 he began painting in Scotland and the northern English counties. He was made an Associate of the Academy in 1807, and member in 1822. Of the six volumes of "Oriental Scenery," which he published in conjunction with his uncle, five were engraved in aquatint by him. He also published "A Picturesque Voyage to India;" "Zoography;" "Animated Nature," 1807; "Views of London," 1812; and "Views of Bhootan," from the drawings of his brother Samuel. In 1814 he began his "Voyage round Great Britain," and to it devoted his summers until its completion in 1825. In 1832 he, in conjunction with Mr. Parris, painted a panorama of Madras, and later, without help, one of "The City of Lucknow." In addition to all this black and white and panorama work, he exhibited 232 pictures. He died at New Camden Town, 1837. One of his best pictures, the "View of the Long Walk, Windsor," is in the Royal Collection.

DARGAN, William, capitalist and railway contractor, was born in Ireland at the beginning of the present century. He received a good education, and on leaving school was placed in a surveyor's office. He was first engaged under Telford in constructing the Holyhead road, after which he returned to Ireland, and embarked in several minor undertakings, gaining enough to form the nucleus of a princely fortune. He was the contractor of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, the first in Ireland, after which there was scarcely a public work in Ireland, with which he was not connected. He was also an extensive holder of railway stock, a steamboat proprietor, flax-grower, and farmer. He is said to have advanced as much as £100,000 towards the founding of the Dublin Industrial Exhibition. It was arranged that if at the close of the Exhibition, the profits were sufficient, Mr. Dargan was to be repaid his advances, with 5 per cent. interest; if insufficient, the loss was to be entirely his own. The result was, unfortunately, that he came off with a loss of some £20,000. He died Feb. 7, 1867.

DARK, James Henry [1795—1871], who began life in a humble

capacity in Lord's Cricket Ground, in 1836 bought the unexpired lease of the ground, then held by Mr. Ward, and two years after, built the spacious tennis court, with billiard and bath rooms attached, which is now in possession of the M.C.C.

DARLEY, GEORGE. Except that he was born in Dublin in 1785, little is known of the early life of George Darley. He was a student of mathematics, and wrote poetry and prose for the Athenæum and other papers of the same class. His verses recall those of the early poets, whose manner he carefully studied, and has well described in his preface to Moxon's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher. Among his original writings are "Familiar Astronomy," "Popular Algebra," "Geometrical Companion," "Errors of Extasie and other Poems," "Thomas à Becket, a Tragedy," and "Ethelstan." He died in 1846.

DARLING, GRACE HORSLEY, whose death occurred on October 20, 1842, was the daughter of William Darling, the keeper of the Longstone lighthouse, situated on a group of the Farne Islands, on the coast of Northumberland, and was born in 1815. She was only twenty-two when the incident occurred which has made her name famous. The "Forfarshire" steamer, bound from Hull to Dundee with a valuable cargo, and having on board forty-one passengers, was completely wrecked in a terrible storm, which occurred September 5, 1838, off the Farne Islands. All but nine of the crew were drowned, and these managed to cling to the wreck, hoping if they could hold out long enough that someone would come to their rescue. The Darlings could see these poor people from the lighthouse, but William Darling thought it impossible to get any boat through such a raging sea, and it was only Grace's urgent entreaties that made him consent to start with her on their perilous journey. The difficulties of the undertaking were almost insurmountable; but father and daughter rowed on with tremendous courage and determination, and at last reached the survivors, whom they took back to the lighthouse, where, owing to the continuance of the storm, they had to remain for several days. A subscription of 700*l*. was raised for Grace, and was invested for her benefit under the trusteeship of the Duke of Northumberland and Archdeacon Thorpe, besides which she received numerous testimonials of greater or less value from admiring strangers. She died of consumption at the house of her sister in Bamborough, in which place she is buried.

DARWIN, CHARLES ROBERT. He was the grandson of Erasmus Darwin, author of "The Botanic Garden;" and of Josiah Wedgwood. His father, Robert Waring Darwin, was a physician at Shrewsbury, where Charles Robert Darwin was born, Feb. 12, 1809. He was educated first at Shrewsbury school, under Dr. Butler, and afterwards at Edinburgh University. Here he studied, among other subjects, marine zoology, and towards the close of 1826, read two short papers before the Plinian Society of the University. After spending two sessions at Edinburgh, Darwin entered Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1831, proceeding to M.A. in 1837. The intervening years were the most eventful of his life. In the autumn of 1831 Captain Fitzroy offered to give up a part of his cabin to any naturalist who would accompany H. M. S. *Beagle* in her surveying voyage round the world. Darwin volunteered his services without salary, on condition that he should have the entire disposal of his collections; and he eventually bestowed them on various public institutions. The *Beagle* sailed on Dec. 27, 1831, and re-

turned Oct. 28, 1836, and during those five years circumnavigated the world. Throughout the entire voyage Darwin suffered terribly from sea-sickness, yet single-handed he did more for natural history in its various departments than any expedition has done since, and in the simple yet intensely interesting "Naturalist's Voyage Round the World," we can trace the germs of all that he did afterwards. In this, as in all Darwin's best known and most influential works, there is a wonderful simplicity and freedom from technicalities. The first edition was published in 1845, but it was preceded by an account of the zoology of the voyage, published under the superintendence of Darwin in 1840; and two years later he brought out his first original contribution to science, "Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs" (1842), and "Volcanic Islands visited during the Voyage of the *Beagle*." In 1846 he published "Geological Observations in South America." In the meantime Mr. Darwin had settled at Down, Beckenham, Kent, where he lived, and where, on April 19, 1882, he died. Three years after his return he married his cousin, Emma Wedgwood, with whom he lived a happy and singularly uneventful life. Three of their sons are now eminent men of science. From the time that he took up his residence at Down, Mr. Darwin's life was marked only by the publication of those works which have revolutionized modern thought. No one who had not reached manhood at the time of the publication of "The Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection" (1859), can realise the tempest of conflicting opinion which it roused. Without entering into technicalities unsuited for this work, we may say that the main thesis of the "Origin of Species" was that the different species of animals and plants are not derived from separately created ancestors, but are *evolved* by steps that can be clearly traced. The individuals best adapted to their environments survive in the "struggle for existence;" the rest tend to die off. Of the offspring, those that repeat the strongest characteristics of the parent survive, and in their turn repeat themselves, and thus a "species" is formed. Thus the history of living creatures has been a gradual but very slow ascent, from the simpler elements to the more complex. Theologians at once laid hold of this book as containing statements subversive of all the received views as to the origin of man; and for a long time the controversy raged very fiercely, Mr. Darwin himself taking no part in it. The "Origin of Species," the most momentous of all his works, was followed by "The Fertilisation of Orchids" (1862); "Cross and Self-Fertilisation of Plants" (1867); "Variation of Plants and Animals under Domestication" (1868); and in 1871, "The Descent of Man and Selection in relation to Sex," a work which caused even greater consternation in orthodox circles than the "Origin of Species" had evoked. Yet this, like all Darwin's later works, was but a development of the great principles applied in the "Origin of Species." In 1878, in his "Forms of Flowers," Darwin published the results of his investigations in a different direction, and various papers in scientific publications on the agency of insects in fertilisation, opened up a new field which has led to results of the greatest interest and the greatest influence on the knowledge of the ways of plants. Other works on similar subjects are those "On the Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants;" "Insectivorous Plants;" and "The Movements of Plants." In 1872 he published "The Expression of the Emotions in Men and Animals," which is, perhaps, the most amusing of Darwin's

works, and a few months before his death he brought out a book upon "Earthworms," investing those creatures with an almost human interest. Darwin was never a robust man, and the unceasing sickness of his voyage in the *Beagle* impaired his health for life. For many years before his death he had been an invalid, but the end was sudden. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, April 26, 1882.

DAUBENEY, Charles Giles Bridle [1795—1867], F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Foreign Associate of the Academy of Sciences at Munich, &c., younger son of the late Rev. James Daubeney, born at Stratton, Gloucestershire, in 1795, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1814, and proceeded to his other degrees. He obtained a lay fellowship in his college, and applied himself to the study of medicine, in which faculty he graduated, and for several years practised at Oxford. Having left the profession in 1829, he devoted himself to the physical sciences, especially to chemistry and botany. He was Professor of Chemistry at Oxford from 1822 to 1855; also Curator of the Botanical Gardens, and Professor of Botany and Rural Economy. Dr. Daubeney, who took an active part in the meetings held for the promotion of physical science, and especially in those of the British Association, of which he was President in 1856, was a voluminous writer on scientific subjects. His chief works were a Description of Active and Extinct Volcanoes, of which a second edition appeared in 1848; an Introduction to the Atomic Theory, of which a second edition was published in 1850; Lectures on Roman Agriculture, in 1857; Lectures on Climate, in 1862, and "Essays on the Trees and Shrubs of the Ancients," in 1865.

DAVENPORT, John [1764—1848], Deputy-Lieutenant for Staffordshire, and M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent, was the head of the celebrated firm of manufacturers of glass and porcelain, at Longport and Newport. The Messrs. Davenport began business at Longport in 1794, and in 1801 introduced the manufacture of flint glass, or crystal, for the ornamenting and cutting of which they invented the machinery. They also produced some remarkable specimens of stained glass, the best perhaps being the window of St. Mark's Church, Liverpool. Mr. Davenport was three times returned to Parliament for Stoke-upon-Trent, in 1832, 1835, and 1837, and retired in 1841.

DAVENPORT, Mrs. [1759—1843], was born at Launceston, Cornwall, and was the daughter of a Mr. Harvey of that place. She made her first appearance on the stage at the Bath theatre, when she was about twenty, and first performed at Covent Garden in 1794, as Mrs. Hardcastle, in "She Stoops to Conquer," in which she was very successful. She remained at that house, then under the management of the late Mr. Harris, for thirty-eight years, and was associated with John Kemble, Mrs. Siddons (with both of whom she was a great favourite), Holman, Lewis, &c. Her husband, Mr. Davenport, a very meritorious actor, and secretary to the Theatrical Fund, died in 1841.

DAVENPORT, William Bromley, M.P. [1821—1884], was the eldest son of the Rev. Walter Davenport Bromley, of Wootton Hill, Staffordshire, who assumed the additional name of Bromley in 1822. He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Staffordshire and Warwickshire, and for some years Lieutenant-Colonel of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and a Militia A.D.C. to the Queen. He first entered Parliament in 1864 as M.P. for the northern division of

Warwickshire in the Conservative interest, and represented that place till his death. He died suddenly at Lichfield of heart disease, while trying to quell a serious disturbance which had occurred in that city among members of the Queen's Own Royal Staffordshire Yeomanry, who were out for their annual week's training under his command. Mr. Bromley Davenport was a bright and interesting writer on field-sports.

DAVIES, Scrope Berdmore, M.A., Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809. He was an intimate friend of Lord Byron, who, on his death-bed, sent him a ring by his valet Fletcher, and who compliments him in the dedication to his "Parisina." Mr. Davies was almost the last of that circle in London of which Lord Byron, Douglas Kinnaird, Hobhouse, Bickersteth, Brummell, and Lord Alvanley were members. Having lost almost all his fortune, he went to live in Paris, where he died May 24, 1852, at an advanced age.

DAVIS, Thomas Osborne, who was a leader and, to a great extent, the founder of the Young Ireland Party, was born at Mallow in 1815, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1836; two years later he was called to the Irish Bar, but never practised. Among his earliest writings are a series of admirable papers on the Irish Parliament of James II., contributed to a monthly magazine, *The Citizen*, but these have never been republished, and it was not until after the foundation of *The Nation* newspaper in 1842 that Davis became in any sense a popular writer. Those who have read O'Connell's organ, *The Pilot*, will see how necessary was some more intellectual paper of nationalistic views if it was to appeal to the educated classes, and in the hands of Davis, J. B. Dillon and Sir Charles (then Mr.) Duffy *The Nation* became a paper of high class, with little but its name to identify it with its present degenerate self. Davis, who was a profound Celtic scholar and a member of the Irish Historical Society, wrote ballads and articles on historic and patriotic subjects, always pointing out that Celtic, Norman and Saxon Irishmen were in fact one nation, and using his influence to do away with those enmities of race and creed out of which O'Connell made such shameful capital. But Davis was himself a Protestant, one of the first who joined the Repeal Association, and O'Connell's perpetual attacks on Protestants and Saxons were offensive in the last degree to the younger leaders of both creeds and races. Thus the relations between the older and younger repealers became strained, and *The Nation* gave great offence to O'Connell by publishing war songs, and by not very practical or prudent references to "the Sword." It appeared to the younger men that an appeal to the sword was so improbable that they were quite willing to leave this question of abstract principle an open one, but not so O'Connell, who demanded of them a denunciation of rebellion and civil war under all circumstances; this the young men would not give, and as a result the Young Ireland Party separated from the Repeal Association. But before the formal separation had taken place the noblest spirit of the Young Irelanders had fled, for on Sept. 16, 1845, Thomas Davis died. His influence had been chiefly personal —the result of a singularly chivalric and enthusiastic nature, free to a remarkable extent from the prejudices of religion and politics, and tempered by a capacity for seeing and loving justice. His life had been so short and so active that his literary remains are, though of high class, quite out of proportion to his immense influence.

His "Life of Wolfe Tone" was in the press when he died, and his poems and literary and historic essays, collected after his death, form two volumes of Duffy's "Library of Ireland."

DAWSON, GEORGE [1821—1876], a popular lecturer, was born in the parish of St. Pancras, London. After receiving his education from his father, he proceeded to the University of Glasgow, and took the degree of M.A. He was intended for the Baptist ministry, and having remained at home some time, an opening occurred at Birmingham in 1844, when he became minister of Mount Zion Chapel in that town. The peculiarities of his ministrations, and chiefly a disregard of the merely conventional usages of the sacred office, alienated from him a portion of the congregation of Mount Zion Chapel, and a separation took place, when the majority seceded with the minister. A subscription was immediately commenced for the erection of a new chapel for Mr. Dawson, and in Aug., 1847, the edifice was opened as "The Church of the Saviour." Mr. Dawson did not advocate peculiarities of doctrine, but rather made an earnest desire for truth, and a life of obedience to God and charity to man, the great tests of a Christian spirit. He was a very popular literary lecturer. He wrote very little under his own name, but was the reputed author of a series of articles which appeared in the *Birmingham Daily Press*, a newspaper of which he was the principal proprietor, and which has ceased to exist. At the request of the corporation, Mr. Dawson delivered the inaugural address, since published, at the opening of the Free Reference Library in Birmingham, Oct. 26, 1866. Mr. Dawson was a member of the Birmingham School Board. On Jan. 2, 1871, a new Liberal daily paper called the *Birmingham Morning News*, appeared, of which Mr. Dawson was editor.

DAY, ALEXANDER [1772—1841], miniature painter, spent most of his early life in Italy, studying paintings and sculpture. He was settled in Rome during the war with Naples, and was for some years a prisoner in the hands of the French. On his return to England he brought with him a large number of pictures, among which were some of the finest of those now in the National Gallery. Of these were the "Descent of Bacchus," "Ganymede," and "Venus and Adonis," by Titian, the "St. Catherine" of Raphael, and the portrait of Pope Julius, attributed to him; the "Ecce Homo" by Correggio; "The Flight of St. Peter," by Caracci; "The Land Storm," by Salvator Rosa; "Abraham and Isaac," by Gaspar Poussin; and the "St. Ambrose and the Emperor Theodosius," by Vandyck. His miniatures, particularly those of women, were painted with great delicacy.

DAY, WILLIAM [1797—1845], lithographer, of the firm of Day and Haghe, worked untiringly to perfect the art of lithography in this country, and in conjunction with Mr. Louis Haghe, produced some of the most beautiful works that have ever been printed from stone. Among which the most celebrated are: Vivian's "Spanish Scenery," Müller's "Age of Francis I.," Lord Monson's "Views in the Valley of the Isere," Gally Knight's "Views," the "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy" by George Moore, "Sketches in Afghanistan," and Roberts's "Sketches in the Holy Land."

DEANE, SIR THOMAS, born at Cork in 1792, was employed as an architect by private individuals, by the municipal authorities, and by the Government, in most of the improvements which were made in the neighbourhood of Cork during his time. Amongst the works with which his name is associated, are the Old and

New Savings Banks, the Bank of Ireland, the Commercial Buildings, the Queen's College, the Court House, the City Gaol, and the Anglesey Bridge in Cork, and the greater part of the Naval and Ordnance Depôts on Haulbowline Isle, in the Cove of Cork. He received the honour of knighthood from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1830, in recognition of his public services and professional distinction. He died Oct. 2, 1871.

DEANE, William Wood. He was born about 1826, and was educated as an architect. In 1844 he entered the Academy Schools, and in that and the following year premiums were awarded him by the Institute of British Architects. In 1853 he exhibited at the Academy a "View of St. Peter's, Rome," and in the following years views of the churches of Capri and Venice. Turning his attention more and more to pictorial art he was elected an Associate of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in 1863, and four years later full member, but in 1870 he resigned his membership and was, in the next year, chosen an Associate of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours, He died in Jan., 1873, aged 47.

DEAS-THOMSON, Sir Edward, C.B., K.C.M.G., was the youngest son of the late Sir John Deas-Thomson, K.C.H., at one time Accountant-General of the Navy, and was born in 1809. He was educated at the Edinburgh High School and at Harrow, and in 1828 emigrated to New South Wales. From 1837 to 1856 he was Colonial Secretary, but resigned upon the first introduction of responsible government into the Colony. He had a seat in the first New South Wales Cabinet from 1856 to 1857. He was Vice-Chancellor of the Sydney University in 1862, Chancellor in 1865; nominated C.B., Civil Division, 1856, and K.C. of the Colonial Order of St. Michael and St. George, in 1874. In 1833 he married Anna Maria, daughter of General Sir Richard Bourke, Governor of New South Wales. He died Aug. 16, 1879.

DEASY, Lord Justice, The Right Hon. Richard [1812—1883], second son of Mr. Richard Deasy of Clonakilty, Cork, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated and was called to the Bar in 1835. In 1849 he was made a junior counsel. His learning and ability made him a fit object of promotion, and the fact that he was of the same creed as the mass of the people was an additional motive for his advancement by the Liberal Government. In 1855 he became Member for Cork, and left his mark on the Statute Book in a laudable effort to settle the land question in Ireland by an Act of Parliament which made contract the basis of the future relations between landlord and tenant. In 1858 he became third Serjeant-at-Law, a position of considerable dignity and importance. In 1859 he was appointed Solicitor-General, and succeeded to the office of Attorney-General in 1860. A year later he was made Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and in 1878 was promoted to the office of Lord Justice of Appeal, his eminent qualifications for the position being universally admitted. His death was a heavy blow to the judicial strength of the Appellate Court.

DEERING, John Peter, R.A. (*alias* Gandy), architect, was born in 1787. His family name was Gandy, but he took the name of Deering with a large property in Buckinghamshire in 1827. In 1805 he entered the Academy Schools, and exhibited his first picture in the next year. In 1811 he went on a commission from the Dilettante Society to Greece, where he formed a friendship with Lord Elgin, for whom he afterwards built Broom Hall in Scotland. On his return to England in 1814 he exhibited in the Academy "The Mystic Temple

of Ceres;" then for ten years his name disappears from the catalogue. In 1826 he was elected an Associate, and in 1838 Academician, but he never again exhibited. Indeed, his contributions to the Academy had been but 22 in all, 14 whilst he was still called Gandy, and 8 after he took the name of Deering. His reputation as an architect was high, and he was a man of refined taste and an excellent draughtsman. His chief works are Exeter Hall, St. Mark's Chapel, in North Audley-street, the Phœnix Fire Office in Charing Cross, part of University College, London, and, in conjunction with Wilkins, the Oxford and Cambridge Club. He published in 1805, "The Rural Architect," and in 1817, "Pompeiana," jointly with Sir William Gell. After acquiring his property he devoted himself chiefly to its care and improvement. On the passing of the Reform Bill he was elected Member for Aylesbury, and in 1840 served as high sheriff for his county. He died at Lee in Bucks, Aug. 22, 1850.

DE GREY, Earl, the Rt. Hon. Thomas Philip [1781 — 1859], Baron Lucas of Crudwell, Wilts, and Baron Grantham, of Grantham, Lincolnshire, and a Bart., was the eldest son of Thomas Robinson, second Lord Grantham, and was born at Whitehall, in 1781. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He succeeded to the barony in 1786, and to the earldom in 1833. He was First Lord of the Admiralty in 1834-35, and in 1841 was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, an office he relinquished in 1844, much to the regret of the people of Dublin, with whom he had been very popular. After his retirement, except for an occasional vote in support of the Liberal-Conservative party, he took very little interest in political matters. He was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Bedfordshire, Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the Yorkshire Hussar Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, President of the Institute of British Architects, a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, &c., and a K.G. He married, in 1805, Lady Henrietta Frances Cole, fifth daughter of William Willoughby, first Earl of Enniskillen. He changed his family name of Robinson for that of Weddell, and on succeeding to the earldom assumed that of De Grey only. The earldom of De Grey, and the barony of Grantham, devolved upon his nephew, the Earl of Ripon, son of his half-brother.

DE LA RUE, Thomas [1793—1866], was born in Guernsey, in 1793, and was educated in that island, in which he was also apprenticed at an early age to a printer and publisher named Chevalier. He subsequently came to London, and after many years of persevering industry established the well-known house which bears his name, and which is at present carried on by his sons and late partner. No one has done more to improve the arts connected with his business than Thomas De la Rue, whose whole life was occupied in adapting the discoveries of the man of science to the purposes of common life. We owe to him the substitution of sulphate of barytes as a pigment in the place of white lead, and numerous improvements in printing inks. The embossing of bookbinders' cloths and paper-hangings were his inventions, and he took out several patents for others; among which we may recall, as of the most general interest, the improvements in playing-cards, and the fixing of iridescent thin films on paper. He was also well known as an accumulator of articles of vertu, and as the possessor of a most rare collection of Wedgwood ware: indeed, he may be stated to have been the first who stimulated the collection of this beautiful, but long-

neglected ware, by his early appreciation of its merits.

DE MORGAN, Augustus [1806—1871], born at Madura, in Southern India, in 1806, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his B.A. degree in 1827 as fourth wrangler. On leaving Cambridge, he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and commenced his legal studies, which he abandoned on obtaining, in 1828, the Professorship of Mathematics in the newly-founded University of London, now University College. Mr. De Morgan resigned his post in 1831, but returned to it in 1836, on the death of his successor, and resigned definitely in 1866. He was a voluminous writer on the principles and history of mathematics, and on points connected with the profession of an actuary, which he practised for many years, although not attached to any office. He published works on arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, double algebra, the differential calculus, the calculus of functions, the theory of probabilities, life contingencies, the gnomonic projection, the use of the globes, formal logic, arithmetical books (bibliographical), and a book called the "Book of Almanacs," by which the whole almanac of any year, past, present, or future, in either style, may be turned to at once. He wrote the articles on mathematics and some on astronomy in the "Penny Cyclopædia," many biographies in that work, in the "Gallery of Portraits," and in the uncompleted Biographical Dictionary of the Useful Knowledge Society, with lives of Newton and Halley in "Knight's British Worthies;" a series of articles in the "Companion to the Almanac," 1833-57; many memoirs and papers in the Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, the *Philosophical Magazine*, the *Cambridge and Dublin Journal*, *Notes and Queries*, &c. Mr. De Morgan contributed to the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of the committee of which he was a member; and it is not uncommon to attribute to him writings published anonymously by that Society, to which he had no claim whatever, especially the treatise on "Probability," really written by Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Drinkwater-Bethune. He was a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and was for thirty years on the Council of the Astronomical Society, during eighteen of which he was one of its secretaries. Mr. De Morgan, who for many years wrote in favour of the system of decimal coinage, which was recommended by a Committee of the House of Commons, after 1846, advocated large extensions of logic, and propounded a system, of which the most condensed view is to be found in his "Formal Logic," published in 1860. His somewhat too personal controversy with Sir William Hamilton on the subject, need not be here entered upon.

DENISON, Rt. Rev. Edward, D.D. [1801—1854], Bishop of Salisbury, second son of John Denison, of Ossington, Nottingham, was educated at Eton and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated with honours, and was elected a Fellow of Merton College in 1823. He was admitted to Holy Orders in 1827, and soon after obtained the living of Wolvercot, a small parish near Oxford. Having held the living of Radcliffe, near Nottingham, from 1829 to 1833, he became incumbent of St. Peter's in the East, at Oxford. He was presented to a stall in the cathedral of Southwell in 1834, and in the same year appointed one of the select Preachers of the University. In April, 1837, he was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury, being only thirty-six years of age, and held the see for sixteen years. During

his episcopate he built in Wiltshire 22 new churches, and rebuilt 30; and in Dorsetshire he built, rebuilt, and enlarged 72 churches, besides repairing and restoring about 80 others. He worked indefatigably in his diocese, winning the love and esteem of his people, and at his death, as a monument to his name, the beautiful old chapter-house of Salisbury Cathedral was restored, at a cost of £5,000, which was raised by subscription.

DENISON, Edward [1810—1870], son of the above, and nephew of the Speaker of the House of Commons, was educated at Eton and at Christchurch, Oxford, on leaving which he was obliged to go abroad for a time to recruit his health. From 1862 to 1866 he read law, and travelled in Italy, in the South of France, and in Madeira, visiting St. Moritz in 1866. It was as an almoner of the Society for the Relief of Distress at Stepney, that he was first brought into direct contact with the London poor, and he then resolved, seeing as he writes, the "unsatisfactory results of giving relief by doles," to go and live in the East End of London, and study the great problem of pauperism face to face. He therefore established himself at Stepney, in the autumn of 1867, during the second year of the East End distress, and there he remained for eight months, only paying occasional visits to friends. During that time he built and endowed a school, in which he taught, and where he gave lectures to workmen; and in 1868 he visited Paris, to study the working of the French Poor Laws, and went to Edinburgh for a similar purpose. He was returned to Parliament, for Newark, in 1868, in the Liberal interest. He became very ill in the autumn of 1869, and undertook a voyage to Melbourne, in hopes of re-establishing his health. Unfortunately, the voyage did not suit him; he became worse, and died Jan. 26, 1870, a fortnight after he had landed. His letters, which are most interesting, and which give an account of his work at Stepney, were edited by Sir Baldwyn Leighton, Bart., and published in 1872.

DENISON, William Joseph [1770—1849], M.P. for West Surrey, a magistrate for Surrey and Yorkshire, and senior partner in the banking-house of Denison, Heywood and Kennard, of Lombard Street, was the son of Joseph Denison, who died in 1806, having amassed an enormous fortune. The son, William Joseph, went on accumulating money as his father had done, and died worth £2,300,000. He was the largest landowner in Ayton, Cayton, and Speeton in Yorkshire, and also in the neighbourhood of Scarborough, and of Watton, Cranswick, Elmswell, and Kellythorpe, near Driffield, these estates alone being valued at half a million. Mr. Denison sat in the House for Camelford from 1796 to 1802; for Kingston-upon-Hull in 1806; and for Surrey in 1808, being re-elected for that county at the eight subsequent general elections. Mr. Denison was unmarried. He had two sisters, Elizabeth Marchioness of Conyngham, and Maria Lady Wenlock; the former had two children, the Marquis of Conyngham and Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, K.C.H., to whom Mr. Denison left the greater part of his large fortune.

DENISON, Sir William Thomas [1810—1871], brother of the Speaker of the House of Commons and of the Bishop of Salisbury, was appointed Governor of Tasmania in 1846, and during his stay there occurred the agitation against the removal of convicts from New South Wales to that colony which made him for a time so unpopular. He became Governor of New South Wales in 1855, and has left a lasting monument in the fortifications at Sydney, which

were named after him. He went to Madras in 1861, and on the death of Lord Elgin acted as Governor-General of India until the arrival of Sir John Lawrence. He retired in 1866. He married the daughter of Admiral Sir W. Phipps Hornby.

DENMAN, Thomas, first Baron, was the son of a well-known physician, and was born in London, July 23, 1779. He was educated first at Palgrave School, in Norfolk, which was then conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld, and afterwards at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1800. In 1806 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and in a few years attained a position only inferior to that of Brougham and Scarlett. He made a brilliant defence of the Luddites, but his most eloquent speech was that he made as one of the counsel for Queen Caroline, which many considered equal to the magnificent oration of Lord Brougham. The defence brought on Denman, as on Brougham, the hatred of the King, and stood in the way of his promotion. He was returned at the general election of 1818 as Whig member for Wareham, and in the following year for Nottingham, which place he represented until his elevation to the bench in 1832. In 1822 he was appointed Common Serjeant by the Corporation of London; in 1830 was made Attorney-General, and two years later Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He was raised to the peerage in 1834. In 1850 he retired from his profession, and resigned the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench. He died Sept. 26, 1854. The memoir of Thomas, first Lord Denman, by Sir Joseph Arnould, was published in 1873.

DENNIE, Colonel William Henry, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel of H.M. 13th Foot, and Aide-de-camp to the Queen, entered the army in 1800 as ensign. He served in India under Lord Lake in 1805, 1806; was present at the capture of the Isle of France in 1810, and during the Burmese war in 1826-27, in which latter he was severely wounded. For his services on this occasion he was made C.B. He served during the Afghan war from 1828 to the time of his death, which occurred while leading his regiment against the enemy at Jellalabad, April 6, 1842. He led the storming party at Ghuznee, and was the first man within the walls, but for some unexplained cause seems to have displeased the authorities, for he received absolutely no acknowledgment for his gallantry. In 1840 he was sent in quest of the Wullee of Khooloom, then in the field with 10,000 men in support of Dost Mahommed, and at the battle of Bamecan on Sept. 18, with a force of less than 1,000 men, dispersed 10,000 of the enemy. This terminated the campaign, and compelled Dost Mahommed to surrender. Colonel Dennie was offered for this the second class of the Dooranee order, but refused it.

DENNIS, The Rev. James Blatch Piggott, B.A. [1816—1861], was the son of Philip Piggott Dennis, an officer in the army. He took his degree at Queen's College, Oxford, and was ordained in 1839. He made many important and interesting contributions to Natural History, his microscopical researches into the structure of bone having established the facts of the existence of mammifers anterior to the lias deposit, and of birds during the deposition of the Stonesfield slate. He contributed many papers to the Geological Society and to the *Journal of Microscopical Science*, and was the author of many pamphlets on theological and scientific subjects.

DENNISTOUN, James [1803—1855], of Dennistoun, Renfrewshire, historian, essayist and art-critic, was born at Colgrain, and

was the representative of one of the oldest families in Scotland. He was educated at the Glasgow University, and was called to the Scottish Bar in 1821, but having an ample fortune he did not practise, devoting himself wholly to literature. He spent much time in the study of art and art literature, and was a constant contributor to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, and the series of antiquarian publications by the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs. Among his other works are "Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino" published in 1852, and "Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange and Andrew Lumisden," 1855. He bequeathed to the Advocates' Library a large collection of unpublished MSS. relating to the county of Dumbarton.

DE QUINCEY, Thomas. He was the son of a Manchester merchant, and was born at Greenhay, Aug. 15th, 1785. While he was still a child, his father died, and left to his widow and six children an income of £1,600 a year. When Thomas was eleven years old, his mother removed to Bath, and for two years the boy attended the town grammar school, and for a year he went to school at Winkfield, in Wiltshire. His ability was the wonder of his teachers; at thirteen he wrote Greek with ease; at fifteen he could compose Greek verses in lyric measures, and, as one of his masters said of him, "could harangue an Athenian mob," so fluently did he converse in Greek. Towards the close of 1800 his guardians placed him at Manchester grammar school, but the wayward lad ran away, and finally hid himself in London, where he remained for more than a year, but at length he reconciled himself to his guardians, and, in 1803, went to Oxford. It was there, in the second year of his college career, that he first tasted opium. In 1808 he left the University, and, four years later, settled at Grasmere, where he enjoyed the friendship of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Wilson, and Southey. In 1816 he married, and in 1820 removed, with his wife and family, to London. In that year the famous "Confessions of an Opium Eater" appeared in the *London Magazine*, and afterwards in volume form. Of all his writings, the confessions are the most characteristic; they at once attracted a remarkable degree of attention by their elegance of diction, beauty of style, extraordinary power of dream-painting, and also by reason of the utter shamelessness with which the author discloses his excessive use of opium and its effects. De Quincey's writings all appeared in periodicals—*Blackwood's Magazine, Tait's Magazine, Hogg's Instructor*, &c. Like the "Confessions," they are all steeped in egoism, and, to enjoy them, the reader must bring a wide knowledge of men and books, or much of their charm will be missed. They were collected and published in sixteen volumes by A. and C. Black, of Edinburgh. During his declining years, De Quincey lived at Lasswade, near Edinburgh, where he died Dec. 8th, 1859. A Life of him by Mr. H. A. Page, was published in 1877. A shorter memoir, by Dr. Masson, was published, 1881, in the series of "English Men of Letters."

DERBY, 13th Earl of, The Right Hon. Edward Smith Stanley, K.G., President of the Zoological Society, and F.L.S., was the eldest son of Edward, the twelfth earl, and was born in 1775. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1795. He represented Preston in the House of Commons in 1796-1802 and 1806-7, and in 1812 was elected one of the members for Lancashire, which place he represented till 1832, when he was succeeded by his son. In that year he was called up to the House of Peers, with the title of Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe. He

became Earl of Derby on the death of his father in 1834, and was nominated K.G. in 1839. From 1826 till 1833 he was President of the Linnean Society, and afterwards became President of the Zoological Society. He married, in 1798, his cousin, Charlotte Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby. He died at Knowsley Park, Lancashire, June 30, 1851.

DERBY, Edward-Geoffrey Smith Stanley, 14th Earl of [1799—1869], Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe, and a Bart., one of the most celebrated parliamentary orators of his day, was the eldest son of Lord Stanley, who subsequently became the thirteenth Earl of Derby. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained the Chancellor's prize for a Latin poem on "Syracuse," but took only an ordinary degree on leaving the University. In mentioning his education, we must not forget what he owed to his step-grandmother, Lady Derby, who, as Miss Eliza Farren, had been a celebrated comedy actress. She bestowed endless pains on the elocution of the future statesman, who became remarkable for his silvery voice and the clever management of his breath in his long and intricate sentences. In 1820 he was returned to Parliament, in the Whig interest, as member for Stockbridge, in Hampshire, one of the nomination boroughs whose electoral rights were swept away by the Reform Bill of 1832. He did not make his maiden speech till 1824. It was on a Manchester Gas Bill, and was so clear and incisive as to elicit the warm approval of Sir James Mackintosh, who welcomed him as an accession to the Liberal ranks. His second speech, in connection with a subject which was later to determine more than one important step in his political career, was in opposition to Mr. Joseph Hume's motion (May 6, 1824) for the reduction of the Irish Church Establishment to some proportion with the services it performed. From that time he constantly spoke, and was soon acknowledged to be one of the most powerful speakers in the House. At the general election of 1826 he changed his seat in Parliament from Stockbridge to Preston, where he or his family owned almost every house in the town. In 1827 he, with several other eminent Whigs, made a coalition with Canning on the defection of the more unyielding Tories, and began his official life as Under-Secretary for the Colonies. The coalition arrangement was broken up by the death of Canning. Lord Goderich then became Premier, but only held office for a few months. During the Wellington administration (1828-30) Stanley remained out of office, but on the accession of Lord Grey to power, in Nov., 1830, he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, a position which gave him ample opportunity for both administrative and debating skill. After his appointment, he again stood for Preston, but was defeated, his opponent being the Radical, "Orator" Hunt. He, however, re-entered the House as one of the members for Windsor, Sir Hussey Vivian having resigned in his favour. In 1832 he changed his seat for the third time, and became member for North Lancashire, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the House of Lords. Mr. Stanley took a very keen interest in, and was one of the most ardent supporters of, the Reform Bill, and delivered one specially good speech (March 4, 1831) on the adjourned debate on the second reading of the bill. Besides his connection with the general policy of the Government, he had his hands full with the management of his own department. His position as Irish Secretary was one of peculiar difficulty, the state of Ireland, excited by its triumph in the struggle for Catholic

Emancipation, and beginning a new agitation for the Repeal of the Union, was full of danger. Murders were frequent all over the country, alarming riots, bloody battles between the peasants and constables, burning of houses, &c. made it necessary to pass a Coercion Act, with other such measures, which the Chief Secretary had to introduce. Mr. Stanley possessed the spirit which rises with difficulties, and, undaunted by the fierce denunciations of his bitter opponent, O'Connell, he carried the Coercion Bill triumphantly through the House. Parliament has perhaps rarely seen more personal encounters than those which took place at this time between O'Connell and the Irish Secretary, who defended his position most gallantly. Indeed it was generally felt that at last O'Connell had found his match. The title "Rupert of Debate," applied to him, thirteen years later, by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, in "The New Timon," is certainly most appropriate in connection with his parliamentary war with O'Connell—

"One after one the lords of time advance.
Here Stanley meets—how Stanley scorns the glance!
The brilliant chief, irregularly great,
Frank, haughty, rash—the Rupert of Debate!"

Among the many useful measures passed by him about this time should be mentioned the first national education Act for Ireland, and the Irish Temporalities Act, by which two archbishopries and eight bishopries were abolished, and a remedy provided for numerous abuses connected with the revenues of the Church. In 1833 he left the Irish office, and became Secretary of State for the Colonies, an office which he also subsequently filled under Sir Robert Peel. In that position his greatest achievement was the emancipation of the negro slaves in all the colonies of Great Britain, and his speech on introducing that measure was said to be one of the finest specimens of his eloquence, and proved him to be a worthy follower of Clarkson, Wilberforce, and the other champions of the cause. But in the same year (1834), when the Government proposed to appropriate the surplus revenues of the Irish Church to educational purposes, Mr. Stanley violently and bitterly opposed the measure, left office, and soon completely separated himself from the Whig party, carrying with him several friends, among whom were Sir James Graham, the Earl of Ripon, and the Duke of Richmond. It was with reference to this secession that O'Connell quoted the couplet from Canning's "Loves of the Triangles"—

"Still down thy steep, romantic Ashbourne, glides
The Derby Dilly carrying six insides."

Stanley declined to take part in the Ministry formed by Sir Robert Peel on Lord Grey's resignation, in 1834; but having acted in concert with the Conservative Opposition for seven years, he accepted the seals of the Colonial Office in 1841, and was summoned to the House of Peers as Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe in Sept., 1844. When, in 1846, Sir R. Peel accepted the policy of free trade, Lord Stanley at once retired from the Cabinet, and appeared as the recognised leader of the Protectionist party, having Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Disraeli to work with him in the Commons. In 1852 Lord Derby, who had succeeded to the title in 1851, was called upon to form his first Administration, but did not long enjoy his Premiership. He was in a hopeless minority in the House of Commons, and in a few months the opposing chiefs decided to sink their differences and to join in a coalition of "all the Talents" under Lord Aberdeen. For the next six years Lord Derby remained at the head of the Opposition, whose policy

gradually became more Conservative, and less distinctly Protectionist. In 1855, after Lord Aberdeen's resignation, he was asked to form an administration, but declined; but in 1858, after the defeat of Lord Palmerston on the Conspiracy Bill, he, for the second time, assumed the reins of Government. The Tory ministry of 1858-59 made a good fight. In spite of considerable resistance, they contrived to pass two most important measures; one, a bill to remove Jewish disabilities, and the other a bill to transfer the government of India from the East India Company to the Crown. Next year the Government introduced a bill for parliamentary reform, which was rejected by the House, and, on a dissolution, rejected also by the country. A vote of no confidence having been passed in the new Parliament on June 10, Lord Derby at once resigned, and Lord Palmerston returned to power. In 1866, the Reform Bill of Lord Russell's Government having been rejected, Lord Derby, for the third and last time, returned to power as Premier. During the next year an Act was passed establishing household suffrage in the boroughs —the Act which Lord Derby described as "a leap in the dark" —and then, on account of failing health, Lord Derby resigned early in 1868. He was succeeded by Mr. Disraeli, to whom he yielded the entire leadership of his party as well as the premiership, himself practically retiring into private life. In 1852 he had succeeded the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of the University of Oxford. His interest in learning was not merely nominal. He was a good Greek scholar, and in 1864 he published an excellent translation of the Iliad in blank verse. For the last years of his life his health was terribly enfeebled by gout; and he died in 1869, aged 70. After his death a statue was erected to him at Preston, the subscriptions having been strictly limited to one penny each.

DERBY, William. He was born at Birmingham, Jan. 10, 1786, and was taught drawing by Joseph Barker. He came to London in 1808, and was engaged to make the reduced drawings of the Stafford Gallery for the engravers. He then painted portraits and miniatures till 1825, when he was commissioned to make drawings from the old masters for "Lodge's Portraits of Illustrious Persons." He also made water-colour copies for the Earl of Derby of all the known portraits of the family. Some of his best works are preserved at Knowsley Hall, and there is a portrait of the Princess Charlotte ascribed to him in the National Portrait Gallery. He died on New Year's Day, 1847.

DERWENTWATER, "Countess of." The lady who laid claim to this title was of obscure origin, and first came before the public about 1860, stating that she was descended from John Radcliffe, fourth Earl of Derwentwater, who was known to have died in London in 1731. The "Countess" declared that he had not died then, but had been taken to Germany, where in 1741 he married and left a large family, of which she was the only living representative in a direct line through males. In 1869, having gained the assistance of Mr. Harry Brown, a bailiff of the Shotley Bridge Court, she began to take active measures for asserting her "rights." On one of the rent days she appeared upon the scene, and called upon the tenants to pay their rent to her, which they refused to do. She then went to live in some old ruins on the family estate, from which she had to be forcibly ejected, but, nothing daunted, took up her abode in a shed by the wayside, built by some of her friends, where she lived until the highway authorities interfered, and succeeded in getting rid of her. After

this she entered a distraint for rent on Newlands Farm on the Whittonstall Estate, which belonged to the Admiralty, and began to sell the live stock by auction; a riot ensued, which was quelled with great difficulty, and the Admiralty brought an action against her to recover £500 damages. She was adjudicated a bankrupt, and committed to Newcastle Gaol. Later, the "Countess's" claim was carefully investigated, and found to be entirely groundless. She died Feb. 26, 1880.

DE VERE, Sir Aubrey [1788—1846], was born at Curragh Chase, co. Limerick. Educated at Ambleside, Westmoreland, under a Mr. Dawes, he early imbibed a love for rural and mountain scenery, and for the poetry of Wordsworth, who in later life became one of his attached friends. In 1822 he published his first work, a drama, called "Julian the Apostate," which was followed by "The Duke of Mercia," "The Lamentation of Ireland," "The Song of Faith," &c. Sir A. de Vere was a master of the difficult art of writing sonnets, full of condensed thought, like those of his master, Wordsworth; and his last poetical drama, "Mary Tudor," written in the last two years of his life, and published posthumously, is placed by many good judges on a level with Lord Tennyson's play. Sir A. de Vere was an excellent landlord, and devoted himself to the cause of reconciling the Irish peasantry to the Union. He married a sister of the first Lord Monteagle, whose intimate friend he was, and to whom he dedicated "Mary Tudor."

D'EVEREUX, John [1778—1860], a Lieutenant-General in the armies of the Republics of Venezuela and New Granada, was descended from one of the oldest Norman families in these islands, one branch of which had for centuries been settled in Wexford. Young D'Evereux took part in the rebellion of 1798, being then only eighteen, and commanded a division in the rebel army. On the failure of the rising he made his submission to the Government, and received a free pardon on condition of remaining abroad for several years. The treatment he received on this occasion converted him from a rebel into a truly loyal subject, and in spite of overtures made to him by the Emperor Napoleon, who offered him a General's commission in his army, and promised to restore the old domain of Evereux if he would serve in the army which he was preparing for the invasion of England, D'Evereux remained staunch. In later life he went out to South America with the Irish Legion which he had himself raised, to assist Bolivar in conquering the independence of the South American republics. At the time of his death he was the senior Lieutenant-General of the Republics of Venezuela and New Granada, and in receipt of a large pension from them.

DEVONSHIRE, 6th Duke of, The Most Noble William Spencer Cavendish, K.G., &c., was the only son of William, 5th Duke of Devonshire, and was born in 1790. He succeeded to the dukedom in 1811. He took very little part in politics, and never spoke in the House of Lords on any of the great questions advocated or opposed by the Whig Party. He was sent to Russia in 1826 as Ambassador Extraordinary at the Coronation of the Emperor Nicholas, and took with him a most magnificent retinue, which is *said* to have cost him £50,000 over and above the allowance made by Government. The Emperor conferred on him the Russian Orders of St. Andrew and St. Alexander Newski. In 1827 his Grace was made K.G. and a Privy Councillor, and was appointed Lord Chamberlain of George IV.'s household. From 1830 to 1834 he was also Chamberlain to William IV.

The Duke was unmarried, and was succeeded by his kinsman, the Earl of Burlington, son of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire. He died at Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire, Jan. 18, 1858, and was buried in the church of Edensor, near Chatsworth.

DE WINT, Peter. He was of an old merchant family at Amsterdam, but was born in 1784 at Stone in Staffordshire, where his father, who had married an English lady, was in practice as a physician. The boy Peter, wishing to be an artist, was placed in 1802 under John Raphael Smith, the crayon painter and engraver. Here he had for fellow-student W. Hilton (afterwards R.A.), with whom he formed a life-friendship, and whose sister he married. In 1807 he entered the Academy Schools, and had in the exhibition three water-colour landscapes. Three years later his name first appears as an "associate exhibitor," at the Water Colour Society, where, for nearly forty years, his drawings formed one of the most attractive features of the exhibition. Here he sent almost all his work, which consisted entirely of landscape, Lincolnshire being his favourite sketching ground, and his views of the famous hill, with its cathedral-crowned summit, being numerous. But he travelled a good deal, and varied his subjects not a little. He was one of the most fashionable drawing-masters of his day, and frequently visited the families of his pupils in their country-houses; a fact to which we owe the celebrated views of Lowther Castle, the drawings made for Lord Windsor's family, &c. De Wint's style was broad, fresh, and individual; his instinct and his touch were marvellously sure; and he was a fine colourist. Sometimes, but rarely, he painted in oil; two extremely fine pictures of his, given by his daughter, Mrs. Tatlock, are in the South Kensington Museum, and many of his water-colours are to be seen there and in the British Museum. He never used body colour, and only very seldom signed a drawing. His manners were brusque, but he was far from being personally unpopular. He lived for many years in Upper Gower Street, where he died June 30, 1849, and he is buried in the churchyard of the Savoy. A memoir of him is announced as forthcoming (1885).

D'EYNCOURT, The Right Hon. Charles Tennyson [1784—1861], was the eldest surviving son of George Tennyson, of Bayon's Manor and Usselby Hall, Lincolnshire, and took the name of D'Eyncourt in 1835. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1806, but never practised. He represented Great Grimsby in Parliament from 1818 till 1826, and Bletchingly from 1826 to 1831, when he obtained a seat for Stamford in opposition to Col. Chaplin. This election, which created a good deal of excitement all over the country, led to a duel between Lord Thomas Cecil and Mr. Tennyson, which, however, was a harmless one. After the passing of the Reform Bill, Mr. Tennyson was returned for Lambeth, which he represented for twenty years, till his retirement in 1852. Mr. Tennyson was most assiduous in his efforts for Parliamentary Reform, and took an active part with Lord John Russell in attempting to disfranchise the corrupt borough of East Retford, and also fought beside him in the battles of the Reform Bill, and all the other parliamentary struggles of the time. In 1830 he was appointed Clerk of the Ordnance, and in 1832 was made a Privy Councillor.

DIBDIN, Thomas [1771—1841], dramatic author, was a son of the long well-known Charles Dibdin, the naval song writer. He was brought out on the stage at the early age of four, in 1775, and appeared as Cupid in the pageant of "Shakespeare's Jubilee," Mrs. Siddons appearing

as Venus. He was apprenticed to an upholsterer, but ran away to Folkestone to join a company of actors under the management of Mr. Ricklands. From 1789 till 1795 he acted at various theatres in every department of the drama, and wrote more than 1000 songs. In 1799 he got an engagement at Covent Garden, and his first piece called "The Mouth of the Nile," was produced. He continued at this theatre for fourteen years, and amongst his works produced there were: "The Cabinet," "The English Fleet," "Birthday," "Mother Goose," and "The High Mettled Racer," "The Jew and the Doctor," "Valentine and Orson," and "Past Ten o'Clock." He is said to have died in great poverty. He was buried at St. James's, Pentonville, near the grave of his old friend, Grimaldi.

DIBDIN, Rev. Thomas Frognall, cousin of the above, and son of the sailor Thomas Dibdin, who was immortalised by his brother Charles as "Poor Tom Bowling," was born at Calcutta in 1776. Four years later the Dibdins embarked for England, but both parents died on the voyage, and their son was brought up by a maternal uncle. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, but left without taking a degree. He intended to adopt law as his profession, but after a time determined to take orders and was ordained in 1804. His ecclesiastical preferment was slow, he did not obtain a living till 1823, when that of Exning in Sussex was conferred on him, and soon afterwards he was appointed Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square. The first of the numerous bibliographical works on which Dibdin's fame rests was his "Introduction to the Knowledge of the Rare and Valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics" (1803). Like all Dibdin's work it is marred by inaccuracy in matters of detail, and by inveterate garrulity, and is, moreover, in many respects incomplete, but it supplied a blank in English literature. After the publication of this work, Lord Spencer's rich library at Althorp was thrown open to the enthusiastic bibliographer, who spent much of his time in it, and in 1814 published his "Bibliotheca Spenceriana." In the meanwhile he had brought out his very popular "Bibliomania" (1809), a light discursive work written in the form of dialogue. This ran through several editions, and was followed by a larger work of the same class, the "Bibliographical Decameron" (1817); it has a higher value than its predecessor, but was never so popular. Among other works Dibdin published, in 1824, "The Library Companion," an ambitious effort, which was intended to point out the best works in all departments of literature. But the author had not the wide culture essential to such a work, and the book materially injured his reputation. Dibdin was the originator and Vice-President of the Roxburghe Club, founded in 1812, the first of the book-clubs which have done such service to literature in the present century. He died Nov. 18, 1847.

DICK, Robert, the "Thurso Baker," Geologist, and Botanist, was born at Tullibody, Clackmannanshire, in 1811, and was the son of Thomas Dick, an officer of excise. He went for a short time to the Barony School of Tullibody, being a very apt scholar, and showing a decided talent for languages. At home he was ill-used by his stepmother; and in 1826 (his father having removed to Menstrie) Robert was sent back to Tullibody, and apprenticed to a baker, and while employed in delivering bread in the neighbourhood, took advantage of every opportunity of studying the country. After three years, his apprenticeship being ended, he travelled to Leith, Glasgow, and

Greenock, to seek work, and finally settled at Thurso, where he opened business on his own account in 1830. Here he devoted all the time he could spare from his business to studying the geology and botany of the Caithness district, and the knowledge thus acquired brought him acquainted with such men as Hugh Miller, Charles Peach, Agassiz, Sedgwick, and Sir Roderick Murchison, who, in his address to the Leeds meeting of the British Association, in 1858, mentioned him in the most flattering terms. Mr. Dick was never a rich man, and a few years before his death his business began to fall away, and he had a hard struggle to make both ends meet. He caught cold while hunting for grasses to complete his herbarium, and died, after much suffering, Dec. 24, 1866, aged 55, and was buried at Thurso, where a monument was afterwards erected to his memory. He left a considerable part of his collection of fossils to his great friend, Hugh Miller, and they are now to be seen in the Museum of Science and Art at Edinburgh, marked "Fossils used by the late Hugh Miller to illustrate his works." His herbarium was given to the Thurso Scientific Society. Mr. Dick's life has been written by Dr. Smiles.

DICK, Thomas, LL.D. [1774—1857], author of the "Christian Philosopher," published in 1827, was born in Hilltown of Dundee, and received his early education at home. He entered the Edinburgh University in 1794, and in 1795 was appointed teacher in the Orphans' Hospital. Besides the "Christian Philosopher," a quasi-scientific work which obtained great popularity, he was the author of "Philosophy of a Future State," 1828; "Celestial Scenery," 1837; besides many other contributions to literary and theological journals. He was granted a pension of £50 from the Civil List in 1847.

DICKENS, Charles, Novelist, (born at Landport, in Portsea, Feb. 7, 1812; died at Gad's Hill Place, Rochester, June 9, 1870), was the eldest son and second child of John Dickens, then stationed in the Portsmouth dockyard as a clerk in the Navy Pay Office. In 1814 his father removed to London, and in 1816 to Chatham, where the next five years of his life were spent. In 1821 the Dickens family returned to London, and it was in Bayham Street, Camden Town, that the future novelist took his first impressions of struggling poverty, of which the description gave to his writings much of their sudden popularity. In 1822 his father was imprisoned in the Marshalsea for debt, and his mother opened a small school in Gower Street, for the support of her family. Here it seemed necessary that Charles, although only eleven years of age, should do something for his own maintenance, and accordingly he was placed in a blacking warehouse, where he remained for two years. In 1824 he was again sent to school, and from 1827 to 1828 held a situation as clerk in the office of Mr. Edward Blackmore. Here he studied shorthand, and passed nearly two years as a reporter for one of the offices in Doctors' Commons. His first engagement as a parliamentary reporter was on the staff of the *True Sun*, in 1831; and in 1834 he became a reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*, then edited by Mr. John Black. His first literary attempt was made in the pages of the *Old Monthly Magazine*, in 1834. His "Sketches of English Life and Character" were first published in the *Morning Chronicle*, and subsequently reprinted (in 1836) under the title of "Sketches by Boz." A comic opera, entitled "The Village Coquettes," appeared in the same year. The genuine humour and powers of graphic description exhibited in the "Sketches by

Boz," induced the publishers, Messrs. Chapman & Hall, to propose that Dickens should furnish them with a serial story in monthly parts; the result was the publication, in 1836-37, of the "Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club." These monthly numbers at once obtained enormous popularity, the office in Fleet Street being besieged by a crowd of buyers on each day of publication. In 1836 he became the editor of "Bentley's Miscellany," for which, in 1837, he wrote his first novel on a connected plan, "Oliver Twist." In this story he narrated the adventures and experiences of a "parish boy," dealing with various phases of life in a provincial workhouse, and in the slums of London. "Nicholas Nickleby," published in monthly parts, was written with a view of exposing the evils of cheap schools. In 1840 he undertook the production of a collection of stories in weekly numbers, called "Master Humphrey's Clock." This work contained the two well-known stories, "The Old Curiosity Shop" (1840), and "Barnaby Rudge" (1841), in addition to some detached papers, and a series of sketches called "Mr. Weller's Watch." Of the first number of this serial nearly 70,000 copies were sold. In 1842 he visited America, where he was very warmly received. On his return he published his impressions of the country, under the title of "American Notes for General Circulation," which, naturally enough, gave great offence in the United States. "Martin Chuzzlewit" appeared in monthly parts in 1843; and, although said to be "the most masterly of his writings hitherto," was received at first with less favour than his previous novels. It has since, however, become one of his most popular works, and two or three of its characters (Mr. Pecksniff, Mrs. Gamp, Mark Tapley) are among the most famous of his creations. "The Christmas Carol," the first of a series of short stories, called "Christmas Books," appeared in 1843, and had very great success. The second of the series, "The Chimes," was published in 1844; "The Cricket on the Hearth," in 1845; "The Battle of Life," in 1846; "The Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain," in 1848. The greater portion of the years 1845-46 was spent in Italy. An account of his residence and travels in that country was subsequently published. These sketches — "Pictures from Italy," as they were entitled —made their first appearance in the *Daily News*, of which he became editor in January, 1846. In a few months, however, he withdrew from the editorship, and resumed the imaginative and humorous work for which his genius fitted him more especially. Long-continued literary toil had made a period of mental rest very necessary, and, with the exception of his Christmas books, he produced nothing new, therefore, until the close of the year 1846, when three monthly numbers of "Dombey and Son" made their appearance. This story was not completed until 1848. In 1850, "David Copperfield," perhaps the most remarkable of all his works, was published in a complete form, having previously made its appearance in twenty monthly parts. A great part of this book was taken from the writer's own experiences, both as a child in London, and as a struggling newspaper reporter in later life. It thus possesses a sort of autobiographical interest of its own, apart from the pathetic and humorous qualities that characterise all the writings of Charles Dickens. In the same year, 1850, he started a cheap weekly periodical called "Household Words;" but this was discontinued in 1859, and succeeded by "All the Year Round," which he conducted until the end of his life. "David Copperfield" was

followed, in 1852-3, by "Bleak House," the story of a Chancery suit, in which Chancery abuses and delays were vividly depicted and assailed. "Hard Times," the first story written for "Household Words," dealt with the condition of the working man, and the mistakes of those "who," as he himself remarked, "see figures and averages, and nothing else." It was finished at Boulogne in 1854; and was followed by "Little Dorrit," which was written chiefly during his residence for some months in Paris, and was published in 1855-57. In 1856, he removed from London to Gadshill Place, near Rochester, where the remaining years of his life were mainly spent. "A Tale of Two Cities," appeared in "All the Year Round" in 1859; and in the previous year he began his first series of public readings, which, although a source of great pecuniary profit, were undoubtedly very prejudicial to his health and strength. "Great Expectations," in 1860-61, was published in the pages of his magazine, which also contained, from time to time, the Christmas stories of "The Haunted House," "Tom Tiddler's Ground," "Somebody's Luggage," &c.; but of these Dickens wrote portions only. "Our Mutual Friend" appeared in 1864-5. A second visit to America was paid in 1867-8. Here he continued the readings from his own works which had been so popular in England: their success also in the United States was unprecedented. In 1868 he returned to England, and published, in 1870, the first numbers of his novel, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," which remained unfinished at the time of his death. He had frequently been warned by his medical advisers that he was overworking himself, and that the public readings that he gave from time to time were prejudicial to his health; but he paid little attention to their warnings. His last reading was given in March, 1870, in St. James's Hall, when "The Christmas Carol," and the Trial from "Pickwick" were given with great effect to an enthusiastic audience. On Wednesday, the 8th of June, he was seized with a fit at his residence, Gadshill Place, Higham, near Rochester, and expired on the following morning, June 9, 1870, in the 59th year of his age. He was buried on the 14th of June in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey. Charles Dickens married, in 1838, a daughter of Mr. George Hogarth, a musical writer of some eminence. He was one of the founders of the Guild of Literature and Art, and an ardent advocate of reform in the administration of the Literary Fund. His generosity and kindliness of heart to young and struggling members of his own profession are well known. The writings of Charles Dickens will always be dear to the English heart, not only on account of the broad humour exhibited in the delineation of such characters as Mr. Pickwick and Dick Swiveller, but for the wonderful power which he knew how to throw into his pleas for the poor and the oppressed. This power of pathos shows itself chiefly in "Oliver Twist" and "Nicholas Nickleby;" for his genius was never more truly manifest than when he tried to stir the hearts of others with pity for the evil and the suffering which the world contains. His mirth was always wholesome; and lessons of true charity lay beneath it.

DICKENSON, Captain Thomas, R.N. [1786—1854], Captain of Greenwich Hospital, entered the navy in 1796. He was wounded at Trafalgar, where he gained his lieutenancy, and also at the capture of a warship *La Trave*, being disabled for two years. He was made commander in 1814, and in 1815 received a pension of £150 for his wounds. In 1830 he went to Cape Frio on the coast of Brazil, to try

and rescue the frigate *Thetis*, which had gone down in deep water, having 810,000 dollars on board. He worked indefatigably for fourteen months in spite of unparalleled difficulties, and succeeded in recovering all the guns and stores, and about 600,000 dollars. He was succeeded by Captain the Hon. J. F. F. de Ros, who rescued 150,000 dollars more. On his return to England he was rewarded with post rank, but considered that he and his crew had not been sufficiently remunerated, and the matter came frequently before Parliament. He was admitted into the Royal Hospital at Greenwich in Aug., 1847. He was the author of a book entitled "Narrative of the Operation for the Recovery of the Public Stores and Treasure sunk in H.M.S. *Thetis*."

DICKSON, Vice-Admiral Edward Stirling [1765—1844], entered the navy in 1772 at the early age of seven, and in 1780 was made lieutenant. He took part in the relief of Gibraltar, and was wounded on the "First of June," when he was second lieutenant of the *Cæsar*, which led the van. He led the Fleet which reduced Trinidad in 1797, and took the towns of Carrupano and Rio Caribe on the Spanish main, destroying their fortifications. For his services on this occasion he was presented by the governor and English inhabitants of Trinidad with a sword worth 100 guineas, and was promoted to post rank. In 1804 he recaptured the Island of Goree, on the coast of Africa, with a garrison of 300 men. He was selected by Lord Exmouth to command the expedition against the fortress of Porto Ferrajo, and by reducing the island of Elba, he achieved the only naval exploit of the "hundred days' war." He was made Rear-Admiral in 1831.

DICKSON, Elizabeth, widow of John Dickson, a naval surgeon, was well known for the active part she took in bringing to the notice of Government the inhuman treatment to which the captives in Barbary were subjected, and which led to Lord Exmouth's famous expedition. She was living at the time with her brother, British Vice-Consul in Algiers, and was an eye-witness of the horrible cruelties inflicted on these unfortunate people. For her labours in this cause she was made a member of the "Anti-Piratical Society of Knights and Noble Ladies, Liberators of the Slaves in Africa," with the honours and privileges of a Lady Foundress. She died at Tripoli at an advanced age, April 30, 1862.

DIGBY, Kenelm Henry [1800—1880], youngest son of the Very Rev. Wm. Digby, dean of Clonfert, Ireland, a member of the family represented by Lord Digby, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, and soon after becoming a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, he studied extensively the scholastic system of theology and the antiquities of the middle ages. Inspired by these studies, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the ages with which he was so familiar, he wrote "The Broad Stone of Honour; or, Rules for the Gentlemen of England, in four books," 1829; "Mores Catholici, or Ages of Faith," 1840; "Compitum, or the Meeting of Ways at the Catholic Church," 1851; "Evenings on the Thames;" and "The Epilogue to previous Works in Prose and Verse," 1876.

DILKE, Ashton Wentworth [1850—1883], younger son of Sir C. W. Dilke (q. v.), was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar. He spent two years in travellingabout in all parts of the Russian Empire, including Ili, and Turkestan, during which he became an accomplished Russian scholar. He wrote upon Siberia, Ili, and the Caucasus in various magazines, and published a considerable work on

Russia, which had been begun by his brother in 1869-70, and was completed by himself in 1873-74. He published besides a translation of Tourgenieff's "Terre Vierge," and was the proprietor of the *Weekly Dispatch*, &c., at the office of which he printed several other journals. He was returned to Parliament as member for Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1880, as a Radical, and brought forward several motions upon such subjects as the business of the House, election expenses, &c. &c. Owing to extreme ill-health, which had been brought on by the hardships he had suffered during his travels in Russia, he resigned his seat early in 1883, and was succeeded by Mr. John Morley. He spent the last few months of his life at Algiers, where he died March 12, 1883.

DILKE, Charles Wentworth [1789—1864], principal proprietor and for many years editor of the *Athenæum*, was the eldest son of Charles Wentworth Dilke, born 1742. He began his career in the Navy Pay Office. He early began to contribute to the leading reviews and magazines, including the *Westminster Review* and the *Retrospective;* he also published several works connected with our own early drama and literary history. On the consolidation of public offices, Mr. Dilke withdrew from official duties, and in 1832, together with Mr. Holmes, he bought the *Athenæum*, which had been unsuccessful under its originator, Mr. J. S. Buckingham, and afterwards under John Sterling. He laid himself out deliberately to build it up into a powerful and profitable literary paper, by reducing its price, and increasing its matter. He continued to act as its editor until 1846, in which year he became manager of the *Daily News*, and tried a similar experiment to that on which he had ventured in the *Athenæum*, but not with equal success. He was a great authority on the writings of Pope and Junius, and contributed numerous papers on those authors to the *Athenæum*. He spent the last few years of his life in retirement at a shooting place in Hampshire, rented by his son from the Woods and Forests, and at that place, Alice Holt, he died in 1864. [See "Papers of a Critic," edited by his grandson, Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart., in 1875.]

DILKE, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart. [1810—1869], son of the above, was educated at Westminster School, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He studied law, and took his LL.B. degree in 1834, but did not practise. He helped his father in his literary work and gave up most of his time to several of the learned societies. He was for some years Chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts, and took an active part in the affairs of the Royal Horticultural Society. He was one of the earliest promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and a member of the executive committee. After the Exhibition the honour of knighthood was offered him by the Queen, which, however, he declined, and refused all pecuniary reward for his assistance. In 1853 he was appointed English Commissioner at the New York Industrial Exhibition, and prepared a report on it, and again refused all money rewards for his services. He was one of the five Royal Commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1862; and was created a Baronet by the Queen soon after the death of the Prince Consort. In 1865 he became M.P. for Wallingford. Four years later he was sent to Russia as representative of England at the Horticultural Exhibition at St. Petersburg, and there his health, which had long been failing, utterly broke down, and he died May 10, 1869. He was an F.S.A. and a member of other learned bodies.

DILLON, John Blake. He was

born in Mayo about 1816, and was educated at Maynooth, but having resolved to adopt the bar for his profession, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1841. Soon after this he distinguished himself in the Repeal Agitation, and in 1842 was joint founder, with Davis and Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, of the *Nation* newspaper, an organ started to supersede O'Connell's *Pilot*. When, in 1846, the "Young Ireland Party" separated from the Repeal Association, Dillon was among the seceders; and though in the first instance he deprecated the Rising of '48, he, when he saw that the die was cast, was one of the few who followed Smith O'Brien into Tipperary, and led the rebels at Mullinahone and Killenanee. A reward of £300 was offered by the Government for his capture, but he succeeded in escaping to New York, where he was honoured by an immediate call to the bar, and having been joined by his wife, he remained in America until the amnesty of 1855, when he returned to Dublin. In 1866 he was elected member for Tipperary, and strove to bring about an alliance between the English Radicals and the Home Rulers. Had life been granted him, he might have achieved much, for he was a man whose integrity and noble kindly nature attracted even his opponents; but the cholera cut short his career, and he died Sept. 15, 1860.

DIRCKS, Henry, LL.D. [1806—1873], Civil Engineer, and author of several literary and scientific works, was born in Liverpool. He was apprenticed to a firm trading to the East and West Indies, and having short business hours, he employed his leisure in studying practical mechanics, chemical science, and general literature. Before he was twenty-one he delivered courses of lectures on chemistry and electricity; contributed essays, criticisms, and tales to the local press, and various scientific articles to the *Mechanics' Magazine*, and other journals. In 1837 he became a life member of the British Association, contributing among numerous other papers one describing his invention of optical illusions, afterwards properly known as "The Ghost," which was read at Leeds in 1858. Relinquishing mercantile pursuits, he was till 1842 principally engaged as a practical engineer, conducting railway, canal, and mining works; from that date till his retirement from business in 1858, he practised as a consulting engineer. He was a life-member of the Society of Arts, the Society of Engineers, and several other learned societies. Among his works may be mentioned, "Jordantype," 1852; "Electro-Metallurgy," 1863; "Optical Illusions," 1863, &c. &c.

DISBROWE, Sir Edward Cromwell, G.C.H., was the son of Colonel Edward Disbrowe, of Walton, Derbyshire, and Lady Charlotte Hobart, fourth daughter of George, third Earl of Buckinghamshire. He was for a time Secretary of Legation in Switzerland, and also represented England at the Courts of Russia, Würtemberg, and Sweden. At the time of his death he was Envoy Extraordinary at the Hague. He was made a K.G.C. of the Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1831. He died Oct. 29, 1851.

D'ISRAELI, Isaac. He belonged to a Jewish family, which settled as merchants at Venice towards the close of the fifteenth century. In 1748 his father, then a boy of eighteen, came to London, and having rapidly amassed a large fortune, settled at Enfield, where in May, 1766, Isaac D'Israeli was born. The love of books which distinguished Isaac D'Israeli throughout life was remarkable even in childhood; and he showed so strong and constant a dislike to the idea of a business career, that his father gave up his intention of placing

the boy in a commercial house in Bordeaux, and let him have his own will. When he was twenty-one he published an attack on "Peter Pindar," a poem in the manner of Pope, "On the Abuse of Satire." Published at the right moment, it at once became popular, and secured for its author the long-wished for introduction into literary circles. Three years later D'Israeli published the first volume of his "Curiosities of Literature," 1791. It was at once recognised as by far the best work of the kind which had appeared in England. In 1793 a second volume was added; but the third was not produced till twenty-four years later. Three other volumes followed; and the first two volumes were revised and much improved in the later editions. With the "Curiosities of Literature" may be appropriately classed D'Israeli's "Miscellanies or Literary Recreations," 1796; the "Calamities of Authors," 1812; and the "Quarrels of Authors," 1814. In 1816 he brought out a brief "Defence of James I.;" and between 1828-1831 a "Commentary on the Life and Reign of Charles I." In recognition of the merits of the latter work the University of Oxford conferred on the author the honorary degree of D.C.L. D'Israeli had small interest in the political aspect of history; but the honour has been claimed for him of being one of the founders of the modern school of historical research. Towards the close of his life D'Israeli began a history of English literature; but loss of sight prevented him from realizing his project, and the three volumes he had prepared appeared in 1841, under the name of "Amenities of Literature." He died after a few hours' illness at his seat, Bradenham House, near High Wycombe, Jan. 19, 1848. A brief memoir by his son, the Earl of Beaconsfield, is prefixed to the "Curiosities of Literature."

DIXON, William Hepworth [1821—1879], began his career as the editor of a Cheltenham newspaper, at the same time contributing several poems to Douglas Jerrold's *Illuminated Magazine*. In 1846 he left Manchester, and settled in London, where he entered himself at the Inner Temple. He then became a writer on the *Daily News*, to which he contributed a series of papers on the "Literature of the Lower Orders," and on "London Prisons," which appeared later in a revised form under the title of "John Howard, a Memoir." In 1851 appeared the "Life of William Penn," in which Macaulay's charges against the founder of Pennsylvania were first met. In 1853 he was appointed chief editor of the *Athenæum*, a post he resigned in 1869. Having been appointed Lady Morgan's literary executor, in conjunction with Miss Jewsbury he published her memoirs. Among his other works may be mentioned the "Holy Land;" "Free Russia;" "The Switzers;" "Royal Windsor;" "British Cyprus;" "Spiritual Wives," a book on Mormonism; all of which were marked by some of the qualities which command popular success, being fluently written, and picturesque at any price.

DOD, Charles Roger [1793—1855], of Drumlease, Leitrim, best known to the general public as the author of the "Parliamentary Companion," and the "Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage," was the only son of the Rev. Roger Dod, vicar of Drumlease, where he was born. After having been editor and part-proprietor of a provincial journal, he came to London, where he settled, and for twenty-three years managed the parliamentary reporting for the *Times*, for which paper he also wrote biographical sketches. In 1841 he wrote, in conjunction with his son, the "Manual of Dignities, Privilege, and Precedence," and was

also the author of one or two minor productions, which were not continued.

DON, David [1799—1841], Professor of Botany in King's College, London, was the second son of George Don, curator of the Royal Botanic Garden in Leith Walk, near Edinburgh. Through the recommendation of the celebrated botanist, Mr. Robert Brown, he was appointed keeper of the Lambertian Herbarium, and Librarian of the Linnæan Society. He went to Paris in 1821, where he became acquainted with the foremost Continental naturalists, among whom were Humboldt, Cuvier, and Delessert. Mr. Don's "Prodromus Floræ Nepaulensis," and the many papers he contributed to the Linnæan Transactions, brought him prominently into notice, and he was appointed Professor of Botany in King's College.

DON, George [1798—1856], was a son of George Don of Forfar (the field botanist, and discoverer of many interesting plants in the Highlands), and brother of the above. He began his career as assistant in the Botanic Garden at Chelsea, and afterwards travelled in the West Indies, Sierra Leone, and Brazil, as collector for the Horticultural Society, whose collections he greatly enlarged. His chief work was a "General System of Gardening and Botany," founded on Miller's "Gardener's Dictionary." In 1855 he assisted Mrs. Loudon in editing a new edition of her husband's "Encyclopedia of Plants."

DONALDSON, John William [1812—1861], philologist and biblical critic, was educated at the London University, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow. He graduated in 1834, and then devoted himself to the study of classical philology, and published, five years later, his "New Cratylus," a work of remarkable erudition for so young a writer, but like all the author's works, rather fanciful than scientific. In 1841 he was appointed headmaster of King Edward's School at Bury St. Edmunds, a position he held for upwards of ten years. When he resigned this post he returned to Cambridge, where his time was divided between literary work and private tuition. At the time of his death he was engaged in preparing a Greek lexicon. His work, entitled "Varronianus," published in 1844, gave rise to a most unfortunate controversy between himself and Professor Key, who brought against him a charge of plagiarism. Among his other works may be mentioned "Jashar, or Fragments of Original Hebrew Songs inserted in the Masoretic text of the Old Testament," "The Theatre of the Greeks," and a Latin and a Greek Grammar of considerable pretensions.

DONALDSON, Sir Stuart Alexander [1812—1867], son of Stuart Donaldson, a merchant of London, emigrated to New South Wales in 1835, and was for twenty years agent for Lloyds at Sydney, and head of the mercantile house there which bore his name. He was appointed one of the territorial magistrates in 1838, subsequently became a member of Council, in which, and in the Assembly, he held a seat from 1848 to 1859. In 1856 he formed the first ministry there, responsible to the local Parliament. He was also a member and Vice-President of the Executive Council, First Minister and Colonial Secretary; and was subsequently Colonial Treasurer and Commissioner of Railways. He was appointed Consul-General of Sardinia in 1855, which post he resigned on taking office as Colonial Secretary. He returned to England in 1859, when he was knighted.

DONKIN, General Sir Rufane Shaw, K.C.B., G.C.H., Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, Colonel

of the 11th Foot, and M.P. for Sandwich, was the only son of General Donkin. Having entered the 44th Foot in 1778, he accompanied Sir Charles Grey to the West Indies, was present at the taking of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucie, the siege of Fort Bourbon, and the attack on Guadaloupe in 1794. In 1798 he succeeded to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 11th Foot, and in May, 1805, was made Permanent Assistant Quartermaster-General, and employed at the siege of Copenhagen. In 1808 he went to Portugal as Deputy Quartermaster-General, and commanded a brigade at the passage of the Douro, at the battle of Talavera, and in the retreat on Portugal, in 1809. He afterwards went to Bengal, and served as second in command on the staff. He was made Major-General in 1811, Lieutenant-General in 1821, and General in 1838. For two years he was Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. He was returned to Parliament for Berwick in 1832 and 1835, and in the latter year was made Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, a post he filled till his death, May 2, 1841. He was twice married, first to a daughter of Dean Markham, and secondly to a daughter of the Earl of Minto.

DONKIN, William Fishburn [1814—1869], was born at Bishop Burton in the county of York, and at a very early age showed a marked taste for languages, mathematics, and music. He was educated at St. Peter's School, York, then presided over by Mr., afterwards Archdeacon, Creyke, and in 1832 entered at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford. In 1834 he gained a classical scholarship at University College; in 1836 a first class, both in classics and mathematics; and a year later the mathematical and Johnson mathematical scholarships. He remained at St. Edmund's Hall for about six years after being elected a Fellow of University, and held the post of Mathematical Lecturer and other college offices. During that time he became known to the general public by his writings, such as his "Essay on the Theory of the Combination of Observations," for the Ashmolean Society, and some brilliant papers on Greek music for Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of Antiquities." In 1842 he succeeded Mr. Johnson (afterwards Dean of Wells) as Professor of Astronomy, and soon after was made F.R.S. and F.R.A.S. Bright hopes were entertained for the cause of science by this appointment, but from the first failing health, which obliged him to spend much time out of England, cramped his efforts, and stood in his way. In the intervals of improvement he devoted himself to the duties of his Professorship, and to the advance of science in all its branches in Oxford, and during 1850-60 sent some important papers to the Royal Society, among which were one "On the Equation of Laplace's Functions," and one "On a Class of Differential Equations, including those which occur in Dynamical Problems." The last work upon which he was engaged was a book on Acoustics for the Clarendon Press series, but his increasing ill-health delayed the work, and the first part was passing through the press when he died.

DORAN, John, Ph. D., F.S.A. [1807—1878], born in Ireland, and brought up in France and Ireland, began his literary career with a melodrama, produced at the Surrey Theatre, when he was fifteen years of age. He was then engaged on the *Literary Chronicle*, till it was purchased by Mr. John Sterling and his friends. In 1835 he published his "History and Antiquities of the Town and Borough of Reading," and for eleven years acted as editor of a weekly London newspaper. Among his other works may be mentioned his "Filia Dolorosa," 1852; "The Last Journals of Horace Wal-

pole," 1859; "Lives of the Princes of Wales," 1859, &c., &c. He was at various times during many years acting editor of the *Athenæum*, and was a constant contributor to the leading reviews and magazines of the day.

DORIN, Joseph Alexander [1802—1872], was born at Edmonton, Sept., 1802, educated at Henley, and obtained an appointment in the East India Company's service. Having gone out to India in 1821 as first prizeman of his year, he entered the financial department, rose rapidly, and in 1842 was directed by Lord Ellenborough to prepare a plan for the entire reorganisation of Indian Finance. This plan having been approved, Mr. Dorin was appointed Financial Secretary, and took a leading part in Indian financial affairs until his retirement from the service. In 1853 he became a member of Council, and acted as President during Lord Dalhousie's long absence from Calcutta in 1855, and Lord Canning's campaign in the revolted districts in 1858. He discerned the true character of the Mutiny earlier than his colleagues, and in opposition to them recorded his opinion that the refractory regiments ought not to be disbanded, but punished with the utmost severity of military law. He returned to England at the expiration of his term of office, and spent the rest of his life in retirement, dying at St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, Dec. 22, 1872.

D'ORSAY, Count Alfred [1798—1852], the friend of Lady Blessington (q. v.), whose step-daughter, Lady Harriet Anne Gardiner, he married, was born in Paris, and was the son of General D'Orsay, who was said to be one of the handsomest men in the armies of the Empire. He first visited England about a week after the coronation of George IV., when he appeared at an entertainment given by the French Ambassador (his brother-in-law), the Duc de Grammont, to the King and the Royal Family. He at once by his grace, his good looks, and charm of manner, took the town by storm and became the leader of fashion. He had entered the French Army at an early age, and first became acquainted with the Blessingtons in 1822, at Valence on the Rhone, where the Army of France was quartered. This chance acquaintanceship soon ripened into intimacy, and at Lord Blessington's invitation the Count joined them in their trip southwards, renouncing his military career from that time. In 1823 the party met Byron at Genoa, who was much struck by the appearance and manners of the young Frenchman, and was allowed to read the famous MS. journal in which the Count had jotted down his ideas of England and the English. In 1827 he married Lord Blessington's only daughter by a former marriage, Lady Harriet Anne Gardiner, who was only fifteen at the time, but a separation followed soon after. Lord Blessington died in Paris in 1829, Count D'Orsay returned to England with Lady Blessington, and their house (Gore House, Kensington) became the centre of a circle more distinguished for art, literature, and fashion, than for a respect for social conventions. Not very long after came the great crash at Gore House, and Lady Blessington and the Count were obliged to fly to Paris to escape imprisonment for debt. Lady Blessington died in 1849, and the Count nearly four years later. He had prepared his last resting-place beside hers, in the village of Chambourg beyond St. Germain-en-Laye, where he built a monumental pyramid in the rustic cemetery adjoining the domains of the family of De Grammont. In the sepulchral chamber are two sarcophagi, one on either side, surmounted by tablets of white marble. The one on the left contains the remains of

Lady Blessington, the one on the right those of Count D'Orsay.

DOUBLEDAY, Edward [1811—1849], F.L.S., F.Z.S., was descended from an old and well-known Quaker family of Epping. He and his brother Henry first attracted notice in the scientific world by their beautiful collections of British birds and insects. In 1835 Mr. Doubleday visited the United States, bringing back with him large collections of natural history specimens, which he distributed to the British Museum and various local institutions. He was appointed assistant in the zoological department of the British Museum, where he devoted much time to the arrangement of the entomological collections, especially to the classification of the various species of Lepidopterous insects. Under his superintendence the collection of butterflies and moths in the Museum became one of the most complete in existence. At the time of his death he was engaged in the publication of a catalogue of the Diurnal Lepidoptera, and also upon a work on the genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera.

DOUBLEDAY, John [1799—1856], who for more than nineteen years was connected with the department of antiquities in the British Museum, began life as a printer, and having gained much experience in casting in metals and other materials, he established himself in business as a copyist of coins, medals, and ancient seals. He was employed chiefly in the British Museum in repairing works of art, and it was he who repaired the Portland Vase, after it had been wilfully broken into many hundred pieces.

DOUGLAS, General Sir Howard, Bart., G.C.B. [1776—1861], son of Sir Charles Douglas, Bart., entered the army at an early age, and served in Portugal and Spain in the campaigns of 1808-9, being present at Corunna under Sir John Moore, and taking part in many of the subsequent engagements. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother in 1809, and from 1823 to 1829 held the post of Governor of New Brunswick. He was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands in 1835, but resigned in 1850. He sat as M.P. in the Conservative interest for Liverpool from 1842 to 1847. He obtained in 1841 the colonelcy of the 99th Regiment of Foot, and was transferred to the colonelcy of the 15th Foot in 1851. He was the author of several scientific treatises on the subjects of fortification and gunnery.

DOWLING, Sir James [1787—1844], was born in London, and educated at St. Paul's School, on leaving which he took to journalism, writing for the daily papers, and reporting the debates in both houses of Parliament. He was called to the bar of the Middle Temple in 1815, edited several legal text books, and published nine volumes of Law Reports, known as "Dowling and Ryland's Reports." In 1827 he was appointed Puisne Judge to the colony of New South Wales, and went out in 1828. On the retirement of Sir Francis Forbes he succeeded him as Chief Justice, and received the honour of knighthood. He died at Sydney, Sept. 27, 1844.

DOWTON, William [1763—1851], Comedian, was the son of an innkeeper, at Exeter, and was apprenticed to an architect, from whom he ran away to join a company of strolling players. He made his *début* as Carlos, in the "Revenge," at Ashburton. He first played before a London audience in 1794 as Sheva, in Cumberland's play, "The Jew," and was very successful. He was said to be unrivalled as Sir Hugh Evans, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and was considered the best Malvolio ever seen on the stage. His other great successes

were: Russell, in the "Jealous Wife," Sir Anthony Absolute, in "The Rivals." Major Sturgeon, in "the Mayor of Garrett," Governor Hartall, in "The Soldier's Daughter," and Doctor Cantwell, in "The Hypocrite." He remained at Drury Lane for many years, occasionally playing at the Haymarket in the summer. On the occasion of his benefit at the Haymarket, in 1805, he had revived a burlesque called "The Taylors," which gave great offence to the fraternity, and led to a tremendous riot in the house during the performance. Although Dowton was a popular favourite in London, he was never liked in the provinces, so that with advancing years he found himself almost as poor as when he began his theatrical career, and a benefit was got up to assist him in 1840, at Her Majesty's. Coleman's comedy "The Poor Gentleman" was played, with an excellent cast, and at the conclusion an address written by Sheridan Knowles was spoken. With the money thus realised an annuity was bought for him.

DOYLE, Sir Charles Hastings, K.C.M.G. [1804—1883], was the eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles William Doyle, K.C.B., G.C.H., and was educated at the Military College, Sandhurst. He entered the army as ensign in the 87th Foot, in 1819. He served chiefly in the Colonies, in the East and West Indies, and in British North America. In the Crimea he was Assistant Adjutant-General of the 3rd Division of the army. From 1847 to 1856 he was on the staff as Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and in the latter year was appointed Inspector-General of Militia in Ireland, a post he held for five years. He was next appointed to command the troops in Nova Scotia, and was placed on the staff as Major-General, becoming, in 1867, Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia. He resigned the latter post in 1873, and returned home, when he was appointed, in the following year, to the command of the Southern District. He was appointed Colonel of the 70th Foot in 1868, was transferred to the 87th Foot in 1870, and on his compulsory retirement in 1873, Hon. Colonel of the 1st battalion of the regiment. He was nominated a K.C.M.G. in 1869.

DOYLE, John ("H. B."). He was born of a respectable family in Dublin, 1797, and became an art student in the schools of the Dublin Society. He came to London about 1822, intending to become a portrait painter, and between 1825-35 exhibited six pictures in the Royal Academy. The difficulty of making a connection as a portrait painter led him to lithograph and publish drawings of some of the most prominent public characters of the day, and his political caricatures of the events between 1829-1840 attained an immense popularity. He died Jan. 2, 1868, aged 70. A large collection of his drawings has lately been acquired by the British Museum.

DOYLE, Sir John Milley, K.C.B. [1781—1856], entered the army as cornet in 1794, and served in the Egyptian Campaign of 1801, under Abercrombie. From 1809 to 1814 he served in the Peninsula, first in command of a regiment, and afterwards of a brigade, under the Duke of Wellington. For his services in Egypt he received a medal, and a cross and one clasp for Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, &c., and was made K.C.B. in 1815. In 1832, he was requested by His Majesty, Don Pedro, to join the liberating army at Oporto, which he did, and was gazetted a Major-General in the Portuguese service, and Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty. After the war, Sir John and his companions, instead of receiving the just rewards of their gallant services, were treated with

the basest ingratitude, thrown into prison, insulted, and persecuted. Their case often came before Parliament, but nothing could be done, and they never received any redress. Sir John was appointed a Military Knight of Windsor in 1853, and was shortly afterwards appointed Sergeant-at-Arms to Her Majesty.

DOYLE, Richard [1826—1883], was the son of John Doyle (q. v.) the political caricaturist. He early showed a great talent for drawing, and while still a youth was appointed to the staff of *Punch*, for which periodical he designed the famous cover. Being a Roman Catholic, he was offended at the attacks made by his paper upon the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman during the "Papal Aggression" panic, and resigned his connection. Thenceforward he devoted himself for many years to book illustration, and made the drawings for the "Newcomes," and other works of Thackeray, Leigh Hunt's "Jar of Honey," Ruskin's "King of the Golden River," and many other volumes. But his real delight, now and always, was in drawing fantastic scenes of fairy-land in the manner of which he had given an example in the cover of *Punch*. These he would design as quickly as another man would write, and with so much truth and certainty that he never had to erase a line. Many of these drawings were in water-colour, and during the later years of his life he used to exhibit them annually in the Grosvenor Gallery, where a commemorative exhibition of his works was held early in 1885. Richard Doyle died suddenly on Dec. 11, 1883, to the great grief of a wide circle of friends who were endeared to him as much by his personal charm as by his graceful and unique talent.

D'OYLY, Rev. George, D.D. [1778—1846], F.R.S., was the fourth son of the Ven. Matthias D'Oyly, Archdeacon of Lewes, and Rector of Buxted, Sussex. He was a Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803, B.D. 1811, and D.D. 1821. In 1810 he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to George III.; in 1813 was made one of the Examining Chaplains to the Archbishop of Canterbury; and in 1815 was presented to the living of Herne Hill, in Kent. He resigned this living for the rectory of Buxted, Sussex, vacant by the death of his father, and later became Rector of Lambeth, and of Sundridge, in Kent. He was a frequent contributor on theological subjects to the *Quarterly Review*," and in 1813 undertook, in conjunction with the Rev. Richard Mant, the Annotated Bible, well known under the title of "D'Oyly and Mant's Bible," which was first published in weekly numbers, and which for many years had a place in the library of every clergyman.

DRAKE, Sir William Henry, K.C.B. [1812—1882], Director of Supplies and Transport at the War Office, was the son of Mr. John Drake, of Exmouth, Devon, Commissary-General. He entered the War office in 1831; was appointed Colonial Treasurer in Western Australia from 1838 to 1848; Assistant Commissary-General in 1845, and Commissary-General in 1849. In this capacity he served in various colonies, as well as in the Crimea, and at Kertch. He also had charge of the Turkish Contingent. In 1867 he became Controller for Ireland, and two years later Controller for Great Britain in the War Office. He was appointed Director of Supplies and Transports from 1871 to 1877; was nominated C.B. in 1856, and advanced to the dignity of a K.C.B in 1871.

DRAPER, Hon. Edward Alured [1776—1841], was born in Oxfordshire. He was educated at Eton, and while there was ap-

pointed Page of Honour to George III. He entered the army in 1792, and after seeing service in Egypt, he was appointed to the staff of General Grinfield, whom he afterwards accompanied as Aide-de-Camp and Secretary to the West Indies. He was present at the capture of St. Lucia, and brought home the dispatch announcing the event, when he was promoted to a brevet majority in the army, and received from the King a gift of £500. Soon after his arrival in England he published his "Address to the British Public," in which he accused the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Sir Thomas Picton's administration of the Government of Trinidad of wilful perjury, and a criminal information was filed against him. He was tried and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Among the witnesses who came forward to speak for him, and to testify to his high sense of honour, were their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Gloucester, the Duke of Bedford, and Earl Grosvenor, afterwards Marquis of Westminster. On his release he proceeded with his regiment upon the expedition to Walcheren. In 1813, having left the army, he was appointed Chief Government Secretary at the Island of Bourbon, then belonging to the British Crown, which he left to go to the Mauritius, where he was employed in the Civil Service for upwards of twenty-six years, filling in succession many high offices. In 1832 he headed the party which refused to receive Mr. Jeremie as Chief Judge, and was consequently dismissed from his offices, receiving, however, an allowance of £500 a year until he could find another appointment at Mauritius. He afterwards held the situation of Joint Stipendiary Magistrate of Port Louis, and later was made Treasurer and Paymaster General of the Colony, a post which he held till his death in 1841.

DREW, Admiral Andrew [1792—1878], entered the navy in 1806; was present at the attack on the French flotilla, off Boulogne, at the siege of Copenhagen; and capture of the Danish fleet in the following year. Under Sir John Phillimore he took an active part in the Ashantee hostilities at Cape Coast Castle, where he landed, in command of the seamen and marines, and assisted at the final overthrow of the enemy on July 11, 1844. On his return home he was rewarded with the rank of Commander. In 1838, having settled in Upper Canada, he turned out voluntarily to aid in the defence of the country during the rebellion, and was called upon to destroy the rebel steamer *Caroline*, employed in conveying arms, ammunition, and men from the United States shore to Mary Island, then in possession of the rebels. This was a most dangerous service, on account of the rapids on one side, Mary Island on the other, and the darkness of the night. Yet with only five small boats, each carrying about seven men, he crossed the river where the stream was running between five and six miles an hour, captured the vessel, and sent it burning over the Falls of Niagara. For this service he received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament of Upper Canada. He became Rear-Admiral in 1863, Vice-Admiral in 1869, and Admiral in 1875.

DRUMMOND, Edward, Private Secretary to Sir Robert Peel, was the eldest son of Charles Drummond, the banker at Charing Cross. At an early age he became a Clerk of the Treasury, and was afterwards Private Secretary to the Earl of Ripon, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Mr. Canning, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Robert Peel. His ability and zeal made him especially valuable to them all; and on one occasion the Duke of Wellington

publicly stated in the House of Lords his great satisfaction that Mr. Drummond had done him the honour to become his private secretary. Mr. Drummond was assassinated by a man named Daniel M'Naughten, while on his way from the bank, where he had been to see his brother, Jan. 25, 1843. He was in his fifty-first year, having been born in 1792. The assassin was supposed to have mistaken Mr. Drummond for Sir R. Peel.

DRUMMOND, Henry [1786—1860], banker, politician, and miscellaneous writer, was the eldest son of Henry Drummond, a prominent London banker. He was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where in 1825 he founded the Professorship of Political Economy. In 1847 he was returned to Parliament as member for West Surrey, and continued to represent it till his death. He took an active interest in nearly all departments of politics; was thoroughly independent, and often eccentric in his views, but generally acted with the Conservative party. He was a most effective speaker, clear and concise, and on occasions caustic and severe. He published numerous books and pamphlets on the interpretation of prophecy, the circulation of the Apocrypha, the principles of Christianity, &c., which attracted a good deal of attention. He was from the first connected with the spread of the Catholic Apostolic or "Irvingite" Church; and meetings of those who sympathised with Irving were held for the study of prophecy at his residence, Albury Park, in Surrey. He contributed liberally to the funds of the new Church, and became one of its leading office-bearers. He wrote numerous works in defence of its distinctive doctrines and practice.

DRUMMOND Samuel, A.R.A. He was born in London on Christmas Day, 1763. At the age of fourteen he went to sea, but six or seven years later left the service, and took to drawing portraits in crayons, and afterwards painting in oil. He was entirely self-taught, but with such success, that he was employed for several years on the *European Magazine*. He first exhibited in the Academy in 1791. His naval subjects gained him some repute, and in 1808 he was elected an Associate. His pictures of "The Death of Nelson," and "The Battle of Trafalgar," were engraved, and his large picture, "Admiral Duncan receiving the sword of Admiral De Winter," was presented by the British Institution to the Greenwich Hospital. He continued to exhibit at the Academy and the British Institution, where, in 1827, he received a premium of £50. He exhibited no fewer than 404 pictures, of which 303 appeared on the walls of the Academy. He died in August, 1844. His portraits of Mrs. Fry, and of Isambard Brunel, are in the National Portrait Gallery.

DRUMMOND, Wm. Hamilton. He was born at Larne, County Antrim, in 1778, and was educated at the Belfast Academy, and afterwards at Glasgow University. In 1798, while still at Glasgow, he produced "The Man of the Age," a poem of political purport, which nearly cost him his freedom. In 1800 he became a Pastor of the Second Congregation in Belfast, and about the same time published a metrical translation of the first book of "Lucretius," "Trafalgar," a poem, and "The Giant's Causeway." In 1810, he received the title of D.D. from the University of Aberdeen, and in 1815 removed to Dublin, and, taking part in the discussions of the time, published a great number of essays and controversial writings. His nature was intensely religious, and all his works reveal the bent of his mind; he was also a patriotic Irishman. Among his works may be mentioned,

"The Autobiography of Hamilton Rowan" with additions, "Bruce's Invasion of Ireland," "Ancient Irish Minstrelsy," "An Essay on the Doctrine of the Trinity," "The Pleasures of Benevolence," "The Life of Michael Servetus." He died Oct. 10, 1865.

DUCIE, Second Earl, the Rt. Hon. Henry George Francis Reynolds Moreton, [1802—1853], was the eldest son of Thomas, first Earl Ducie. In 1831, Mr. Moreton was elected one of the Knights of Gloucestershire, and in 1832 was chosen for the eastern division of the county, which he resigned to his brother, the Hon. Augustus H. Moreton, in 1835. He succeeded to the Peerage in 1840, and in 1846 was appointed Lord in Waiting to the Queen, an office he resigned in 1847. Lord Ducie took a keen interest in agriculture, was President of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1853, and was the inventor of the Ducie cultivator, and many other agricultural implements now in use. He was also an extensive and very successful breeder of stock. He was a staunch advocate of free-trade principles, and in the Corn Law debates was an able and frequent speaker.

DUCKETT, Sir George Floyd, Bart., F.S.A. [1811—1877] son of Sir George Duckett, Bart., F.R.S., was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He served for some years in the army, both in the cavalry and infantry, and succeeded to the title on his father's death in 1856. He was the author of a "Technological Military Dictionary," in German, English, and French, which was much praised by competent authorities, and for which he received gold medals from the Emperor of Austria, from the Emperor of the French, and from the King of Prussia. He also wrote a genealogical work, entitled "Duckettiana," which forms an important addition to the county histories of Westmoreland, Wiltshire, and Cambridgeshire, and contains copious notices and pedigrees of families in Yorkshire and Dorsetshire.

DUCROW, A. [1794—1842], the popular equestrian performer, and part proprietor of Astley's Theatre, is said to have realised by it property to the amount of nearly £60,000. In 1840 the theatre was burnt to the ground, and Mr. Ducrow never recovered from the shock he then received. For a time his mind gave way, and when he had partly regained his senses he was seized with paralysis, of which he died. He left £800 for the decoration of the family tomb at Kensal Green, and £200 to be invested, and the interest used to buy flowers for his monument.

DUFF, Rev. Alexander [1806—1878], Indian Missionary, was born near Pitlochry, Perthshire, and was educated at the St. Andrew's University, where he graduated in honours. In 1829 he was sent out by the Established Church of Scotland as its first Indian missionary, and on his arrival in India, entered with eagerness into the task of elevating the native races by the aid of churches, schools, and benevolent institutions, which he established in many populous parts of India. He seceded from the Establishment in 1843, when he undertook work of the same kind in Calcutta, for the Free Church. During a visit to Scotland in 1850, he was chosen Moderator of the Free Assembly in 1851, was examined before a Committee of the House of Lords on Indian affairs in 1853, and contributed valuable materials for the famous Education Despatch of 1854. He was obliged to leave India in 1863, owing to ill-health. On his return, he was chosen the first Professor of Evangelistic Theology in New College, and in 1873 was again made a Moderator of the Free Assembly. He was the author of "India and Indian

Missions," 1839; "Letters on Indian Rebellion," 1858; and for a time edited the *Calcutta Review*. [See "Memoir" by Dr. G. Smith, 1879.]

DUFF, James Grant, was the eldest son of Mr. Grant, of Kincardine O'Neil, and was born in Banff, July 18, 1789. At the age of sixteen he went to India, and having studied for a time at the Cadet School, was ordered to join the Bombay Grenadiers, and greatly distinguished himself at the attack on the fortified town of Maliah. He was afterwards appointed assistant to Mountstuart Elphinstone, and in that capacity was actively engaged, partly in a military and partly in a civil capacity, in the overthrow of the Mahrattas, and received the "blue riband of Western India." He was afterwards sent, with only one European companion and a body of native soldiery, into the centre of the Mahratta confederacy, to establish order and peace there, his efforts being completely successful. The worry and anxiety of this mission entirely broke down his health, and he was compelled to return to England. He assumed the name of Duff on succeeding to the estate of Eden, which had been left to his mother during his absence. He married, in 1825, the only child of Sir Whitelaw Ainslie, and settled at Eden, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died Sep. 22, 1858. He was the author of the well-known and excellent "History of the Mahrattas," and was the father of the Rt. Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, now Governor of Madras.

DUFFERIN, Lady, Helena Selina Sheridan, who was the grand-daughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, was born in 1807, and was brought up in Hampton Court, wherein, on the death of her husband, Mrs. Sheridan had a suite of rooms allotted to her. When only eighteen years old Helena married the Hon. Price Blackwood, afterwards Lord Dufferin. She wrote a number of verses and songs which had for their subject the griefs and joys of the Irish peasantry. The exquisitely touching "Irish Emigrant," is her best and most widely known poem. Lord Dufferin died in 1841, and after twenty-one years of widowhood Lady Dufferin married Lord Gifford, who had then only two months to live. Lady Gifford died June 12, 1867.

DUMARESQ, Lieut.-Colonel Henry [1792—1838], entered the army at the age of sixteen, and saw a good deal of active service in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. He attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1817. At the battle of Waterloo he was shot through the lungs, but being charged with a message to the Duke of Wellington, in spite of his wound, he went on and succeeded in reaching the duke before he fell. The ball was never extracted, and is supposed to have caused his death twenty-three years afterwards. He had succeeded Captain Sir Edward Parry, R.N., as chief commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company in New South Wales, and repeatedly received the thanks of the directors for his able superintendence of their affairs.

DUNBAR, Duncan [1803—1862], one of the largest shipowners and merchants in the City of London, was the son of a poor Scotchman who settled in England as a small brewer at Limehouse, and being successful in business bought a few trading vessels, which were the foundation of the fleet afterwards acquired by his son. This son, Duncan, was educated at the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and entered his father's counting-house in 1819, being made partner in 1823. His career was a most successful one, he being possessed at the time of his death of more than fifty large vessels trading to every part of the world, and of stocks, shares, houses,

and investments, worth more than half a million.

DUNBAR, George, M.A. [1773—1851], Professor of Greek Literature in the Edinburgh University, and F.R.S.E., was born of humble parentage at Coldingham, in Berwickshire, and was intended by his parents for a gardener. He was seriously injured by a fall from a tree, and while suffering from the effects of it attracted the notice of a neighbour, who helped him to procure a good education. He worked so successfully that in 1805 he become Professor of Greek in the Edinburgh University. He published numerous works connected with the Greek language and literature, the most important and best known being his "Lexicon of the Greek Language," upon which he was engaged for eight years; "Exercises on the Greek Language," 1832; "Elements of the Greek Language," 1834; "Extracts from Greek Authors, with Notes," 1844, and "An Enquiry into the Structure and Affinity of the Greek and Latin Languages," 1827, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, Rev. Henry, D.D. [1774—1846], the founder of savings banks in Scotland, was born at Lochrutton Manse, Dumfriesshire, of which place his father, the Rev. George Duncan, was minister. In 1790 he entered a banking-house at Liverpool, but at the end of three years gave it up to enter the ministry. He was presented to the parish of Ruthwell in his native county in 1798. In 1803 he joined the local volunteer force, and in 1804 established the "Scottish Cheap Repository," a series of tracts addressed to the humbler classes. In 1809, with three others, he started the *Dumfries Courier*, a newspaper which he edited for some time in the Whig interest. In 1810 he successfully started a savings bank in his own parish, as part of a scheme to avert the introduction of poor rates, which served as a model for other institutions of a like kind. In 1832 he received the special thanks of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for a masterly paper on the Runic Cross found in Ruthwell, besides which, in 1827, he discovered the traces of extinct animals in the new red sandstone of Dumfriesshire. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of St. Andrew's in 1823. He was one of the seceders from the Established Church in 1843, and in face of many difficulties he established a Free Church near Ruthwell. Here he died suddenly while addressing his people, Feb. 12, 1846. He was the author of numerous works for the people, and on the public questions in which he was interested, and also wrote the "Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons," 1837; "The South Country Weaver," and "Scottish Exiles."

DUNCOMBE, Thomas Slingsby [1796—1861], eldest son of Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Copgrove, Yorkshire, served for some years in the Coldstream Guards, but retired from the army in 1826. In that year he was returned to Parliament as Member for Hertford, which borough he represented till 1832, when he was unseated. In 1834 he was returned for Finsbury by a considerable majority, and there he remained to the day of his death. Amid all the vicissitudes of political change he remained as on a rock, which nothing could shake. He was an advocate of "advanced" Liberal measures, and voted for the ballot, for triennial parliaments, and extended suffrage. He was immensely popular with his constituents, who for twenty-seven years loved him and returned him. For that, if for nothing else, he will be remembered. The public lost in him a "character"—an odd sort of man, all points and angles, who made himself wonderfully popular, who was not so successful in winning respect, who was always amusing, and who in almost every assembly, whether select as a club

or multifarious as a mob, managed to make his presence felt.

DUNDAS, Sir James Witley Deans, G.C.B. [1785—1862], son of James Deans, M.D., of Calcutta, was born Dec. 4, 1785. He assumed the names of Witley and Dundas on marrying in 1808, Janet, only daughter of Lord Amesbury. He was educated at the Edinburgh High School, and entered the navy in 1799, and took part in the expeditions to Holland and Egypt. Having seen much active service in the interim, he was nominated a naval A.D.C. to William IV. in 1831, and held office as a Lord of the Admiralty under the Whig Administration of Lord Melbourne. He attained flag rank in 1841. He held the naval command in the Black Sea at the commencement of the war in the Crimea, and assisted in the disembarkation of the troops and the early operations against Sebastopol. In Dec., 1854, he retired from command of the Black Sea Fleet, his term of service having expired, and was succeeded by Admiral Lord Lyons. For his services in the Black Sea Admiral Dundas was created a K.C.B. and subsequently a G.C.B., received the Crimean medal, and from the Sultan, the Order of the Medjidie of the First Class. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for Berks, and sat in Parliament, in the Liberal interest. as M.P. for Devizes in 1836-38, and for Greenwich in 1841-52.

DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral The Hon. Sir Richard Saunders, K.C.B. [1802—1861], senior naval Lord of the Admiralty, officer of the Legion of Honour, and D.C.L., was the second son of Robert Saunders Dundas, second Viscount Melville. He was educated at Harrow, and at the Royal Naval College, and entered the navy in 1817, serving in the first Chinese war, where he greatly distinguished himself, and for which, in 1841, he was created C.B. From 1829 to 1830 he acted as private secretary to his father, then first Lord of the Admiralty, and, in 1845-6, served the Earl of Haddington in the same capacity. He was made Captain Superintendent of Deptford Dockyard in 1851, and one of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty in 1852, which office he resigned in 1855, when he became Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic fleet in succession to Sir Charles Napier. He retained this position till the end of the war, but the achievements of the fleet were not remarkable. He was made K.C.B. in 1856.

DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas, after seeing a good deal of service in the North Sea and British Channel, became a Post-Captain 1798. In 1804 he was appointed to the *Naiad* frigate, in which vessel he made prize of a Spanish ship worth 200,000 dollars, captured two French ships, the *Fanny* and *Superb*, and his ship was appointed one of the "repeaters" to Lord Nelson's fleet in the battle of Trafalgar, where he did good service by towing the *Belleisle* from her dangerous position near the shoals where she was fast drifting. He became Rear-Admiral in 1825, and Vice-Admiral in 1837, and for his services was nominated K.C.B. in 1831. He died at Reading March 29, 1841.

DUNDONALD, Thomas Cochrane, 10th Earl of [1775—1860], one of the most dashing naval commanders in history, known during his naval career as Lord Cochrane, was the eldest son of Archibald, the ninth earl, and was born at Annsfield, in Lanarkshire. He entered the navy in 1792, at the age of seventeen, and early distinguished himself by daring exploits against the Spanish fleet. He was appointed to the sloop *Speedy* in 1800, and she soon became the terror of the Spanish coasts, and once or twice a frigate was especially detached to try and capture her. During her cruise of thirteen months she captured up-

wards of fifty vessels, but was at last seized upon by three French line-of-battle ships, and Lord Cochrane was taken prisoner. He was soon exchanged, however, and in 1801 was promoted somewhat tardily to post rank. In 1803 he was appointed to the *Arab*, an unseaworthy collier, and took part in the blockade of Boulogne. He was next appointed, in 1804, to the *Pallas*, with which he captured several valuable prizes. In 1807 he was returned to Parliament as member for Westminster, in the Radical interest. In 1809 he was entrusted with the hazardous duty of destroying, by means of fireships, the French fleet blockaded in Basque Roads, but he only partly succeeded, owing to the refusal of Lord Gambier, the commander, to order a general attack. Lord Cochrane was bitterly disappointed, and complained of his commander, the result being a court-martial, which acquitted Gambier, and, by implication, disgraced Cochrane. For four years he held no command, but did what he could in the House of Commons to secure a reform in naval administration, which, however, did not tend towards a better understanding with the Admiralty and the Government. In 1814 he was wrongly accused of being concerned in originating, for Stock Exchange purposes, false rumours regarding the abdication of Napoleon, and was fined, imprisoned, and expelled the House of Commons. He was, however, later, again returned for Westminster, and his constituents paid his fine of £1,000. His name having been struck off our navy list, he accepted, in 1818, the command of the fleet of the Republic of Chili, in whose service he very greatly distinguished himself. He afterwards accepted the command of the Brazilian fleet against the Portuguese, and later became Admiral of the Greek fleet, fighting in the cause of Greek independence. He was restored to his rank in the British navy in 1830, and a year later succeeded his father as Earl Dundonald. The honour of the knighthood of the Bath was restored to him in 1847, and in 1848 he was appointed to the command of the North American and West Indian station, which post he filled till 1851. When unfitted by advancing age for active service, he turned his attention to scientific inventions for the navy, *i.e.*, improved signal lights, improved projectiles, &c., and also wrote one or two works, such as "Notes on the Mineralogy, Government, and Condition of the British West India Islands," and "Autobiography of a Seaman." He died at Kensington, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

DUNDRENNAN, Thomas Maitland, Lord Dundrennan, one of the Lords of Session and Judiciary, was the eldest son of Mr. Adam Maitland of Dundrennan, co. Kirkcudbright. He was born Oct. 9th, 1792, was educated at Edinburgh, and was called to the Scottish bar in Dec., 1813. In 1840 he succeeded Lord Wing as Solicitor-General, and was again appointed to that office when the Whigs returned to power in 1846. He was raised to the bench in 1850, and assumed the title of Lord Dundrennan. In 1845 he was returned to Parliament by his native county. Lord Dundrennan was famous not only as an eminent pleader and conscientious judge, but as a connoisseur and collector of rare and curious books. He died in Edinburgh, aged 59, July 10, 1851.

DUNFERMALINE, James Abercromby, Lord [1776—1858], third son of Commander Sir Ralph Abercromby, was educated for the English Bar, and became a barrister in 1801. He was returned to Parliament as member for Midhurst in 1807, and at once joined the Whig opposition, of which party he became a staunch sup-

porter. In 1812 he was returned for Calne, and represented that borough until his elevation to the judicial bench of Scotland in 1830. He naturally took a deep interest in Scotch affairs, and by introducing, on two separate occasions, a motion for the redress of some glaring abuses, he gave a strong impulse to the growing desire for a general reform. In 1827, on the accession of the Whigs to power under Mr. Canning, Abercromby was appointed Judge Advocate-General, and a Privy Councillor, and in 1830 was raised to the judicial bench as Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland. This office was abolished in 1832, and about the same time Edinburgh, being newly enfranchised, had to return two members to the reformed Parliament. Francis Jeffrey and James Abercromby were returned. In 1834 Mr. Abercromby was made Master of the Mint, and a year later elected Speaker of the House of Commons, by 316 votes to 310 recorded for Manners-Sutton. He resigned the office in 1839, and was created a peer, with the title of Lord Dunfermaline. He spent the rest of his life at Colinton, near Edinburgh, where he died, aged 82. He took an active part in originating and supporting the United Industrial School in Edinburgh for ragged children.

DUNFERMALINE (Lord), The Right Hon. Ralph Abercromby [1803—1865], only son of the above, was born April 6, 1803, and having been educated at Eton and at Peterhouse, Cambridge, entered the diplomatic service. He became Précis Writer in the Foreign Office in 1827; Secretary of Legation to Viscount Strangford's Special Mission to Brazil in 1828, Secretary of Legation to Viscount Ponsonby's Special Mission to Brussels for the Settlement of the Affairs of Belgium and Holland in 1830; Secretary of Legation at Berlin in 1831; Minister at Florence, to the Germanic Confederation, at Turin, and at the Hague, May 30, 1840, and retired on a pension in 1858. He represented a younger branch of the family of Lord Abercromby; was made a K.C.B. March 1, 1851, and succeeded his father as second baron, April 17, 1858.

DUNRAVEN and MOUNTEARL, Earl of, Edwin Richard Windham Wyndham-Quin, Baron Kenry, was the eldest son of Windham Henry, second Earl of Dunraven and Mountearl, by his wife Caroline, daughter of Thomas Wyndham of Dunraven Castle, Glamorganshire, and was born in 1812. He sat in Parliament for Glamorgan as Lord Adare from 1837 to 1850, and in the latter year succeeded his father in the peerage. He was essentially an Irishman, deeply interested in the literature and archæology of his country; was the author of "Memorials of Adare," and at the time of his death was investigating the subject of Irish Crosses. It was to him that Montalembert dedicated one of the volumes of "The Monks of the West." He died Oct. 6, 1871.

DURAND, Sir Henry [1812—1871], K.C.S.I., C.B., and Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, was educated at Addiscombe, and received a commission as second lieutenant in the Bengal Engineers in 1828. He was chiefly employed in the North-West Provinces, and from 1834 to 1838 was Superintendent of Feroze Shah's Canal. When Lord Auckland determined to send a British force into Afghanistan to re-instate Shah Sujah, Durand accompanied the force, and on him devolved the critical task of laying the bags and lighting the portfire, by which the blowing up of the Cabul Gate at Ghuzni was effected, and Ghuzni was won. He was engaged in the second Sikh war of 1848-49, in which he joined Lord Gough's army before the field of Chillianwalla, and took part in the victory of Guzerat. For his services

he was made Brevet-Major, June 7, 1849, and received the war-medal with two clasps. He was soon after transferred to the Indian Civil Service, and just before the mutiny broke out was appointed political agent at Indore. On July 1, 1857, Indore became the scene of massacre and arson, the Residency was attacked, and thirty-four men, women, and children murdered in cold blood. Durand escaped with his wife, Captain and Mrs. Shakspear, and thirty-one European officers, civilians, ladies, and children, to Bombay, where he used every exertion to induce the Government to send a force to restore order. On the 2nd August, Durand accompanied the moveable column known as the Mhow Field Force under Brigadier Charles S. Stuart, and the rebellion was effectually quelled. In recognition of his services on that occasion, he received the Indian Mutiny Medal, was nominated C.B., and made Brevet-Colonel. Durand returned to England and sat for three years at the Council of the Secretary of State for India. In 1862 he again went to India as Secretary to Lord Canning, was promoted to the office of military member of the Governor-General's Council in 1865, and in 1870 was appointed by the Earl of Mayo Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub. He was killed by a fall from an elephant as he was entering the frontier principality of Tonk in the Dera Ismail Khan district, Dec. 31, 1870, where he had gone to inspect a new chain of outposts constructed to overawe the Waziris. He left a name as one of the ablest of Anglo-Indian administrators.

D'URBAN, Lieutenant-General Sir Benjamin, G.C.B., K.C.H. [1773—1849], Colonel of the 51st Foot, and Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in North America, entered the army in 1793 as Cornet in the 2nd Dragoon Guards. In 1807, being then Lieut.-Col., he was appointed Assistant-Quarter-Master-General on the staff in Ireland, and in 1808 removed to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the second West India Regiment, and in the autumn of that year went to Spain, where he served during the Peninsular war with the successive rank of Colonel, Brigadier-General, and Major-General in the Portuguese service. In 1814 he was made a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and in 1815 was nominated a K.C.B. He became Major-General in 1837, was promoted to the grade of G.C.B. in 1840, and in 1841 was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1847 he was appointed commander of the forces in Canada.

DURHAM, Joseph, A.R.A., F.R.S. He was born in London in 1814, and first exhibited in the Academy of 1835, and was elected an associate in 1866. He worked hard, and exhibited a large number of works, of which the most celebrated are, among the portraits, "Jenny Lind" (1848), "H. M. The Queen" (1856), four statues for London University, and "Sir F. Crossley," designed for Halifax. His best classical works are "Hermione" and "Alastor," now in the Mansion House, and "Leander and the Siren" (1875). He died Oct. 27, 1877. He exhibited 132 works. His "Charles Knight," "Sir George Pollock," and "Thackeray" are in the National Portrait Gallery.

DURHAM, Admiral Sir Philip Charles Calderwood Henderson, G.C.B. [1762—1845], Grand Cross of the Sword of Sweden, and of St. Ferdinand, and Merit of Sicily, Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge, &c., was the third son of James Calderwood, Durham, of Largo, Fifeshire. He entered the navy in 1777; was made lieutenant 1782, and commander 1790. He was appointed to command the *Spitfire* in 1793, the *Hind* in 1794, and to the *Anson* in 1795, which ship formed part of Sir John B. Warren's expedition against Qui-

beron, where Captain Durham greatly distinguished himself. In command of the *Defence* he took an active part in Sir Robert Calder's action with the combined fleets of France and Spain on July 22, and at the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1810; Commander-in-Chief on the Leeward Islands 1813; was nominated K.C.B. in 1815; and in the same year assisted Sir James Leith in reducing Guadaloupe. For the capture of Guadaloupe he was made Commander of the Military Order of Merit of France, and was said to be the only British subject who wore the cross of that order. He was nominated G.C.B, in 1820, and in 1839 was made Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. He was member for Queensborough in 1830, and for Devizes from 1835 to 1836.

DYCE, Rev. Alexander, B.A. [1798—1869], son of a general officer in the East India Company's service; was educated at the Edinburgh High School, and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated in due course. He entered the Church, and having been successively Curate of Lantegloss, Cornwall, and of Nayland, in Suffolk, in 1827, he settled in London. He was a voluminous writer, his earliest publications being translations from Quintus Smyrnæus, an edition of the poet Collins, and "Specimens of British Poetesses." He edited, with notes and biographies, the dramatic and poetical works of Peele, Greene, Webster, Middleton, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Marlowe (all of which are now rare and valuable), and brought out an edition of "Shakespeare" in 1857, which was favourably received, and a new edition of which, in nine volumes, he published later. Among his other works may be mentioned "Specimens of British Sonnets," "A Few Notes on Shakespeare," "Recollections of the Table-Talk of Samuel Rogers," &c. &c. He was one of the founders of the Percy Society, and several tracts of the series were edited by him. He earned a high reputation by his industry and judgment in the difficult task of collecting materials for the biographies of our early writers, and in determining the true text of their works. He bequeathed his splendid collection of books, drawings, and engravings to the South Kensington Museum.

DYCE, William, R.A. He was the son of a physician, at Aberdeen, where he was born, in 1806. When he was sixteen years old he entered the Scottish Academy, and later that of London; but he disliked the course of study there, and while yet under twenty went to Italy, and there learned the quasi-classical style by which he was afterwards distinguished. He returned to Scotland in 1826, and in the next year exhibited "Bacchus Nursed by the Nymphs." Shortly afterwards he revisited Italy, whence he sent home a "Madonna and Child," which attracted much notice. After two years of study he settled in Edinburgh, where he remained eight years, practising chiefly as a portrait painter. In 1835 he was elected an Associate of the Scottish Academy. In 1837 he published a pamphlet on "Schools of Design as a Part of State Education," and accepted the post of Superintendent of Schools established by Government; he was commissioned to investigate the systems of art education on the Continent, and his report was published as a Parliamentary paper. In 1842 he was appointed Inspector of Provincial Art Schools, but resigned the office two years later, though he continued a member of the Council of Government Schools until 1848, when he finally resigned. His exhibits at the Academy during this time were mostly portraits; but his "Descent of Venus" attracted much notice in 1836; and in 1844 he was elected an Associate, and

in 1848 a Member of the Academy. He was employed on the fresco decorations of the Houses of Parliament, and in 1845 finished the first fresco, "The Baptism of St. Ethelbert." As a fresco painter he was very successful, and in 1848 was commissioned to decorate the Queen's robing-room with frescos of the legend of King Arthur; but only four were completed at the time of his death, which occurred in Feb. 1864. He exhibited only forty-five pictures in London. He also painted a series of frescos in the Church of All Saints, Margaret Street: these were completed in 1859. He published several books and pamphlets more or less connected with art matters.

DYER, George, B.A. [1755—1841], was born in London, of humble parentage, and was educated at Christ's Hospital, and at Emanuel College, Cambridge. He had an extensive knowledge of books, having visited all the public, and many of the private libraries, throughout England and Scotland, and was a good classical scholar. The great work of his life was the share he took in bringing out Valpy's edition of the Classics, in 141 vols., upon which he was engaged from 1819 to 1830, and for which he wrote all the original matter with the exception of the preface. When he had finished this work he became totally blind.

DYMOKE, The Hon. Sir Henry, Bart. [1801—1865], of Scrivelsby Court, near Horncastle, Lincolnshire, the titular "Champion" of England, was the eldest son of the late Rev. John Dymoke, of Scrivelsby. He was by descent and feudal tenure as owner of Scrivelsby, the "Hereditary Grand Champion of England," inherited by him from the Lords Marmion, of Scrivelsby, to which title he was understood to prefer a claim. He discharged the duty and office of "Champion" at the Banquet in Westminster Hall, at the coronation of King George IV., but the ceremony was omitted from the programmes of the pageants at the coronation of William IV. and of Queen Victoria. Sir Henry was Vice-Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, and was understood to have received a baronetcy at the hands of Lord Melbourne in 1841, as a recompence for waiving his right to act as "Champion" at the coronation of Her Majesty.

DYKES, Rev. John Bacchus, Mus. Doc. [1823—1876], was born in Hull, and received his musical instruction from the organist of St. John's Church—one Skelton. Proceeding to Cambridge, he studied music under Walmisley. In 1849 he became Preceptor of Durham. He wrote many services and anthems, some of them very good, and many hymn tunes. But he is best known as joint compiler of "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," a publication which has carried his name all over the world.

E.

EADIE, The Rev. John, D.D., LL.D. [1813—1876], a native of Stirlingshire, was educated at the University of Glasgow. Having entered the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, he held for many years, together with a pastoral charge in Glasgow, the Professorship of Biblical Literature in the Divinity Hall of that Church. He published the "Bible Cyclopædia," "Commentaries" on the Greek text of several of St. Paul's epistles, a "Life of Dr. Kitto," &c.; was a contributor to the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, *North British Review*, &c.; and was a member of the New Testament Committee of Biblical Revision.

EAST, The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hyde [1764—1847], a Privy Councillor, Bencher of the Inner Temple, and F.R.S., was born in Jamaica, and was the eldest son of Edward East, of that

island. He was called to the bar in 1786. In 1813 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, and was knighted by the Prince Regent. He was greatly interested in the subject of the education of the natives, and was mainly instrumental in the establishment of the Hindoo College, for which service the native inhabitants raised a large subscription to erect a statue to him. This statue was executed in marble by Chantrey, and is in the grand jury-room of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. On his return to England, in 1823, he was created a baronet, and in 1831 was sworn a Privy Councillor, and appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He was the author of "A Treatise on the Pleas of the Crown," published in 1804. He represented Great Bedwin in Parliament in 1792, and Winchester from 1823 to 1830.

EASTHOPE, Sir John, Bart. [1784—1865], son of a gentleman of Gloucestershire, was born at Tewkesbury in 1784. In 1826 he entered Parliament as M.P. for St. Alban's, and subsequently represented Banbury for a short time in the Liberal interest. In 1834 he became the proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, then the leading organ of the Liberal party. In 1837 he was elected M.P. for Leicester, which borough he continued to represent until 1847, when he sold his interest in the *Chronicle*, and retired from public life. He had previously received the reward of his political adherence to the Whig party in the shape of a baronetcy from Lord Melbourne just before the latter quitted office.

EASTLAKE, Sir Charles Lock [1793—1865], President of the Royal Academy, was the son of a solicitor at Plymouth, and Judge-advocate to the Admiralty. He was educated at the Charterhouse, which he quitted at an early age. After the usual probation at the Royal Academy, under Fuseli, he painted a picture of "The Raising of Jairus's Daughter," purchased by Mr. Jeremiah Harman, one of the leading connoisseurs of the time, by whom he was employed to make copies from celebrated pictures in the Louvre; an occupation to which the "Hundred Days" put an end. On his return home he employed himself chiefly in portrait-painting in his native town, and on the arrival at Plymouth of the *Bellerophon*, with Napoleon Bonaparte on board, he managed, from sketches made daily alongside, to paint a full-length life-size portrait of the ex-emperor as he appeared at the gangway of the ship. In 1816 Mr. Eastlake visited Italy, and in 1819 Greece, accompanying his friend Charles Barry. In the following year he made the tour of Sicily, after which he returned to Rome, where he remained several years. The first year in which we find any pictures from his pencil in the Royal Academy was in 1823, when he exhibited views of the Bridge and Castle of St. Angelo, the Coliseum, and St. Peter's. Soon afterwards, he began to paint those costume groups, illustrative of Italian life, for which the neighbourhood of Rome affords such abundant materials, a class of subjects then much sought for by its occasional visitors. The first of his works of this kind sent over to England for exhibition was "A Girl of Albano leading a Blind Woman to Mass" (1825); to which succeeded, in 1827, a more ambitious attempt, "The Spartan Isadas." In 1827 Mr. Eastlake was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in the year ensuing he produced his "Pilgrims arriving in sight of Rome," a celebrated picture in its day. During his residence at Rome he painted many pictures, of cabinet size, of subjects connected with Roman banditti, contadini, &c. In 1830 he attained the rank of Royal Academician,

and returned to England, when he abandoned his Italian costume groups for a higher walk of art. He still continued, however, to illustrate Italian history, poetry, and manners; and his "Contadina and Family returning from a Festa made prisoners by Banditti," a repetition of a similar subject painted by him in Rome, and "Escape of Francesco di Carrara and his Wife," must always rank among his most successful efforts. In a similar category may be classed several of his scenes of the Turco-Greek war; his "Greek Fugitives;" his "Arab selling his Captives;" his "Gaston de Foix," &c. About this period he began to devote himself more especially to religious subjects, and his "Christ Blessing the Little Children," "Christ Weeping over Jerusalem," "Hagar and Ishmael," remind us in sentiment of some of the best works of Ary Scheffer, but are more agreeable in colour. The reputation attained by Mr. Eastlake both as an artist and connoisseur led to his appointment, in 1841, by Sir Robert Peel, to the office of Secretary to the Royal Commission of Fine Arts. In 1843 he was appointed Keeper of the National Gallery; but he resigned the office in 1847. In 1850, on the death of Sir M. A. Shee, he was elected President of the Royal Academy, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1855 Sir Charles Eastlake was appointed Director of the National Gallery, under the new organization. He did not exhibit after that date. Sir Charles Eastlake made several valuable contributions to the literature of the Fine Arts, among which may be mentioned his translation of "Goethe on Colour," "Notes to Kügler's Hand-book of Painting," and "Contributions towards a History of Oil-Painting." His widow is also a well-known writer on art, and his son holds the place which he once occupied, of Keeper of the National Gallery. He was one of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery and also, *ex officio*, a trustee of the British Museum. He died at Pisa, but his body was brought to England and buried at Kensal Green Cemetery. He exhibited sixty-nine pictures. Two of his paintings are in the South Kensington collection, and several in the National Gallery.

EASTWICK, Edward Backhouse, C.B. He was born in 1814, and in 1836 he went to Bombay as cadet of Infantry, where he at once devoted himself to the study of Oriental languages. In 1843 he translated "Kessahi Sanján, or the History of the Arrival of the Parsees in India," also "The Life of Zoroaster." In 1845 he was appointed professor of Hindustani at Haileybury. Two years later he published a Hindustani grammar, followed by various translations from Oriental languages. He was elected a F.R.S. in 1851, and in 1859 was appointed to the political department in the Indian Office. He was called to the Bar in the following year, and also made secretary of Legation at the Court of Persia. In 1863 he returned to England, and published the "Journal of a Diplomate." Lord Cranborne (the present Lord Salisbury), Secretary of State for India, nominated him his private secretary in 1866, and in 1868 he was elected Conservative member for Penrhyn and Falmouth, and sat in the House of Commons till 1874. He wrote "Sketches of Life in a South American Republic," "The Lay of the Empress," Murray's handbooks for Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab, and made many important translations from Eastern languages. He died at Ventnor July 16th, 1883.

EDGEWORTH, Maria. She was born in Bourton Abbots, in Oxfordshire, Jan. 1st, 1767, and was the eldest daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, of Edgeworths-

town, co. Longford, whither her father returned in 1773, and where Maria Edgeworth passed most of her life. She was her father's pupil, and wrote, in conjunction with him, though their first joint production, "A Treatise on Practical Education," was not published until 1798. It was followed, in 1802, by their famous essay on Irish Bulls. In 1801 Maria Edgeworth had published "Castle Rackrent," her first independent work, and in many respects one of her best. It had an immediate success, and was followed by "Belinda," "Leonora," "Popular Tales," "Tales of Fashionable Life" (including the "Absentee"), "Patronage," "Harrington," "Ormond," &c. Miss Edgeworth displayed much versatility in her works, being by turns philosophic, humorous and pathetic, but through all her moods one sees the constant endeavour to do good. In 1817 came the great sorrow of Maria Edgeworth's life, for in that year her much loved father died. He had been married four times, and left a very numerous family, but these ties do not seem to have weakened the very strong affection and sympathy which existed between himself and his eldest daughter, who writes of him thus: "Few, I believe, have ever enjoyed such happiness or such advantages as I have had in the instruction, society, and unbounded confidence of such a father, and such a friend." His memoirs were published by his daughter in 1820. Ten years earlier she had published "Early Lessons," in ten parts, and in 1815 her father had added to this work, to which she published as a sequel, in 1822, "Rosamond," which was followed by "Harry and Lucy," and "The Parent's Guide," for the education of her numerous step-brothers and sisters had by this time given Miss Edgeworth an experience which entitled her to the authority of a parent. In 1824 she published "Helen," which many consider her best work. After it she wrote only one book—a child's story, entitled "Orlandino," and on May 22, 1849, she died of heart disease, at Edgeworthstown. She never consented to sit for her portrait, and thus the record of her small pale face, blue eyes, irregular, but sweet features, and tiny hands and feet, is but a verbal one. For many years no life of her was published, probably in deference to that wish of hers, that her "only remains should be in Edgeworthstown churchyard." From time to time notices of her have appeared, though, until the publication of Miss Zimmern's biography, published in 1883 for "The Eminent Women Series," no serious life of her had been brought out in this country.

EDWARDES, Col. Sir Herbert Benjamin, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. [1819—1865], was born at Frodesley, Shropshire, at the rectory of his father, the Rev. B. Edwardes, the second son of Sir John Thomas Cholmondeley Edwardes, Bart., of Shrewsbury. The family, an old Welsh one, descended from the kings of Powysland, was settled in Shropshire in the reign of Henry I., took the name of Edwardes in that of Henry VII., and was rewarded for eminent services to Charles I. by a baronetcy in 1664. He was educated at a private school and at King's College, London, was nominated to a cadetship in the service of the E. I. Company in 1840, landed in India early in 1841, and was posted to the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, with which corps he remained till Nov. 1845, when, having passed examinations in the Hindustani, Hindi, and Persian languages, he attracted attention as a political writer by twenty-four letters in the *Delhi Gazette*, from "Brahminee Bull in India to his cousin John Bull in England." He was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir Hugh Gough, then Commander-in-Chief, shortly before the first Sikh

war broke out, and was engaged at Moodkee and at Sobraon, having been severely wounded at the former battle. The close of the campaign led to the establishment of intimate political relations between the English and the Sikh Governments, which it was their object if possible to maintain. Sir Henry Lawrence was appointed Resident at Lahore, and Lieut. Edwardes became his confidential secretary. In the autumn of 1846 he was deputed to the court of Jummoo, to aid Rajah Goolab Sing in the suppression of the rebellion of the Sheikh Imamoodeen, governor of Cashmere, whom he induced to submit. In the spring of 1847 he accompanied an expedition sent periodically by the Sikh Government to coerce Bunnoo, a tributary Affghan valley on the Indus. The result of the expedition was incomplete, and Lieut. Edwardes drew up a plan for another, which should annex Bunnoo permanently to the Sikh territory, by razing the numerous little forts of the native chiefs, and building one strong Sikh fort in their stead. How successfully this was accomplished is told in his "Year on the Punjaub Frontier in 1848-9." In the spring of 1848 he was wounded in a skirmish under the Tukht-i-Soliman, or "Solomon's Throne," and in expelling a wandering tribe of Affghans from the pastures of the Sikh border. The rebellion of Dewan Moolraj, of Mooltan, against his own Sikh government, broke out in May, 1848. Lieut. Edwardes first marched, with the small force that was with him, to rescue the British officers at Mooltan; but finding that Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieut. Anderson had been murdered, he conceived the design of wresting the country from the rebel governor, and shutting him up in his fortress at Mooltan till a regular army could be sent against him from Lahore. By concentrating the Sikh troops which were in the Derajat, under Col. Cortlandt, of the Sikh service; raising a large force of irregular horse and foot from among the warlike tribes of the frontier; and calling to his aid the troops of the loyal Nawab of Bhawulpoor on the Sutlej, Lieut. Edwardes effected his enterprise, and after defeating Moolraj in two pitched battles, and taking ten of his guns, forced him to retire into his citadel, and abandon almost all his province to the conquerors, who subsisted on the revenue till the close of the war. The regular siege of Mooltan by the British force under Gen. Whish followed, and Moolraj surrendered Jan. 22, 1849, just as the breach was about to be stormed. In the course of these operations Lieut. Edwardes lost the use of his right hand by the accidental explosion of a pistol in his belt. For his services in this war he received, though a subaltern, a brevet majority, and was created an extra Companion of the Bath, by a special statute. The Directors of the East-India Company, at a court held Sept. 13, 1848, unanimously voted him a gold medal in testimony of their high approbation of his services, and on another occasion added a good-service pension of £100 a year. On the restoration of peace, Major Edwardes visited England to recruit his health, returning to India in the following year, where he resumed civil and political employ in the Punjaub under Sir Henry Lawrence, President of the Board of Administration. After holding charge successively of the districts of Jullundhur and Hazara, he succeeded Col. Mackeson as Commissioner of the Peshawur frontier, in Nov. 1853. In this important charge he effected a reconciliation between his own and the Affghan governments, which proved of vital importance in the great mutiny of the native army in 1857, securing as it did the neutrality of Dost Mahommed Khan, and the tribes of Affghanistan. Lieut.-Col. Ed-

wardes was enabled to raise about 5,000 hardy soldiers on the border, and send them down to aid in the recovery of Delhi. For maintaining peace on the frontier at such a critical period he was made a K.C.B., Civil division, in 1860, and in Oct. was promoted to the rank of brevet colonel. In May, 1859, he again visited England, returning to the Punjaub in Jan. 1862, as Commissioner of the Umballa division, and Agent to the Lieut.-Governor for the cis-Sutlej states (Patialla, Nabah, Jeendh, &c.), but was obliged by failing health to leave India in Feb. 1865, and to return to England. In 1865, the year of his lamented death, he received from the Crown a second good-service pension of £100 a year, and in 1866 was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India. Sir Herbert Edwardes, who was an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Cambridge, was one of those who, with Sir John Lawrence, the Governor-General of India, advocated an openly Christian course in the government of India, granting toleration to native religions, but withdrawing from them all countenance and support, and making the Bible a class-book in the Government schools.

EGAN, Pierce, who was one of the pioneers of cheap literature, was the son of Pierce Egan, the author of "Boxiana" and "Life in London," and was born Dec. 19, 1814. He was educated as an artist in the Academy Schools, and for some years worked as much with the pencil as the pen, and illustrated his own early works, "Robin Hood," "Wat Tyler," and "Quentin Matsys," which were published in penny numbers, the first in 1837. When in 1842 the *Illustrated London News* was founded, Egan joined the artists' staff, and he also provided the etchings for "Webster's Acting Dramas," &c. In 1847 he started a periodical which he called the *Home Circle*, and which had the aim of supplying pure and wholesome entertainment for the million, but the paper lived only five years, and Egan subsequently returned to his penny number system, upon which he published "The Black Prince," "Clifton Grey," and "The London Apprentice." In later life he wrote domestic novels for the people, and published them in serial form, first in *Reynolds's Miscellany*, and afterwards in the *London Journal*, with which paper he was connected until a short time before his death, July 6, 1880.

EGG, Augustus Leopold, R.A. He was born in Piccadilly on May 2, 1810, and in 1836 he entered the Academy schools, and in the next year exhibited his first picture. In 1844 his "Buckingham rebuffed" attracted much notice, and "The Wooing of Catherine" (1846), and "Lucretia and Bianca" (1847), gave him high rank as a painter. In 1848 he was elected A.R.A., and R.A. in 1860. His health had been gravely affected for many years, and in 1862 he resolved to winter in Algiers. He died there, March 25, 1863. He exhibited forty-six paintings, chiefly of historical subjects.

EGLINTON, 13th Earl of, The Right Hon. Archibald William Montgomerie, K.T., &c. [1812—1861], was the only son of Archibald, Lord Montgomerie, and was born at Palermo, where his father held a diplomatic post. In his eighth year, on the death of his grandfather, Hugh, the twelfth earl, he succeeded to the honours of the family and to the large ancestral domains in Scotland. He was a leading patron of the turf, and possessed one of the largest and best racing studs in the country. He became famous by the tournament of 1839, which he got up at his own expense, and at which Prince Louis Bonaparte, afterwards Emperor of the French, was one of the knights, and the Duchess of Somerset, then Lady Seymour, the Queen of

Beauty. Lord Eglinton was a staunch Conservative, but was very popular with his political opponents, it being said of him that he had "never made an enemy or lost a friend." In 1852 he was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and again in 1858-9, and before retiring from office in the latter year Lord Derby conferred on him the earldom of Winton. He was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University in Nov., 1852.

ELDER, John, an eminent engineer, was the second son of David Elder, manager in the works of Messrs. Napier, shipbuilders and engineers, and was born in 1824. He joined the firm of Randolph & Co. (which afterwards became known as Randolph, Elder & Co.) in 1852, and in 1868 invented the round war-ship, which he patented. He was one of the founders of the British and African Steam Navigation Co. His wife presented £5000 to the Chair of Mechanics and Engineering in Glasgow University. He died in London, Sept. 17, 1869.

ELDER, The Rev. William, D.D., who was Head Master of the Charterhouse School from 1853 to 1858, was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Oxford, having won an open scholarship at Balliol. He was a First-Classman in Lit. Hum. in 1834, and subsequently gained the prize for the Ellerton Theological Essay. In 1839 he was appointed Head Master of the Durham School, which he left in 1853 to go to the Charterhouse. He died April 6, 1858.

ELDON, Earl of. John Scott was the son of William Scott, a "fitter," or water-carrier and coal broker, at Newcastle, and was born June 4, 1751. He, with his brother William, afterwards Lord Stowell, was educated at Newcastle Grammar School, but he was noted rather as an inveterate truant and ringleader of mischief than as a scholar. In May, 1766, he entered University College, Oxford, with a view of taking orders and a college living. In the following year he obtained a fellowship, graduated in 1770, and in 1771 won the prize English Essay. But at College he was not much more diligent than he had been at school, and it was not until after his marriage that he began the study of the law. In Nov., 1772, young Scott eloped with Miss Surtees, the daughter of a Newcastle banker, carried her to Blackshiels, in Scotland, where he married her. Thus he forfeited his fellowship, and as, during his "year of grace," no college living fell vacant, he became a student at the Middle Temple in January, 1773, and was called to the bar three years later. He succeeded fairly well on his first circuit, and was never without work, but his first triumph was obtained in the case of Ackroyd *v.* Smithson, 1780, and in the following year his appearance in the Clitheroe Election case ensured the success of his career. In two years he obtained a silk gown, and soon afterwards entered Parliament for Weobley. In 1788 he was made Solicitor-General, and was knighted, and it is said that he drew the Regency Bill, introduced in 1789. In 1793 Sir John Scott was promoted Attorney-General, and instigated and conducted the memorable prosecutions for high treason against British sympathisers with French Republicanism. In 1799 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and entered the House of Peers as Baron Eldon. In February, 1801, he became Lord Chancellor, and remained in office until the death of Pitt, in January, 1806; and in the following spring returned to office under Lord Liverpool's administration, and for about twenty years was, in everything but name, Prime Minister of England. He finally retired in 1827. In 1821 Lord Eldon had been created Earl by George IV., whom he managed

to conciliate, partly by espousing his cause against his wife, and partly by zeal against the Catholics. He died in London, Jan. 13, 1838. "Lord Eldon was no legislator—his one aim in politics was to keep in office, and maintain things as he found them; and almost the only laws he helped to pass were laws for popular coercion. For nearly forty years he fought against every improvement in law, or in the constitution—calling God to witness on the smallest proposal of reform, that he foresaw from it the downfall of the country. Without any political principles properly so called, and without interest in or knowledge of foreign affairs, he maintained himself and his party in power for an unprecedented period by his great tact, and in virtue of his two great political properties—of zeal against every species of reform, and zeal against the Roman Catholics" (*Ency. Brit.*). There is a memoir of him in Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Lord Chancellors;" and "The Public and Private Life of Lord Eldon" has been written by Sir Travers Twiss.

ELGIN, THOMAS BRUCE, SEVENTH EARL OF [1766—1841] succeeded his brother in the Scotch earldoms of Elgin and Kincardine at the age of seven. He was educated at Harrow, Westminster, and the University of St. Andrews, after which he proceeded to the Continent to study international law at Paris, and military science in Germany. He entered the army in 1785, and rose to the rank of General in 1837. He entered the diplomatic service in 1790; was appointed envoy at Brussels two years later, and in 1795, envoy extraordinary at Berlin. From 1799 to 1802 he was envoy extraordinary at the Porte. It was during his stay at Constantinople that he resolved to remove from Athens the celebrated sculptures known as the Elgin Marbles. His proceedings were looked upon by some as vandalism, and doubts were even expressed as to the artistic value of many of the marbles, but he succeeded in entirely vindicating himself in his pamphlet, "Memorandum on the Subject of the Earl of Elgin's Pursuits in Greece," 1810. The collection was bought by the nation in 1816 for £36,000, and placed in the British Museum, the outlay incurred by Lord Elgin being upwards of £50,000. He was a Scotch representative Peer for fifty years.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, JAMES BRUCE, EIGHTH EARL OF [1811—1863], eldest son of the above, was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1833, and was subsequently Fellow of Merton College. Among his schoolfellows and companions at college, were Lord Dalhousie, Canning, and Mr. Gladstone. In 1841 he was returned to Parliament as member for Southampton, as a Liberal-Conservative, though he did not identify himself with a party. In 1842 he was nominated to the Governorship of Jamaica, which he filled with great ability till 1846, when he was appointed Governor-General of Canada. His administration, practically sanctioned by six successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies, was extremely popular, and his relations with the United States, his hearty support of the self-government and defence of the colony, and his settlement of the free-trade and fishery questions led to his being raised to the British peerage. He returned to England in 1855, and in the following year was sent on a special mission to China, to settle with the Chinese authorities the disputed points which had arisen out of Sir John Bowring's administration. An account of this mission will be found in a "Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan," by Laurence Oliphant, his

private secretary. He succeeded in enforcing a treaty with the Emperor of China, by which China was practically thrown open to European commerce, and through his instrumentality, a similar treaty was concluded with Japan. He held the office of Postmaster-General under Lord Palmerston in 1859-60, and was elected Lord Rector of the Glasgow University. In 1861 he was appointed to succeed Lord Canning as Governor-General of India, and succeeded in carrying out the wise and equitable policy of his predecessor, with great firmness and dignity. He died while on a tour to Simla and the Punjaub. [See "Letters and Journals of James, eighth Earl of Elgin" (John Murray), and for an account of his Indian administration, the "Friend of India," 1862-63.]

ELIOT, GEORGE. Mary Ann Evans, better known as George Eliot, was born at South Farm, Griff, in Warwickshire, on Nov. 22, 1819. Her father began life as a carpenter, and, like Adam Bede, rose to be first a forester, and afterwards a land-agent. He was twice married, and Mrs. Hackett, in "Amos Barton," is said to be an exact portrait of his second wife, George Eliot's mother. When Mary Ann was a baby, the family removed to Griff House—a charming old place, half manor, half farm, with a large "flowery bushy garden," Here Mary Ann passed her childhood, much as Maggie Tulliver spent hers; she was sent to school, first to Nuneaton and then to Coventry, and at the former place formed a friendship with a Miss Lewis, which for some years gave her religious opinions a strong evangelical colour. When she was sixteen her mother died, and after a time her brother and sister, who were both older than she, married. For some years she and her father lived alone together at Griff House, but in 1841 they removed to Foleshill, near Coventry. Here the young mistress had fewer household cares, and devoted more of her time to study; here, too, she formed some of her warmest friendships, such as her intimacy with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bray, and Miss Hennell. She now, within a very few weeks, suddenly and finally abandoned her orthodox views, to the intense grief of her father. Her new friends were able to sympathise with her religious and philosophic difficulties, and in 1842 she became acquainted with Miss Brabant, a very young lady, who was then translating Strauss' "Life of Jesus." Soon afterwards Mr. Hennell married the young translator, who relinquished her task to Miss Evans. This, her first literary labour, was an arduous one, and demanded three years of patient toil and study, but in 1846 it was completed, and published by Mr. John Chapman. The merit of the translation was recognised at once, and Miss Evans set herself to translate Feuerbach's "Essence of Christianity." In 1849 her father died, to her great sorrow. After a time she made a Continental tour in company with Mrs. Bray, and afterwards stayed several months in Geneva, in the house of her life-long friends the D'Alberts. On her return to England she resided with the Brays till 1851, when Mr. John Chapman invited her to assist in editing the *Westminster Review*. She accepted the offer, and went to London, living first in Mr. Chapman's family, and afterwards in Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park. Her work on the *Westminster* was mainly editorial, but the following essays from her pen appeared in its pages: "Carlyle's Life of Sterling" (Jan., 1852); "Women in France: Madame de Sablé" (Oct. 1854); "Evangelical Teaching, Dr. Cummings" (Oct. 1855); "German Wit, Heinrich Heine" (Jan., 1856); "The Natural History of German Life" (July, 1856); "Silly Novels by Lady Novelists" (Oct., 1856); "Worldliness, and Other-Worldli-

ness: the Poet Young" (Jan., 1857). In 1854 her translation of Feuerbach's "Essence of Christianity" was published. This year was the most eventful of her life, for it was then that she became, in every sense except the legal one, the wife of George Henry Lewes. Soon after forming this union she resolved to write a short story, and "Amos Barton" was the result. It was sent by Lewes to John Blackwood, who, after some hesitation, accepted it for the magazine, where it appeared in Jan., 1857. It was followed by the other "Scenes from Clerical Life," and the series was completed in November of the same year. They appeared anonymously, and it was not until, at the close of the year, they were reprinted in volume form, that the name of George Eliot was adopted. The success of the Scenes encouraged their author to write "Adam Bede," which was published in 1859, and at once made the name of George Eliot a household word throughout England. The real authorship was by this time an open secret in literary circles, though impostors were not wanting who claimed the credit of it, and the publication, in 1860, of "The Mill on the Floss," removed all doubt from the mind of George Eliot's Warwickshire friends. In 1860, the short story "The Lifted Veil" appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*. In 1861, "Silas Marner," the shortest and perhaps the most perfect of George Eliot's novels, was published. "Romola" followed in 1863, and the less successful "Felix Holt" in 1866. Then, for five years, she published only a few poems. During 1871-72 "Middlemarch" came out in numbers, and in 1876 "Daniel Deronda" was published in the same way. In the meantime, 1874, she had produced a volume of verse, "Jubal, and other Poems." Towards the close of 1878 George Lewes died, and it was during the first bitterness of her widowhood that she prepared for the press her last work, "Theophrastus Such." On May 6, 1880, George Eliot became the wife of Mr. John Walter Cross, a friend of twenty years standing, but this new happiness that had come upon her in the autumn of life was shortlived; in Dec. of the same year, Mrs. Cross took a severe chill, and on the 22nd she died. She is buried beside G. H. Lewes in Highgate Cemetery. Her life, as told in her letlers, has just been published (1885) by her husband, Mr. J. W. Cross, in 3 vols.

ELLENBOROUGH, Earl of, Rt. Hon. Edward Law, G.C.B. [1790—1871], eldest son of Baron Ellenborough, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, was educated at Eton, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He represented the subsequently disfranchised borough of St. Michael's in the House of Commons, until his father's death, in 1818, gave him a seat in the House of Lords. He was Lord Privy Seal, and afterwards President of the Board of Control, in the Wellington administration of 1828-30, and was reappointed to the latter office in Sir Robert Peel's first administration of 1834-5. He was appointed Governor-General of India by Sir Robert Peel in 1842, and discharged the duties of that position from Feb. 28, 1842, to June 15, 1844, when he was recalled by the directors. On account of his policy towards Afghanistan, and the army and captives there, his conquest of Scindia, and his campaign in Gwalior, his Indian administration of two and a half years was, from first to last, a subject of hostile criticism. His Indian career may be described in a few words. Though, on first landing, he professed pacific intentions, it was not long before he found it necessary to draw the sword in earnest. Affairs in Afghanistan having been

brought to a successful issue, the British forces evacuated that country, bearing the gates of Somnath in "triumph," and having destroyed the fortress of Ghuznee. This had scarcely been accomplished, when the Ameers of Scinde took up arms. General Sir C. J. Napier was despatched against them by Lord Ellenborough; and after one or two decisive victories, including the bloody battle of Meeanee, the territory of Scinde was formally annexed to the British dominions. In 1843 he invaded the independent Mahratta state of Gwalior, in conjunction with General Lord Gough, for the purpose of putting an end to the civil strife which raged there. The war had scarcely been brought to a close by the defeat of the Mahratta troops, when Lord Ellenborough was recalled by the Board of East India Directors, contrary to the wishes of the Government of Sir Robert Peel, who, almost immediately on his return to England in 1844, appointed him First Lord of the Admiralty, and raised him in the peerage as Earl of Ellenborough and Viscount Southam. Having resumed office in 1858, under Lord Derby, as President of the Board of Control, he resigned in May of that year, on account of an attack made upon him for a despatch which he had addressed to Lord Canning respecting his policy in dealing with Oude. He advocated the abolition of the Court of Directors as a governing body, the opening of the Civil Service to the army, the transference of the Government to the Crown, and the appointment of a council to advise the minister who should take the place of the President of the Board of Control, all which suggestions were carried out by his successor, Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby), in 1858. He was certainly in the first rank of orators in the House of Lords, down almost to the year of his death, and on his retirement from office, he devoted himself to vigilant criticisms of Indian and European politics. He bequeathed his letters to the nation. [See "History of the Indian Administration of Lord Ellenborough," edited by Lord Colchester. 1874.]

ELLENBOROUGH, Jane Elizabeth, Lady, daughter of Admiral Sir John Digby, a famous heroine of the modern *Chronique Scandaleuse*, was born 1807; was married in 1824 to Lord Ellenborough; was divorced in 1830, and in 1832 married Baron Venningen. She afterwards married a Greek general, who deserted her. In 1855 she left Athens for the East, and on the road to Palmyra met the Arab chief, Midjouel, whom she married. The union is said to have been a happy one, possibly because there was a stipulation that Midjouel was to spend only half the year with this English wife, and the remainder with his harem in the desert, "Ianthe," as the lady called herself, visiting him there only once a month. She lived this curious desert life to the end, and died in Sept., 1881.

ELLESMERE, first Earl of, the Rt. Hon. Francis, K.G., Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Lancaster, &c., was born in 1800, and was the second son of George Granville, Marquis of Stafford, afterwards Duke of Sutherland. Lord Francis Leveson-Gower, as he was then called, was educated at Eton, and at Christchurch, Oxford. He was returned to Parliament for Bletchingley in 1822, and began his career as a Liberal-Conservative, and a warm supporter of Mr. Canning. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1828, and soon after went to Ireland as Chief Secretary. He sat for Sutherland from 1826 to 1834, when he was returned for the Southern Division of Lancashire, which he represented until his elevation to the peerage in 1846. He was devoted to literature and the fine arts, and was the author of

several poems, including a translation of "Faust." He died at Bridgewater House, St. James's, Feb. 18, 1857.

ELLIOTSON, John, M.D., F.R.S., was born in London towards the end of the last century, and educated at Edinburgh, and at Cambridge, where he graduated M.D. In 1831 he was appointed Professor of the Practice of Medicine at the London University, and in 1834, succeeded in effecting the establishment of a hospital in University College, where his lectures drew large audiences. He was one of the first in this country to introduce and inculcate the use of the stethoscope, brought quinine into general use in England, and made many very useful and important discoveries in the uses of certain medicines in cases of heart disease, dyspepsia, &c. His lectures on the practice of medicine, published in a separate form, are said to be one of the best works extant on the subject, and his translation of Blumenbach's Physiology passed through several editions. He was the founder, and was elected the President of the Phrenological Society, the President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, F.R.S., and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1837 he turned his attention to the study of mesmerism, as applied to the cure of diseases, and in 1849 opened a mesmeric hospital, where numerous wonderful cures were performed. He resigned his professorship at University College in 1838. The "Zoist," a mesmeric and phrenological journal, established by him, and completed in 13 volumes, records his principal labours in mesmerism. On the completion of the "Zoist," he wrote on subjects connected with mesmeric influences in the *Medical Times*. He died in July of 1868. It was to Dr. Elliotson that Thackeray dedicated "Pendennis," in grateful acknowledgment of his care and attention during a very severe illness, in which Thackeray's life was despaired of, and when the Doctor refused all fees.

ELLIOTT, Ebenezer [1781—1849], the Corn Law Rhymer, was born at Masoorough, Yorkshire, his father being a commercial clerk in the iron works there. In early youth, according to his own account, he was very idle, and it was a love of botany which first made him determine to work. He became an ardent botanist, and his first poetical attempt was an imitation in rhyme of Thomson's "Thunder Storm," which he was induced to write, by hearing his brother recite the passage in "Spring," describing the polyanthus and auricula. A friend of his, a poor curate, having bequeathed his library to him, he applied himself industriously to improving his mind. Barrow, Young, Shenstone, and Milton, were special favourites; and when he had thoroughly studied them, Shakespeare, Ossian, Junius, Schiller, and Gibbon, were eagerly read. His first published poem was "The Vernal Walk," soon followed by "Night, or the Legend of Wharncliffe," "Tales of Night," and "Spirits and Men." "The Ranter," and the "Corn Law Rhymes," are the fruits of his thoughts on political subjects. He will be remembered in history by his determined opposition to the "bread-tax," as he called the corn-laws, the bad results of which he pictured very vividly in the "Rhymes." Carlyle spoke of his poems as "hues of joy and harmony, painted out of troublous tears." His chief works were published between 1830-36. He carried on business as an iron-founder, in Sheffield, for twenty years, and so successfully, that he was able to retire to an estate at Great Houghton, near Barnsley, in 1841, where he lived till his death. His life has been written by his son-in-law,

John Watkins, and there is a biography of him by January Searle.

ELLICE, Rt. Hon. Edward, M.P. [1787—1863], son of Alexander Ellice, a wealthy London merchant, was long known in political circles as an active and influential member of the Whig party. He was for some years a merchant in the City, and had a considerable share in the Hudson's Bay Co., besides being a proprietor in Canadian and West Indian lands. He entered Parliament in 1818, in the Liberal interest, as M.P. for Coventry, and, with the exception of the four years from 1826 to 1830, continued to represent that constituency until his death. His early political opinions were what in his day were contemptuously termed "Radical," and they clung to him more or less throughout his public career. Among his intimate friends were Burdett, Lord King, Lord Radnor, Lord Althorpe, Sir John Cam Hobhouse (Lord Broughton), and Lord Byron. In the opposition minorities of the first three parliaments of which he was a member, he generally voted in Mr. Hume's divisions. Early in life he had married a daughter of Earl Grey; and when that nobleman became Premier, in 1830, he appointed Mr. Ellice firstly Secretary to the Treasury and "Whip" of the House of Commons, and afterwards his Secretary at War, both of which posts he filled in a thoroughly business-like fashion. Though he did not take an active or prominent part in the public debates, he was acknowledged on all hands to be one of the most practically influential members of the Whig party. He took a keen and active interest in the negotiations which followed the introduction of the Reform Bill, and with Lord Durham and others, stood fast by the clauses enfranchising the Metropolitan boroughs. He received, in 1862, the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of St. Andrews.

ELLIS, Sir Henry, K.H. [1777—1869], born in London, was the son of John Ellis, Esq., descended from a family resident for several generations in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, was elected Scholar to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1796, and became Fellow of his college. Having held for four years the post of a sub-librarian in the Bodleian Library, in 1800 he received an appointment in that of the British Museum. In 1806 he became Keeper of the Printed Book Department, from which he afterwards removed to the Department of MSS., and in 1827, upon the death of Joseph Planta, Esq., was appointed Principal Librarian, retaining it till 1856, when he retired upon a pension. Sir Henry Ellis was for many years one of the secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries, and held the office of Director of the society. His first work, a "History of the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch," was published in 1798. He was the author, amongst other works, of an "Introduction to the Domesday Survey, with Indices," published in 1833, and edited three series of "Original Letters, illustrative of English History," of which the first appeared in 1824, the second in 1827, and the third in 1846. He contributed to the Library of Entertaining Knowledge a work on the "Townley Marbles," in 1833; and another on the "Elgin and Phigaleian Marbles," in 1836. He was the chief editor and writer of the English portion of the edition of Dugdale's "Monasticon," published in 1817-30, and received the third class of the Guelphic Order from King William IV. in 1833.

ELLIS, The Rev. William, was born in London towards the close of the last century. In early life he became connected with the London Missionary Society, and was em-

ployed as a clergyman in missionary work among the inhabitants of the islands of the Southern Ocean. He returned home in 1825, and published the results of his experience of the natives and the leading features of those islands, under the title of "Polynesian Researches," in 1829. He was Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society from 1833 to 1840, and was the author of a "History of Madagascar," published in 1838; "Three Visits to Madagascar," in 1858; "Vindication of the South-Sea Missions," in 1831; and "History of the London Missionary Society," in 1844. He died June 9, 1872. His wife, Miss Sarah Stickney, a member of a well-known Quaker family, only survived him a few days. She was born about 1812, and early connected herself with literature, and published "Pictures of Private Life." She was one of the first to treat social subjects in relation to women, and gained great popularity as the authoress of "The Women of England," "The Daughters of England," "Social Distinction," "Family Secrets," &c. She wrote upwards of thirty works, most of which were very popular.

ELLIS, Wynn, a well-known patron of the fine arts, was the son of Mr. Thomas Ellis, of Oundle, Northamptonshire, and was born in 1790. He possessed a very fine collection of paintings, among them about 400 by the old masters, and bequeathed to the National Gallery all, or any of them that the trustees might select. The chosen pictures, mostly excellent but not first-rate examples of the Dutch school, are now in the "Wynn Ellis room" in the gallery. Mr. Ellis twice represented the borough of Leicester in the Liberal interest, and retired in 1847 into private life. He died at his house, Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, Nov. 20, 1875.

ELMES, Hervey Lonsdale, Architect. He was the son and pupil of James Elmes, was a young man of great talent and promise, and in 1836, was selected out of eighty-five competitors to build St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and afterwards the Collegiate Institution and the Assize Courts in that city, and the County Lunatic Asylum for West Derby. But his designs were left for the completion of others; he died of consumption, Nov. 26, 1847, at the early age of 34. St. George's Hall was completed under the superintendence of C. R. Cockerell, R.A.

ELMES, James, Architect. He was born in London, 1782, and was a student at the Royal Academy, where he gained a silver medal for architectural designs, in 1805. He erected several buildings in London, and was, in 1809, Vice-President of the Architectural Society, and Surveyor of the Port of London. But it is as a writer on art matters that he is best known. He published "Lectures on Architecture," "Memoirs of the Life and Works of Sir Christopher Wren," (1823); "The Arts and Artists," (1825); "Bibliographical Dictionary of the Fine Arts," (1826); and was a large contributor to the periodical art literature of his day. He died at Greenwich, April 2, 1862.

ELMORE, Alfred, R.A. [1815—1881], born at Clonakilty, in the county of Cork, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1834. Among his earlier pictures were "The Crucifixion," exhibited at the British Institution in 1838; and "The Martyrdom of Becket," at the Academy in 1839. The latter was painted for Mr. O'Connell, and both are in a Catholic church in Dublin. Mr. Elmore having visited Italy, on his return exhibited "Rienzi in the Forum," in 1844. One or two pictures of slighter pretension at the British Institution, the gleanings of Italian travel, were selected by the Art-Union prizeholders. Historical or semi-historical incidents, treated by him in the spirit of the *genre*

painters, proved even more successful. The "Origin of the Guelph and Ghibelline Quarrel," of 1845, gained a purchaser in the holder of the Art-Union's highest prize—£300, and in the same year Mr. Elmore was elected Associate of the Academy. The "Fainting of Hero," from "Much Ado about Nothing," in 1846, was the choice of the Art-Union's leading prize-holder. Among Mr. Elmore's chief pictures were "The Invention of the Stocking-Loom" (1847); "The Death-bed of Robert, King of Naples, Wise and Good" (1848); "Religious Controversy in the Time of Louis XIV." (1849); "Griselda" (1850); "Hotspur and the Fop" (1851; "A Subject from Pepys' Diary—'Mr. Hale began my Wife's Portrait'" (1852).

ELPHINSTONE, Major-Gen., George William Keith, C.B. [1782—1842], Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, was the third son of the Hon. William Fullerton Elphinstone, a Director of the East India Company, and entered the army as Ensign in 1804. As Lieut.-Col. in the 33rd Foot, he was present at the battle of Waterloo, and for his distinguished services on that occasion was made a C.B. He was placed on half-pay in 1822, made Aide-de-Camp to the King, with the rank of Colonel, in 1825, and Major-General in 1837. He was left in Afghanistan as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, after Shah Sujah had been placed upon the throne. In the retreat from Cabul General Elphinstone was taken prisoner by Akhbar Khan, and succumbed to the hardships he had to undergo.

ELPHINSTONE, Thirteenth Baron [1807 — 1860], Rt. Hon. John Elphinstone, G.C.B. and G.C.H., formerly Governor of Madras, and afterwards of Bombay, was the only son of the twelfth Baron Elphinstone. He succeeded his father at the age of seven in the ancient Scottish barony. He entered the army for a short time, but gave it up in 1837 to become Governor of the Madras Presidency, where he remained till 1842, when he returned to England. From 1847 to 1852 he was Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, returning to India in 1853 as Governor of Bombay. During the latter part of his tenure of this office, on the occasion of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, Lord Elphinstone displayed an amount of tact and resolution which secured him the hearty goodwill of all parties. He succeeded with a mere handful of European troops, in quelling the rising among the native population, for which he received the thanks of Parliament. He was nominated a G.C.B. in 1859, and created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Elphinstone, of Elphinstone, Stirling. He had been made a member of the Privy Council in 1836, and a G.C.H.

ELPHINSTONE, The Hon. Mountstuart, the eminent Indian statesman, fourth son of John eleventh Lord Elphinstone, was born in Scotland, 1779. Having received an appointment in the Company's Civil Service, he reached Calcutta in the beginning of 1796, and in 1801 was appointed assistant to the British Resident at Poonah, at the court of the Peishwa, the most important of the Mahratta princes. In 1803, the first Mahratta war broke out, and Elphinstone acted as aide-de-camp and interpreter to General Wellesley, with whom he rode flank to flank at the battle of Assaye. Throughout the whole campaign he displayed such knowledge and courage, that Wellesley told him he had mistaken his calling, for that he was born a soldier. At the close of the war (1806) Elphinstone was appointed British Resident at Nagpore, and two years later was appointed the first British Envoy to the Court of Cabul, with the object of securing a friendly alliance with the

Afghans, in view of a possible invasion. The danger of invasion passed away, and the really important result of the mission was Elphinstone's "Account of the Kingdom of Cabul, with its dependencies in Persia and India" (1815), which is still regarded as a work of the highest authority. In 1811 Elphinstone was appointed Resident at Poonah. It was an important post, and the complication of Mahratta politics made it a difficult one. The English resident proved himself equal to his position, both in the early years of seeming peace, and during the fourth Mahratta war, which broke out in 1817, and the success of the English troops was chiefly due to his command during the battle of Kirkee. When Poonah fell his authority suppressed a seemingly inevitable sack of the town by the incensed soldiers, and after the annexation of the province he discharged the responsible duties of Commissioner with rare judgment and ability. He had imagination and insight enough to enter into the feelings of the Hindoo character, and mindful of the deep-seated conservatism of the race, he avoided needless change, and sought to bring about reform from within rather than from without. By his conciliatory administration he not only endeared himself to all classes, but established the British authority in a newly-annexed territory, which by a different policy might easily have been brought to throw off the yoke. In 1820 Elphinstone was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bombay, which post he held for seven years. This period of his career was historically uneventful, and the governor devoted himself to internal reforms with that happy combination of zeal and discretion which always characterised his administration. His principal achievement was the drawing up of the Elphinstone code; but his efforts to promote native education had probably more beneficial and far-reaching results than any other department of his activity. By his policy of respecting the customs, opinions, feelings, and even the prejudices of the native population, he won their attachment in a quite exceptional degree; and when, in 1827, he resigned his post, his presidency was most appropriately commemorated in the endowment by the native communities of the Elphinstone College. After his return to England Elphinstone took no part in public affairs. He twice declined the governor-generalship of India, and refused to take any permanent part in home politics; he was, in fact, deficient in ambition, and his health had suffered from his long residence in India. But the retirement in which he spent the last thirty years of his life was far from being indolent. Soon after his return he began his "History of India," a work of great research and value, embracing the Hindoo and Mahomedan periods, published in 1841. He died at Limpsfield, Surrey, Nov. 20, 1859. His life has been published, edited by Sir T. E. Colebrooke, and in 1884, selections from his Official Papers, edited by G. W. Forrest.

ELTON, Sir Charles Abraham [1778—1853], the sixth bart., of Clevedon Court, Somerset, was the only son of the Rev. Sir Abraham Elton, the fifth bart. He had great literary taste, and was the author of several historical works and volumes of poems. But the work by which he was chiefly known was his "Specimens of the Classic Poets, in a Chronological Series, from Homer to Tryphiodorus; translated into English verse," which contains passages from thirty-three Greek and twenty-seven Latin poets. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1842.

EMPSON, William [1790—1852], Professor of Law in Hailey-

bury College, and for some time editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, received his education at Winchester School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He first wrote for the *Edinburgh Review* in 1823, when Francis Jeffrey, whose only child he afterwards married, was editor, Mr. Empson succeeded Mr. Macvey Napier as editor in 1830. He succeeded Sir James Mackintosh as Professor of Law at Haileybury College.

ENGLAND, General Sir Richard, G.C.B. [1793—1883], a son of Lieut.-General Richard England, of Lifford, Clare, Ireland, was born in Canada, but was educated at Winchester College, and the Royal Military College, at Marlow. He entered the army in 1808, and served at the siege of Flushing, on the staff in Sicily, and throughout the campaign in France. He was appointed Military Commandant in Caffraria in 1832, and took an active part in the direction and conduct of the Caffre war 1835-36. He next served in India, where he distinguished himself, and received the thanks of Parliament for his services, and was nominated K.C.B. He was present in the Crimea during the battles of the Alma, Inkermann, and at Sebastopol, and was made a Lieutenant-General and a G.C.B. He was made full General in 1863, and was placed on the retired list in 1877.

ENGLEHEART, Francis, engraver. He was born in London in 1775; was apprenticed to Joseph Collyer, and afterwards assistant to James Heath. He first gained notice by his engravings after Stothard and Cook. In the early years of the century he engraved the portraits for a collection of the English poets, and nearly thirty plates, from Smith's designs, for "Don Quixote." His most important works are "Duncan Gray," after Wilkie, and "Sir Calepine rescuing Serena," after Hilton. He died Feb. 15, 1849.

ERLE, The Right Hon. Sir William [1793—1880], for some time Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the son of a Dorset clergyman, was born at Fifehead Magdalen, in that county, and educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford. His father, the Rev. Christopher Erle, of Gillingham, Dorset, was descended from a family of some antiquity and note in the West of England. Having graduated B.C.L. in 1818, Mr. Erle was called to the bar in 1819, and went the Western circuit. In 1834 he married the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Williams, warden of New College, and prebendary of Winchester, and became King's Counsel; and in 1837 was returned to the House of Commons by the city of Oxford, which he continued to represent till the dissolution of 1841. In Parliament he was a silent member, steadily supporting the Whig party, and devoting himself to his profession, in which he attained the highest eminence. In 1844 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; in 1846 was transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench; in 1859 was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, on the elevation of Lord Campbell to the woolsack, and retired into private life, taking his farewell of the bench, Nov. 26, 1866. He was elected an honorary fellow of New College, Oxford, in Feb. 1870. After his retirement from the bench he presided over the Royal Commission on Trades Unions.

ERRINGTON, John Edward [1807—1862], C.E., and Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, was for many years, in conjunction with Mr. Locke, engineer to the Glasgow and Greenock Railway and Dock, the Lancaster and Carlisle, the Caledonian, the East Lancashire, the Scottish Central, Scottish Midland and Aberdeen Railways. About 1850 he was appointed again with Mr. Locke,

Consulting Engineer for the Northern division of the London and North-Western Railway, and constructed many of their branches and extensions. At the time of his death he was Engineer-in-Chief to the London and South-Western Railway.

ERSKINE, The Hon. Edward Morris, C.B. He was the fourth son of David Montague, second Lord Erskine, and brother of the late and present peers. His mother was a daughter of General John Cadwallader, and he was born in March, 1817. In 1852 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Florence; was transferred to Washington early in 1858, and to Stockholm in the same year. In 1860 he he was transferred to St. Petersburg, and afterwards to Constantinople. Mr. Erskine was appointed Envoy to the King of the Hellenes in 1864, and to the King of Sweden in 1872. In the following year he was nominated C.B. (Civil Division); he fulfilled his duties as British Minister at Stockholm down to 1881, when he retired. He died at Twickenham, April 19, 1883.

ERSKINE, Thomas, LL.D., of Linlathen, an eminent Scottish writer on theological subjects, was born in 1788, and was a grandson of John Erskine, of Carnock, and nephew of another John, an evangelical preacher. He studied law, and was admitted to the Scottish bar in 1810, but did not practise. He lived chiefly at Linlathen and Edinburgh, paying occasional visits to Paris and Geneva, and throughout his life corresponded extensively with his many distinguished friends, of whom F. D. Maurice was one of the chief. His letters—which, together with the beauty of his character, gave him extraordinary influence—were afterwards collected and published by Mr. Hanna, and more recently by his relative, Principal Shairp. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Edinburgh University in 1866, on the installation of his friend Thomas Carlyle as Lord Rector. He was the author of "Remarks on the Internal Evidence of Revealed Religion," "Unconditional Freeness of the Gospel," "Doctrine of Sacrifice," and "Spiritual Order." He died in March, 1870.

ESTCOURT, The Right Hon. Thomas Sutton Sotheron [1801—1876], eldest son of the late T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq., of Estcourt, near Tetbury (many years M.P. for Oxford University), was educated at Harrow and Oriel College, Oxford. He was returned to the House of Commons in 1829, in the Conservative interest, for Marlborough, which he represented till 1832. From 1835 till 1844 he sat for Devizes, and in the latter year succeeded Sir Francis Burdett as one of the members for North Wilts. In 1848 he was appointed by Lord Derby President of the Poor-Law Board, and sworn a member of the Privy Council; and early in 1859, when Mr. Walpole resigned, owing to a difference of opinion respecting reform, he became his successor at the Home Office. In both these capacities he showed ability, industry, and administrative talents of a high order, and retired with his party in June, 1859. The Right Hon. S. Estcourt, who represented a family which had been seated on the same property on the borders of Wilts and Gloucestershire for upwards of 500 years, retired from public life in March, 1865, on account of a severe attack of illness.

ETTY, William, R.A., painter. He was born March 10, 1787, at York, where his father was a baker and miller. From childhood he had a great love of drawing, and longed to be an artist, but at the age of eleven was apprenticed to a printer at Hull, and passed seven dreary years as a compositor. When his time was up, his uncle, William Etty, himself a draughtsman in pen

and ink, took pity on the boy and invited him to London. For a time Etty drew in his uncle's house and in a plaster cast shop near Smithfield, where he copied a Cupid and Psyche, which gained him admittance to the Academy Schools. In July, 1808, his uncle placed him for a year as indoor pupil to Sir Thomas, then Mr., Lawrence. The great painter could spare but little time for his pupil, who learned what he could by copying some of his master's portraits. "Despair," writes Etty of this time, "almost overwhelmed me: I was ready to run away, I felt that I could not get on, but a voice within me said, *persevere* . . . . but I was very nearly beaten." In distress at his many failures, he sought the advice of his master. "He said that I had a very good eye for colour, but that I was lamentably deficient in almost all other respects." This judgment was on the whole a fair one, and throughout life Etty remained deficient in those qualities of style and drawing which so distinguish the work of Lawrence. When his year with Lawrence was completed, Etty painted without instruction from nature, and from the old masters in the British Gallery; he was also a constant attendant at the evening life class at the Academy, a custom he never relinquished even after he became an R.A. He competed for all the medals but gained none, nor till 1811 did he succeed in getting his pictures into any exhibition. But in that year "Telemachus rescuing Antiope," was hung in the Academy, and "Sappho" sold at the British Institution for £25, and from that time some work of his found a place each year in one or other of these exhibitions. In 1816 he went to Italy, but homesickness and ill-health brought him home before three months had passed; notwithstanding which he returned six years later and remained eighteen months studying the old masters—more especially the great colourists of the Venetian school. In 1820 he exhibited "Pandora Crowned by the Seasons," was elected A.R.A. in 1824, and in this year he began his long contemplated series of nine great pictures. Etty tells us in his autobiography, published in the *Art Journal* of 1849, that his aim in all these was "to paint some great moral on the heart: 'The Combat'—*beauty of mercy;* the three Judith pictures—*Patriotism* . . . . 'Benaiah, David's chief captain'—*Valour;* Ulysses and the Syrens . . . . a Homeric paraphrase on 'The Wages of Sin is Death.' Three pictures of Joan of Arc, *Religion, Loyalty, Patriotism,* like the modern Judith." This claim of Etty's to be considered a moralist was perfectly sincere; pure-minded himself, he was unable to believe that his pictures were voluptuous, or to see anything unseemly in the nude form of "God's noblest work—Woman." In 1828, he was elected Academician, and continued painting and studying in London till 1848 when, his health failing him, he went to York, where he died Nov. 13, 1849. He had exhibited 217 pictures, among the most remarkable of these are "The Judgment of Paris," "Venus Attired by the Graces," "The Wise and Foolish Virgins," "Hylas and the Nymphs," "The Prodigal Son," "The Bevy of Fair Women," "The Destruction of the Temple of Vice," "The Rape of Proserpine," "Hero and Leander," "Zephyr and Aurora," "Robinson Crusoe," and "Youth at the Prow and Pleasure at the Helm," now in the National Gallery, where are also "The Lute Player," and "The Bather." Several life studies, heads and nude female figures are in the South Kensington Museum. There is a bust of Etty in the National Portrait Gallery, and his life, written by A. Gilchrist, was published in 1845.

EVANS, General Sir de Lacy,

G.C.B. [1787—1870], a distinguished soldier, was a son of John Evans, of Milltown, Limerick, Ireland, where he was born. He entered the army in 1807, as ensign in the 22nd Regiment of Foot, and was at once sent to India, where he remained for three years, and during that time served with distinction in various actions. In 1812 he joined Wellington's Army in the Peninsula, and greatly distinguished himself by his skill and bravery in the Portuguese and Spanish Campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814. He gained rapid promotion, and in 1814 was made Lieutenant-Colonel. In the same year he was sent to take part in the war against the United States, and specially distinguished himself at the capture of Washington, and took part in the attack on Baltimore, and the operations before New Orleans. Returning to England in 1815, he accompanied Wellington's expedition to Flanders, and was Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He accompanied the army to Paris and remained there during the occupation of the city by the allies. In 1835 he was chosen to command the British Auxiliary Legion raised to aid the Queen of Spain against Don Carlos, and for his brilliant successes during his two years' stay there, was made a K.C.B. He became a Major-General in 1846, and in 1854, on the breaking out of the Russian war, he was appointed to the command of the second division of the Army of the East. For his services in the Crimea, on his return to England, he received the thanks of the House of Commons, and in the same year was made a G.C.B., and received from the University of Oxford the degree of D.C.L. In 1856 he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and was gazetted General in 1861. In 1831 he was returned to Parliament as member for Rye, as an advanced Liberal, was elected for Westminster in 1833, and re-elected in 1846, retiring at the General Election of 1865.

EVANS, Robert Harding [1777—1857], a well-known book auctioneer of Pall Mall, was the son of a bookseller in the Strand. He set up in business on his own account in Pall Mall, and undertook the cataloguing and sale of the famous library of the Duke of Roxburghe, which led him to establish himself as a professional book auctioneer. Among the many celebrated collections which passed through his hands, were the Hanley, Elchorne, and Townley libraries, those of Mr. Edwards, the Duke of Grafton, the White Knights Collection, and a part of Heber's. Mr. Evans presented the marked catalogues of these sales to the British Museum, and they were placed in the library there.

EVERARD, Major-General Mathias, C.B. and K.H., entered the army in 1804, and in 1807 led the forlorn hope at Montevideo, and for his gallant services on that occasion was promoted to a company; presented with a sword by the Committee of the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, and received the freedom of the city of Dublin. He served in the Walcheren Expedition, and the siege of Flushing in 1809; the siege and capture of Hatras in 1817, and in the Pindaree and Mahrattas wars, 1817-18. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1821. In 1826 he commanded the 14th Regiment at the siege and storming of Bhurtpore, and for his services was made Lieutenant-Colonel. He was promoted to Colonel in 1841, and Major-General in 1851. Her Majesty afterwards conferred £200 a year on him as a reward for distinguished services. He died at Southsea, April 20, 1857.

EWART, William [1798—1869], second son of the late William Ewart, Esq., merchant, of Liverpool, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he

graduated B.A. in 1821, having obtained the university prize for English verse. He was returned to the House of Commons in 1828 as a Free-trader and Liberal for the disfranchised borough of Bletchingley; represented his native city, Liverpool, in 1830 and 1831, and again from 1833 till the dissolution of 1837, when he was defeated by Sir C. Cresswell; was elected for Wigan, in Lancashire, for a short time in the next Parliament; and in 1841 was chosen for the Dumfries district of boroughs, by which he was returned at every subsequent general election up to 1867. In Parliament Mr. Ewart exerted himself in order to secure the abolition of capital punishment, and the establishment in towns of schools of design and public libraries, free and open to all classes of the community, for the formation of which he succeeded, in 1850, in passing an Act (which bears his name). In 1860 he brought in a bill for facilitating the building of labourers' cottages in Scotland; and in 1862 obtained a select committee on weights and measures, and in 1864 carried a bill legalizing the use of the metric system.

EWING, Rev. Alexander [1814—1873], a clergyman of the Scotch Episcopal Church, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, was the eldest son of John Ewing of Shelagreen, Aberdeenshire, and was educated at Aberdeen and at Oxford. He was ordained in 1838, and about 1841 was requested to take the charge of the Episcopal Congregation at Forres, where he remained till 1846, when he was elected first Bishop of the newly-restored diocese of Argyll and the Isles, the duties of which position he discharged till his death. In 1851 he received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. He was a representative of the Broad school of thought among Scottish Episcopalians, and published various letters to the papers, and pamphlets expressive of his views. (See "Memoir of Alexander Ewing, D.C.L.," by A. J. Ross, B.D., 1877.)

EWING, James, LL.D., West India Merchant, to whose munificence the city of Glasgow owes so much, was born in that city in 1774, and was chosen one of its first representatives in the reformed Parliament of 1834. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Glasgow University. At his death, which occurred in 1853, he left £70,000 to various asylums and charities in Glasgow.

EYRE, Major-General Sir Vincent C.B., K.C.S.I. [1811—1881], of the Bengal Artillery, was educated at the Military College, Addiscombe, entered the Bengal Artillery in 1828, served in Afghanistan in 1841-2, and as a volunteer with the Horse Artillery during the insurrection in Cabul, in which he was severely wounded. He accompanied the army on its retreat, was made prisoner by Akbar Khan, and after a captivity of eight months effected his escape to Sir G. Pollock's camp in Sept., 1842, and published an interesting account of the "Military Operations at Cabul," in 1843. He showed his skill as a practical engineer by several scientific inventions, and was the author of a pamphlet on "Metallic Boats and Floating Waggons for Naval and Military Service; with Observations on American Life-preserving Cars," published in 1854. Major-General Eyre, who distinguished himself during the trying period of the Indian Mutiny, was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and of other learned bodies, was made a C.B. in 1858, and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1867 in reward for his Indian services. During the Franco-German war he was chairman of the Boulogne branch of the English National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded, and made public some of his experiences in a

little work entitled "A Fortnight's Tour among French Ambulances," 1870.

EYTON, THE REV. ROBERT W. [1815—1881], was the son of the Rev. John Eyton, vicar of Wellington and Eyton, Salop. He was educated at Rugby and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1839. From 1841 to 1863 he was rector of Eyton, and during this time wrote his great work, in 12 volumes, entitled "The Antiquities of Shropshire." He was also the author of "Digests of the Domesday of Dorset, Somerset, and Staffordshire," and of the "Itinerary of King Henry II.," and edited the "Pipe Rolls" and early charters of Staffordshire for the William Salt Archæological Society.

F.

FAGGE, CHARLES HILTON, M.D., F.R.S. [1838—1883], was born at Hythe, Kent, and educated at Guy's Hospital. He graduated M.B. in the University of London, with high honours, in 1861, and proceeded to the degree of M.D. in the following year. In 1870 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London. He was appointed Assistant-Physician at Guy's Hospital in 1867; Physician in 1880; Lecturer on Pathology in 1873; and Examiner in Medicine in the University of London in 1879. He was the author of many original papers and memoirs in the Proceedings of the Royal Society, the Guy's Hospital Reports, the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, and the Medical Journals; and editor of "The Guy's Hospital Reports;" and translator of Hebra's work on "Diseases of the Skin," for the New Sydenham Society.

FAIRBAIRN, SIR PETER, Knight [1800—1861], a magistrate of the West Riding of Yorkshire and the borough of Leeds, was the youngest son of Mr. Andrew Fairbairn of Kelso, Roxburghshire. He was well known as an inventor and improver of machinery, his machines being in use all over the world. His improvements in flax and hemp preparing machinery were invaluable, and greatly lessened the cost of production. During the latter part of his life he had been much interested in the construction of all kinds of engineering tools, and during the Crimean war was employed by the Government in making special tools, and constructed numerous machines for the manufacture of fire-arms. He was knighted in 1858 on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Leeds, of which town he was mayor.

FAIRBAIRN, SIR WILLIAM, Bart., F.R.S. [1789—1874], civil engineer, elder brother of the foregoing, was a native of Kelso, Roxburghshire. Having received his early education at Newcastle-on-Tyne, he entered into business at Manchester, at first in partnership with Mr. Lillie, and afterwards on his own account. Not long after the opening of the first railway, he commenced some experiments in the building of iron vessels, which he brought to maturity in 1835 or 1836. He aided Stephenson with his practical knowledge in the erection of his bridge across the Menai Straits, and the profession are indebted to him for many important successful experiments on the strength of iron, iron shipbuilding, the collapse of tubes, and a series of papers to the Royal Society, for which he received the royal medal. He was one of the founders and first members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and was the author of many able papers on subjects connected with his profession; he published several important works; amongst which may be noticed, "Mills and Mill Work," "Iron—its History and Manufacture," "Application of Iron to Building Purposes,"

"Iron Shipbuilding," and first, second, and third series of "Useful Information for Engineers." Sir William was a corresponding member of the National Institute of France, and of the Royal Academy of Turin, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and was at one time President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was created a Baronet in October, 1869.

FAIRHOLT, Frederick William. He was of German origin, but was born in London in 1818, and was brought up as a tobacco manufacturer. But the prospect of passing his life in cigar making did not please him; he studied art, gave drawing lessons, and got occupation first as a scene-painter, then as an illustrator of books. His taste was, however, essentially antiquarian, and it is as an antiquary that he is chiefly remembered. His "History of the Old City Pageantry" was published by the Percy Society; his "History of Costume in England" and "Dictionary of Terms in Art" are widely known. At the time of his death, April 2nd, 1866, he was engaged on a work on the pageants of the Middle Ages; this unfinished MS., and his collection of books on pageants, he bequeathed to the Society of Antiquaries. His Shakespearian collection he willed to the Stratford Museum, and the proceeds of the sale of his library to the Literary Fund.

FAIRLIE, Louisa, well known in her day as the editress of "Portraits of the Nobility," a series of engravings from the drawings of A. E. Chalon, &c., "with illustrations in verse by distinguished contributors," and of several volumes of verse, was the wife of John Fairlie, Esq., and a daughter of John Hume Purvis. She was a niece of Lady Blessington, with whom she often stayed at Gore House, and who wrote several papers and poems for the annuals edited by Mrs. Fairlie. She died at Cheveley, near Newmarket, April 2, 1843.

FALCONER, Edmund, dramatist, was born in Dublin, and first became known by a volume of poems which obtained some favourable notice. His first piece, "The Cagot; or, Heart for Heart," was produced at the Lyceum in 1856, the principal part being taken by Mr. Charles Dillon. His successful play, "The Lady of St. Tropery," in which he acted himself, was brought out at Sadler's Wells in 1857, and in 1858 he became for a short time manager of the Lyceum, where he produced his most successful play, "Extremes; or, Men of the Day." In 1860 his adaptation of Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas" was produced at the Princess's with Charles Fechter in the chief part, and in 1861 "Peep o' Day; or, Savourneen Deelish," came out at the Lyceum. From 1864-5 he was joint lessee of Drury Lane, and sole manager of Her Majesty's in 1866. His later productions, "A Wife Well Won," "Innisfallen," and "Eileen Oge," were not very successful. He died Sept. 29, 1879.

FALCONER. The Rev. Thomas, M.A., M.D. [1772—1839], was born at Bath, and was the only child of Dr. Falconer, a physician of that city. He was educated at the Cathedral school at Chester, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he succeeded to a fellowship in 1795. In 1810 he was elected Bampton lecturer, and his lectures were published under the title of "Certain Principles in Evanson's Dissonance of the four Evangelists." He was also the author of a translation, with notes, of the "Periplus of Hanno," and edited, in conjunction with Mr. Halliwell, of Brasenose, the once celebrated Oxford edition of *Strabo*, from notes by his uncle, Thomas Falconer. At the time of his death he was engaged in preparing for the press a translation of the "Geography of Strabo." He

took his M.D. degree in 1822, having studied at Edinburgh.

FANE, General Sir Henry, G.C.B. [1779—1840], Commander-in-Chief in India, Colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards, and D.C.L., was the eldest son of the Hon. Henry Fane, of Filbeck, Lincoln, and entered the army in 1792 as a cornet in the 6th Dragoon Guards. Having served in Ireland in 1797, he was appointed, in 1808, Brigadier-General, and accompanied the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley to Portugal. He was placed in command of the advanced guard of that army, and served with them at Roleia and Vimiera. He took an active part in the campaigns of 1810 and 1811, after which he had to return to England on account of ill-health. He again joined the army in 1813, before the advance from the frontier of Portugal, and had command of the cavalry attached to Lieutenant-General Hill's corps, which he held to the end of the campaign. He commanded the cavalry and horse artillery in 1814, at the battles of Orthes and Aire, and at Toulouse. He was promoted Lieutenant-General on the Continent in 1817, and appointed to the command of the cavalry and horse artillery of the British army of occupation in France.

FARADAY, Michael, F.R.S. [1791—1867], was born in the parish of Newington, Surrey, Sept. 22, 1791. His father, James Faraday, a native of Yorkshire, obtained his livelihood as a working smith. Michael's education as a child was of the most ordinary description, comprising little more than the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic, obtained at a common day school in the neighbourhood. At thirteen he went to Mr. Riebau, of Blandford Street (to whom he was apprenticed in the following year), to learn the business of a bookseller and bookbinder, and continued to work at that trade till 1812. During his term of apprenticeship a few scientific works occasionally fell into his hands. These he read with avidity, and, aided by patient study and such rough experiments in chemistry as could be accomplished by a youth with little leisure and still less pocket-money, he gradually mastered their contents. Among these were the treatise on "Electricity" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and Mrs. Marcet's well-known "Conversations on Chemistry." The perusal of the former led to the construction of his first electrical machine with a glass phial, on which he afterwards improved by constructing another with a proper cylinder, and added other simple apparatus for the purpose of trying a variety of experiments with electricity. Through the kindness of Mr. Dance, a member of the Royal Institution, and a customer of his master, Mr. Faraday was enabled to attend the last four lectures delivered in that building by Sir Humphry Davy, in the early part of 1812. Of these he took careful notes, from which he wrote out the lectures in a fuller form, interspersing them with such drawings as he could make to illustrate their contents. His strong desire for some scientific occupation, even of the humblest kind, induced him to write in the December following to Sir H. Davy, inclosing his notes and illustrations as a proof of his earnestness in the cause of science. The reply was prompt, as well as kind and favourable. Nor was it without its results. Early in 1813, his patron, acting for the managers of the Royal Institution, offered him the situation of Chemical Assistant under himself as Honorary Professor, and Mr. Brande as Professor of Chemistry. This post he accepted, and shortly afterwards entered upon his duties, taking up his abode at the Royal Institution, where he chiefly resided. In the autumn of the same year, Mr. Faraday went abroad as assistant and

amanuensis to Sir H. Davy, in whose company he visited France, Italy, Switzerland, the Tyrol, and other parts of the Continent, and returned to England in April, 1815, when he resumed his place at the Royal Institution. After a number of various experiments, of which he published accounts from time to time in different scientific journals, in 1820 he discovered the chlorides of carbon, in 1821 the mutual rotation of a magnetic pole and an electric current, and in 1823, some new and important facts as to the condensation of gases. In 1829 he laboured hard, and, as he thought at the time, fruitlessly, on the production of optical glass; but, though unsuccessful in his immediate object, his experiments produced the heavy glass which afterwards proved of great assistance to him in his magnetical investigations. In 1831 the series of "Experimental Researches in Electricity," published in the "Philosophical Transactions," began with the development of the induction of electric currents and the evolution of electricity from magnetism. Three years later he established the principle of definite electrolytic action, and in 1846 received at one time the Royal and the Romford medals for his discoveries of diamagnetism, and of the influence of magnetism upon light. In 1847 he declared the magnetic character of oxygen, and the magnetic relations of flame and gases. His papers including other contributions to the store of modern science are too numerous to mention in detail. It should be observed that the "Researches," though termed "Experimental," contain many hypothetical ideas, and many inquiries into theories generally adopted up to their time. Amongst these may be specified the considerations respecting static induction, atmospheric electricity, and those relating to lines of force, both representative and physical, on which, having sufficiently stated his views, he was content to leave them for solution to time and future experience. It may be added that his last hypothetical view relates to the conservation of force, a generalization which later researches have established, and that one of his latest papers treats of the division of gold and other metals. The researches of Mr. Faraday were pursued almost exclusively in the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, London, where he delivered lectures on scientific subjects every year from 1827, when he first appeared at the lecture-table in the great theatre. In conjunction with his friend the late Mr. Brande, he had for some three years previously delivered early morning lectures to students in the laboratory. In 1833, when Mr. Fuller founded the chair of Chemistry, called after his name, in the Royal Institution, he nominated Mr. Faraday the first professor, expressly desiring that he should hold the chair so long as he was attached to the Institution, without being required to give lectures, or having any other duties exacted of him, in consideration of the value of his researches to the cause of science. In Nov., 1835, Professor Faraday received from Lord Melbourne's Government a pension of £300 per annum, as a recognition of the importance of his scientific discoveries. In 1836 he was appointed scientific adviser on lights to the Trinity House, and became a member of the Senate of the University of London. From 1829 to 1842 he was chemical lecturer to the cadets at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He was also appointed scientific adviser on lights to the Board of Trade. In 1823 Professor Faraday was elected Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1825 was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1832 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the

honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law. He was a knight of the Prussian Order of Merit, a knight of the Italian Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, one of the eight foreign associates of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Paris, where he was appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1855, and was a member of many learned and scientific bodies, not only in this country, but on the Continent and in the United States. He might have had a title, but he always refused it in any form. The last summers of his life were spent at Hampton Court Palace, where the Queen had given him a residence, and he occupied his apartments at the Royal Institution during only part of the year.

FARIBAULT, George Barthélemi, French Canadian Archæologist, was born in Quebec in 1789, and was the son of a Parisian notary who had gone out to settle in Canada in 1757. He received a very meagre education, and owed most of his learning to his own unaided exertions. He entered the legal profession in 1811, and in 1822 was appointed one of the staff of extra writers to the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada, from which he was promoted to be Assistant-Clerk to the House in 1832. He had early taken an interest in Archæology, and in 1837 published his "Catalogue d'ouvrages sur l'Histoire de l'Amérique, et en particulier sur celle du Canada, de la Louisiane, de l'Acadie, et autres lieux, cidevant connus sous le nom de Nouvelle-France, avec des notes bibliographiques, critiques et littéraires, en trois parties," which is still consulted as an authority by American bibliographers. He was sent to England in 1851, to make a second collection for the Parliamentary Library, which had been burnt in 1849. Before his death, which occurred in December, 1866, he presented his valuable collection of manuscripts, maps and plans, and his private library to the Laval University. Of his other writings many were published by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, of which he was the founder. They were historical and descriptive; some original, and some editions of the books of early travellers and historians.

FARQUHAR, Sir Arthur [1772—1843], Rear-Admiral of the White, C.B. and K.C.H., was the son of Robert Farquhar of Newhall, Kincardine, and entered the navy in 1787. Having gained his Lieutenancy he quitted the Royal Navy and proceeded to the East Indies as a free mariner. He had hardly arrived there, however, when the war broke out between Great Britain and the French Republic, and he returned to the King's service. In command of a Dutch armed vessel he took part in the attack on Amboyna and Banda in 1796, and having been actively employed in the Channel, Mediterranean, Baltic, and North Sea stations, was advanced to the rank of Commander in 1802. He was promoted to post rank in 1805, and for distinguished services received a sword worth £100 from the Patriotic Fund. He was next appointed to the *Desirée*, and for three years commanded a squadron at the blockade of the Texel. He destroyed several strong batteries on the Weser and the Elbe rivers, and took an active part in the attack on Gluckstadt, an important fortress, which surrendered after an investment of sixteen days, and a bombardment of six. For his services on this occasion he was created a Knight of the Sword, by the Crown Prince of Sweden, and a K.C.H. He was made C.B. in 1815. He subsequently served in the West Indies, and for his conduct during a rebellion among the negroes, received the thanks of the House of Assembly at Jamaica, and a sword worth £150. He was made a Rear-Admiral in 1837.

FARQUHAR, Captain [1809—1883], a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, was for eleven years surgeon to the British Consulate at Alexandria, where he organised an hospital for the garrison for Mehemet Ali, who bestowed on him the title of Bey. During the Crimean War Captain Farquhar organised the hospital at Balaclava, and was present at the fall of Sebastopol. In his later years he was captain of the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders.

FARR, William, C.B., M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L. [1807—1883], late Superintendent of the Statistical Department of the Registrar-General's Office, Somerset House, born at Kenley, Shropshire, was educated at Dorrington and Shrewsbury, entered the University of Paris, and proceeded to the University of London in 1831. At an early age he showed a strong taste for statistical inquiry and the systematizing of figures. He discharged the duties of house surgeon of Shrewsbury Infirmary for six months in 1832, and afterwards commenced the practice and teaching of medicine in London; edited the *Medical Annual* and the *British Annals of Medicine*, was appointed Compiler of Abstracts in the Registrar-General's Office in 1838, and organised there the statistical department, of which he continued to be the superintendent till 1880. He assisted the Registrar-General in taking the census in 1851, 1861, and 1871; he was a member of the Royal Commission for Inquiring into the Sanitary Condition of the Army in India in 1859; and was delegated by the Government to attend the International Statistical Congresses held at various times in the chief capitals of Europe. He was the author of many contributions to the medical journals, the article "Vital Statistics," in McCulloch's "Statistics of the British Empire," annual official Reports on the Public Health, and on the Causes of Death in England (1837-78), the "Finance of Life Assurance," "Paper on the Income-Tax;" and parts of the Census Reports 1851 and 1861. He contributed many papers to the Statistical Society of London; reported in detail on the Cholera Epidemic of 1849; framed a New Statistical Nosology; and constructed the English Life Tables, with Values of Annuities and Premiums for Single and Joint Lives. Dr. Farr read a paper before the Royal Society, in 1859, describing the method of constructing Life Tables, and the application of Scheutz's calculating machine to that purpose. He was chosen a corresponding member of the French Institute in May, 1872.

FARRE, John Richard, M.D. [1775—1862], son of Richard John Farre, a doctor practising at Barbadoes, was born at that place, and partly educated there. In 1792 he accompanied his father to London, and entered as student at the United Borough hospitals. He paid two long visits to Barbadoes, where he practised surgery, and midwifery, and returned to England finally in 1800. He took his M.D. degree at Aberdeen in 1806, and in the same year was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and began business as a physician in London. Together with Mr. John Cunningham Saunders he established the Royal London Ophthalmic hospital, of which place he is considered the joint founder. He became physician to that hospital, and held the post for nearly fifty years.

FARREN, William, comedian [1787—1861], belonged to a dramatic family, being the son and brother of actors who were very popular in their day. He first appeared at Covent Garden about the year 1818, playing almost exclusively old men's parts, in some of which he is said never to have been excelled. Although he very rarely gave up the line of old men, he would occa-

sionally undertake a young part, which he could play with great spirit and grace. He also once or twice appeared most successfully in the parts of old women. Some of his best *rôles* were, Sir Peter Teazle, Lord Ogleby, and Dr. Primrose. Several of his sons adopted the stage as a profession.

FAWCETT, Right Hon. Henry, M.P. [1833—1884], Postmaster-General, was the son of Mr. W. Fawcett, J.P. of Salisbury, one of the earliest members of the Anti-Corn-Law League, well known to Cobden and Bright, by both of whom he was very highly esteemed. Henry Fawcett was sent at the age of fourteen to Queenwood College, Hampshire, after which he went for a time to King's College, London, and in 1852 to Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He graduated in 1856 with high mathematical honours, and in the same year was elected a Fellow of his Hall. He was totally deprived of his sight by a terrible accident while out shooting, Sept. 17, 1858. Two shots from his father's gun pierced the centre of both his eyes, and in a moment he was rendered quite blind, the eyes being absolutely destroyed. Most men in face of such a calamity would have succumbed to absolute despair; not so Mr. Fawcett; in a marvellously short time he regained his customary elasticity of spirits, and resolved not to give up. He returned to Cambridge University, and devoted himself to his favourite pursuit, the study of political economy. Having written and published "A Manual of Political Economy," the "Economic Position of the British Labourer," 1865, and having been an extensive contributor of articles on economic and political science to various magazines and reviews, he was elected in 1863, Professor of Political Economy in the University. He unsuccessfully contested, on Liberal principles, Southwark in 1857, the borough of Cambridge, in 1862, and Brighton in Feb. 1864; was returned for the last-named constituency at the general election in July 1865; and was re-elected in 1868. He was unseated at Brighton at the general election of Feb. 1874, and was elected for Hackney in April of the same year. Mr. Fawcett was keenly interested in all the great political questions affecting our country and its dependencies, especially India, and the question of University Education in Ireland, which he started towards the close of the Session of 1869, and upon which the Government was defeated in 1873. On that occasion the Roman Catholic members joined with the Conservatives, and placed the Government in a minority of three in a House of 571 members. The Premier resigned office, but Disraeli being unwilling at the time to succeed him, Ministers resumed their places. He wished to effect broad reforms in the administration of India, and in 1872 delivered an excellent speech upon the financial condition of that country, and obtained a committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the condition of the Indian finances. The courage with which he contended against his physical affliction, his efforts in connection with India, and his endeavours to preserve Epping Forest for the people, made him very popular with his Hackney electors. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Administration in April 1880, he was appointed Postmaster-General. Among the reforms introduced by him into the Post office may be mentioned, the Money Orders Act, the object of which was to reduce the charge for orders, and to facilitate their currency, a reform in the Savings Bank by which it was provided that forms having twelve spaces each could be obtained at the Post Office, and when a penny stamp

had been affixed in each place, the form could be given in at a post office, and an account opened in the depositor's name; and also the Parcels Post. His great scheme of Post Office annuities came into operation in June of 1884. A new and revised edition of his "Manual of Political Economy" was published in 1869, with two new chapters on "National Education," and "The Poor Laws and their influence on Pauperism," and another edition with some additional chapters appeared in 1874. He wrote besides "Pauperism, its Causes and Remedies," 1871; "Speeches on some current Political Questions," 1873; and "Free Trade and Protection," 1878, a fourth edition of which was published in 1882. He married in April 1867, Millicent, daughter of Mr. Newson Garrett, of Aldeburgh, Suffolk. Mrs. Fawcett was the author of "Political Economy for Beginners" (1869); "Tales in Political Economy," and jointly with her husband of a volume of essays and lectures on political and economical subjects. Mr. Fawcett was sworn in a member of the Privy Council in May 1880, and in the same year received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. In 1882 the University of Würtzburg, on the occasion of its tercentenary, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor in Political Economy. Mr. Fawcett died after an illness of a few days at his residence 18, Brookside, Cambridge, and was buried in the old churchyard at Trumpington, a small village two or three miles to the south of Cambridge.

FECHTER, Charles [1823—1879], actor, was born in Hanway Yard, Oxford Street, London, his father being German, and his mother English. He was educated in France, and began life as a sculptor, but soon gave that up, and went on the stage, appearing for the first time at a little theatre, known as the Salle Molière, in "Le Mari de la Veuve." He then spent some weeks studying in the Paris Conservatoire, after which he joined a travelling company, and visited Italy, Berlin, and lastly, London. After a time he returned to Paris, where he appeared with great success as Duval in "La Dame aux Camélias." On the English stage he became known by his impersonation of Hamlet, in which character he first appeared at the Princess's Theatre in 1860, and performed Othello at the same house in 1861. He obtained a certain amount of success as Hamlet, but his personation of Othello was considered very fantastic. In 1860 he undertook the lesseeship of the Lyceum, where he produced romantic dramas, such as the "Duke's Motto," "Bel Demonio," "The Long Strike," and other successful pieces, in most of which he played the principal character. He withdrew from the management of the Lyceum in Nov. 1867, and in the following month appeared as Obenreizer, in Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins' play, "No Thoroughfare." This play was brought out in Paris later, under the title "L'Abîme," and Fechter again played the chief part. He went to America in 1870, and remained till 1872, when he reappeared in London, acting at the Adelphi, in "Ruy Blas," and at the Princess's, in "Hamlet." He returned to America in the same year, and remained there until his death, acting in different places.

FELLOWES, Sir James, M.D. [1771—1857], son of William Fellowes, M.D., was born in Edinburgh, and educated at Rugby, at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and at Caius College, of which he afterwards became a Fellow, on the Perse foundation. He took his M.D. degree in 1803, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians in 1804, a Fellow in 1805. He then entered the army

as a hospital assistant, and joined the military hospitals in Flanders, under the Duke of York, in 1794. At the end of the campaign he was made Physician to the Forces, and went with the fleet, under Admiral Christian, to St. Domingo. For his services at Gibraltar, on the breaking out of the pestilential fever there, he was knighted by George III., and soon after appointed chief of the medical department of the British army at Cadiz. He retired in 1815, being then inspector-general of military hospitals.

FELLOWES, Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas [1778—1853], Knt., C.B., D.C.L., &c., was born in Minorca, and was a son of William Fellowes, M.D., of Bath, who was Physician Extraordinary to George IV., when Prince Regent. Sir Thomas entered the Royal Navy in 1797, as master's mate, on board the *Royal George*, and saw a good deal of service before the peace of 1802. In 1808 he helped in the capture of the island of Descada, where, with only forty men under him, he compelled the regular troops and militia to lay down their arms. At the attack on Basseterre in 1809, he landed with twenty-four men, spiked the guns of a battery, and seized the enemy's colours, in spite of the resistance of the regular troops, numbering five times his own force, and retired with the loss of one midshipman killed, and seven men wounded. He was made commander, and in 1810 appointed to the command of the Cadiz flotilla, with which he distinguished himself by his personal gallantry. He received post rank in 1811, was made C.B. in 1815, and had the Spanish order of King Charles III. conferred on him in 1822, for his services in the defence of Cadiz. In 1827, in command of six fire-ships, and four other vessels, he took part in the battle of Navarino, and succeeded in saving the French Admiral's flag-ship *La Sirène* from destruction, for which service he received the insignia of the Legion of Honour, the second class of St. Anne of Russia, and the order of the Redeemer of Greece, and was knighted on his return to England. In 1841 he was appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, in 1843 Superintendent of the Royal Naval Hospital and Victualling Yard at Plymouth, and was made Rear-Admiral in 1849. He was at the time of his death in receipt of a good service pension.

FELLOWS, Sir Charles, was the son of John Fellows, of Nottingham, and was born in 1799. In 1838 he published his "Journal of an Excursion in Asia Minor," an account of his travels in the interior of that country, where he had gone to search for antiquities, especially sculpture. In exploring the sides of the river Xanthus, he discovered numerous architectural remains and beautiful sculptures, of which he made drawings for his book, and which he received permission from the Sultan to remove to Rhodes. An expedition was afterwards sent out by the British Museum, under Mr. Fellows, to bring these remains to London, and they were placed in "The Lycian Room" of the British Museum. In 1841 he wrote "Journal of my Second Excursion in Asia Minor," and was the author of several other valuable works on the monuments, coins, and history of that district. He was knighted in 1845. He died at his house, in Montague Place, Russell Square, Nov. 8, 1860.

FERGUSON, Sir Adam, an intimate friend and companion of Sir Walter Scott, was the son of Adam Ferguson, LL.D., historian and moral philosopher, and was born in 1771. He entered the army about the year 1800, became Captain of the 101st Foot in 1808, and served under Wellington in the Peninsular war. He was taken prisoner in the

course of the Duke of Wellington's retreat from Burgos in 1812, and remained in captivity till the peace of 1818, when he returned to Scotland, and settled with his sisters, at Huntly Burn, in the neighbourhood of Abbotsford. He was appointed Deputy-Keeper of the Scottish Regalia, and knighted by George IV., on the occasion of his visit to Edinburgh in 1822. He died at Edinburgh, Dec. 25, 1854, aged eighty-four. His portrait was introduced by Sir David Wilkie into his picture, "The Abbotsford Family," painted in 1817, and is said to be a perfect likeness. Scott and his family are represented as peasants, Sir Adam as a gamekeeper.

FERGUSON, John, of Cairnbrock, the founder of the Ferguson Bequest Fund, was born in 1787. He possessed a very large fortune, amounting at the time of his death to about £1,300,000, which had been chiefly accumulated by his uncles, and which came to him by succession. At his death, which occurred in 1856, he left £12,000 for the poor of Irvine; £80,000 for religious and educational purposes, part of which went to found Ferguson Scholarships; and about £375,000 to found the Ferguson Bequest Fund, the interest of which is spent in building and repairing Scottish churches and schools, supplementing stipends of ministers, and salaries of missionaries and school teachers, and in assisting public libraries.

FERGUSON, the Right Hon. Robert Cutler, of Craigdarroch, M.P. [1768—1838], entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar in 1797. In 1799 he was imprisoned in the Queen's Bench for twelve months, for having attempted, in conjunction with the Earl of Thanet, to assist O'Connor to escape during his trial for treason at Maidstone. On his release he went out to Calcutta, where for twenty years he practised with great success. At the end of that time he returned to England, and was chosen M.P. for the Stewartry of Kircudbright, which he continued to represent till his death, which took place Nov. 16, 1838. He had been appointed Judge Advocate-General in the Ministry of Lord Melbourne, 1834.

FERGUSON, General Sir Ronald Crawford [1773—1841], Colonel of the 79th Regiment, and M.P. for Nottingham, was the second son of William Ferguson of Raith, Fifeshire. He entered the army at an early age, and served with distinction in Flanders and at the Cape of Good Hope. He was made Colonel in 1800, Brigadier-General in 1804, and in 1805 was appointed to the command of the Highland Brigade, with which he took part in the successful attack upon Cape Town. In 1808 he had command of a brigade under Sir Arthur Wellesley, who, in his dispatches relating to the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, mentioned him in the most flattering terms; and he also received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament. In 1810 he was appointed second in command at Cadiz, which post he was obliged to resign owing to ill-health. He returned to England, and in 1813 was made Lieutenant-General, being in the following year appointed second in command of the troops in Holland. He was made K.C.B. in 1815, and full general in 1830, in which year he was elected M.P. for Nottingham.

FERGUSON, Robert, M.D. [1799—1865], Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, was of Scottish extraction, and was born in 1799. He was educated in England and the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1823. Having settled in London, he gained a high reputation for his skill, and was appointed to the post which he held in the royal household. He was the author of a treatise on "Puerperal Fever," &c., and held

the post of consulting physician to King's College Hospital.

FERGUSSON, Sir William, Bart., F.R.S. [1808—1877], surgeon, born at Prestonpans, East Lothian, March 20, 1808, was educated at the Grammar-school of Lochmaben, and at the High School and University of Edinburgh. At the age of eighteen he commenced his professional studies under the celebrated anatomists Dr. Knox and John Turner, Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to both of whom he about twelve months after became confidential assistant. His connection with Dr. Knox continued about nine years, during which period he had numerous opportunities of pursuing his favourite study—anatomy. He became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1828, a Fellow of that corporation in 1829, began to lecture on the principles and practice of surgery in 1831, was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary in 1836, and became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1839. He settled in London in 1840, having been appointed Professor of Surgery in King's College, London, and Surgeon to King's College Hospital. He was Professor of Clinical Surgery in King's College, London. He was elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on July 14, 1870, was for some time Professor of Surgery and Human Anatomy in that institution, delivering two courses of lectures on "The Progress of Anatomy and Surgery in the Nineteenth Century," which have since been published. He was for five years Examiner in Surgery at the University of London, was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain, Vice-President of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society, and was at one time President of the Pathological Society. He was Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, to the British Home for Incurables, to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, to the Scottish Hospital, to the Caledonian Asylum, Honorary Surgeon to the St. George's and to the London Scottish Volunteers. He was Sergeant-Surgeon to her Majesty, and was Surgeon in Ordinary to Prince Albert. In addition to special papers on Cleft Palate, Lithotomy, and Lithotrity, Excision of Joints, Aneurism, &c., he was the author of "A System of Practical Surgery," which has now reached its fifth edition, and is held in the highest estimation by the profession: and was the inventor of numerous surgical instruments, embodying ingenious improvements. He was created a baronet in 1865, "in consideration of distinguished merit and eminence as a surgeon."

FERRIER, James Frederick, professor of morals and political economy in the University of St. Andrews, a nephew of Miss Ferrier, authoress of "Marriage," &c., was born in Edinburgh in 1808, and educated at the university there, and at Oxford. He afterwards became a student at one of the German universities, devoting himself to the study of German literature, especially its poetry, and became of such service in interpreting the poetry of Goethe and Schiller, that Sir E. Bulwer Lytton dedicated his translation of Schiller to him. He studied for the law, and passed advocate in 1832, but did not practise, beginning about this time to write for *Blackwood*, to which magazine he contributed papers on philosophical and literary subjects. In 1845 he was appointed to the professorship of moral philosophy and political economy at the University of St. Andrews, after which he contested the chairs left vacant in Edinburgh University by his father-in-law, Professor Wilson, and Sir William Hamilton, but was

unsuccessful, and so continued at St. Andrews till his death, which occurred June 11, 1864. Besides his numerous contributions to *Blackwood*, he was the author of "Institutes of Metaphysics: Theory of Knowing and Being," published in 1854. His "Lectures and Philosophical Remains" were published after his death, and attracted much attention from the attractiveness of their style and the lucidity of their explanations of the German philosophical systems.

FERRIER, Susan Edmonston. She was born in Edinburgh, 1782. Her father, James Ferrier, was for some time factor to the Duke of Argyll, and it was in conjunction with Miss Clavering, the granddaughter of the Duke, that Miss Ferrier began her first novel, "Marriage." But Miss Clavering soon tired of the work, and "Marriage," as it appeared in 1818, was the work of Miss Ferrier alone. Six years later it was followed by "Inheritance," a better constructed and more mature work, and the author's last novel, "Destiny," was published in 1831. All the novels were brought out anonymously, but by their clever portraiture of Scottish life everyone felt them to be the work of one born north of the Tweed, and many attributed them to Scott. Sir Walter, was, indeed among her warmest admirers, and himself undertook to make the arrangements for the publication of "Destiny;" and when the great author was dying, Miss Ferrier was asked to go to Abbotsford to help to lighten the hours of his infirmity. At her death, Miss Ferrier left unpublished a very interesting account of her long friendship with Scott, entitled "Recollections of Visits to Ashestiel and Abbotsford. She died in Edinburgh, Nov. 5th, 1854.

FERREY, Benjamin, F.S.A. [1810—1880], born at Christchurch, Hants, April 1, 1810, and educated at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Wimborne, Dorset, was articled in 1825 to the elder Augustus Pugin, father of the distinguished Welby Pugin, architect, and accompanied the former in his several travels when publishing "The Antiquities of Normandy" and other works. On completing his articles, he entered the office of Walter Wilkins, R.A., and began to practise as an architect on his own account in 1832. He was appointed honorary diocesan architect to the diocese of Bath and Wells in 1835. In May, 1870, he received the Royal Gold Medal, annually awarded, with her Majesty's sanction, to some eminent architect or architectural *savant*. Mr. Ferrey executed numerous churches and other public and private buildings: among the former may be noticed St. Stephen's, Westminster, for the Baroness Burdett Coutts, and St. James's Church, Morpeth. He published the "Antiquities of the Priory Church of Christchurch," 1834; and "Recollections of Augustus Welby Pugin," 1861. With the exception of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, he built more churches than any other architect of the present day.

FEUCHÈRES, The Baronne de, who died in London in Dec., 1840, was an Englishwoman by birth, whose maiden name was Daws. Soon after her marriage with the Baron de Feuchères, he separated from her, and she then went to live with the Duc de Bourbon, over whom she obtained the most extraordinary ascendency, and whom she induced to settle by will upon her part of the immense property of the house of Condé, the rest to go to Louis Philippe's fourth son, the Duc d'Aumale. The will was disputed by the Princes de Rohan, the Duc de Bourbon's kinsmen, but was declared valid by the French courts. Madame de Feuchères died worth about £800,000, the bulk of which she left to her niece, the daughter of one of her

sisters, who had also married a Frenchman, M. Thanaron. She bequeathed £2000 to a servant of the Duc de Bourbon, "the only witness who gave his evidence honestly" in the lawsuit she had to sustain after the Duc's death.

FIELDEN, JOHN. He was originally an artizan, but raised himself to be a master manufacturer. In 1832 he was elected as a Radical Reformer for Oldham, and honourably distinguished himself by his exertions in regard to the memorable Ten Hours Bill. He represented Oldham till 1847, when he was defeated. He died May 28, 1849.

FIELDING, ANTHONY VANDYKE COPLEY. He was born in 1787, and both parents were painters in water colour. Following the family tradition, Copley devoted himself to that branch of art, became the pupil of John Varley, and was elected associate exhibitor of the Water Colour Society in 1810, member in 1813, treasurer in 1817, and secretary in 1818. In 1831 he was chosen President, and held that office until his death. He was a most prolific painter, often sending 40 or 50 drawings yearly to the Society, besides an occasional oil painting to the Academy; added to all this he was much employed as a teacher. His drawings are of varied quality, but the best are first-rate, and place him near to David Cox and De Wint, and not immeasurably below Turner. They generally represent either the sea, or the wide, open downs of Sussex; and their great merit lies in the extreme delicacy of hand with which Fielding has rendered his waves or his hillsides, and in his mastery of light and shade. His drawings, when of the highest quality, are and have always been greatly valued. As a teacher, Copley Fielding shared with De Wint the leading position of his day; his fine, polished manners were as far removed from De Wint's brusque simplicity as was his delicate, highly finished style of drawing from De Wint's breadth and boldness. He died at Worthing, March 3, 1855. There is an oil painting and about 18 water colour drawings by him in the South Kensington Galleries. His younger brother, Thales Fielding (1793—1837) was also an artist of merit, and many of his early drawings are like Copley's. He was teacher of drawing at the Woolwich Military Academy.

FINDEN, EDWARD FRANCIS and WILLIAM, engravers, were two brothers, the pupils of James Mitan, who always worked together. They first engaged in illustrating "The Arctic Voyage" published by Murray. They also engraved "Landscape Illustrations of Byron," "The Landscape Bible," "Beauties of the Poets," "The Graces," and other minor works. Their great work, "The Gallery of British Art," though it achieved an artistic success, proved a very heavy commercial failure. William died in 1852, aged 64, and Francis 1857, in the 66th year of his age.

FINLAISON, JOHN. He was born Aug. 27th, 1783, at Thurso in Caithness, was educated for the Scottish Bar, but entered the civil service, and was appointed to the Admiralty in 1805. He suggested an entire reorganisation of the system by which the correspondence of the department was carried on, and it was he who first compiled the Navy List in its present semi-official form. A scheme for the establishment of a widows' fund in the civil service and for widows of naval medical officers first drew his attention to vital statistics, and in 1821, as the result of his general services on this question, he was appointed Government Actuary. From this time until his retirement in 1851 his counsel and calculating power were called into requisition whenever the public measures involved considerations

of political arithmetic. After his retirement Finlaison devoted himself to the study of Scriptural chronology, and to the universal relationship of ancient and modern weights and measures, and the opinions he formed were decidedly adverse to the introduction of the decimal system into this country. He died April 13, 1860.

FINLAY, Kirkman, M.P. for Glasgow, a merchant, was born in that town in 1773, and early interested himself in extending the commercial importance of the city. In 1793 he introduced cotton manufacture there as a distinct branch of trade, and at the same time joined in the agitation, which was ultimately successful, for doing away with the English monopoly sanctioned under the old charter of the East India Company. He became a magistrate of Glasgow in 1804, was Lord Provost from 1812 to 1815, and M.P. for Glasgow from 1812 to 1818. In the latter year he bought some land in the parishes of Dunoon and Kilnuin, and built Castle Toward from designs by David Hamilton. He died there, aged 69, in 1842. A bust of him executed by Gibson was placed in the Glasgow Royal Exchange.

FIRTH, Mark [1818—1880], the founder of the Firth College at Sheffield, to the building of which he contributed £20,000, was the son of Mr. Thomas Firth, a steel melter employed at the works of Sanderson Brothers, of Sheffield. In 1843 his father set up for himself, and took his two sons into the business, which prospered so well that in 1849 they were enabled to build the Norfolk works, and soon amassed an enormous fortune. A great part of this fortune they devoted to enriching the town of Sheffield. In 1869 Mr. Mark Firth built the "Mark Firth Almshouses," at a cost of £30,000, at Ranmoor, near his own house, and presented "Firth Park," which was opened by the Prince of Wales in 1875, to the town. The almshouses consisted of 36 houses, with accommodation for 39 persons, and are left to the poor of the town for ever. Mr. Firth's principal claim to notice is, however, the College which he founded, and which ranks as one of the most notable of those which the movement for University extension brought into existence between 1870 and 1880.

FISCHER, John George Paul, miniature painter, was the son of an engraver, and was born in Hanover, Sept. 16, 1786. At the age of fourteen he became the pupil of Heinrich Bamberg, Court painter in Hanover to George III. In 1810 he came to England, and painted miniatures, now at Windsor, of Queen Charlotte and of all the younger members of the Royal Family. In 1819 and 1820 he painted miniatures of the Infant Princess Victoria; he also painted 20 examples of costumes for the Prince Regent. He died Dec. 12, 1875.

FISHER, William [1780—1852], Rear-Admiral of the Red, entered the navy at an early age, and, having done good service in capturing the privateer *L'Amiral Gantheaume*, the slaver *El Temerario*, and a large heavily armed pirate schooner, was appointed to the *Asia* on the Mediterranean station. In 1840 he commanded a squadron at the blockade of the fleet at Alexandria, and afterwards personally conveyed to Mehemet Ali the announcement of his deposition. He also undertook the responsibility of keeping open the Indian mail communication through Egypt. For his services he received the Turkish gold medal, sword, and diamond decorations, and in 1842 the good service pension was conferred upon him. He wrote two naval novels, "The Petrel" and "The Albatross," which had considerable success.

FITCH, William Stephenson [1792—1859], antiquary, was the possessor of some most interest-

ing topographical and antiquarian papers relating to the history of Suffolk. These papers were published in thirty volumes, and placed in the Museum of the West Suffolk Archæological Society at Bury St. Edmunds. Besides this work he edited several ancient Tracts, among which "Maitland's Narrative of the Principal Acts of the Regency during the Minority, and other Papers relating to the History of Mary, Queen of Scotland," is, perhaps, the most interesting. It is by the son of the Maitland who was Mary's secretary, and was written to justify his father. In one of the letters, also in this volume, the murder of Rizzio is mentioned ten days before it happened, and it intimates that Darnley suspected Mary of being implicated in it. Mr. Fitch's collection also contained many papers and letters relating to Mary and Scotch affairs during her life.

FITTON, Lieutenant Michael, R.N. [1766—1852], entered the Navy in 1780, and was present in that same year at the capture of the American packet, having on board Mr. Laurens, ex-president of Congress, who was on his way to Holland with a secret treaty of alliance with the Dutch. This treaty was thrown overboard, but Mr. Fitton managed to recover possession of it, and the result was that war was declared against the Dutch. He afterwards took an active part in the American War, and at the siege of Gibraltar, and in 1801, while cruising in the Spanish main in command of a small felucca, he took possession of a Spanish guardacosta, which he drove ashore on the island of Varus, and then plunging into the sea with his sword in his mouth, and followed by most of his crew, also armed, boarded and carried her. For his services in the operations against Curaçoa in 1804 he was made Lieutenant, and for capturing *La Superbe*, a dangerous privateer which at that time was injuring the trade of the West Indies, he received the thanks of the Admiralty, and a sword worth £50 from the Patriotic Society. He became one of the Lieutenants of Greenwich Hospital in 1835.

FITZGERALD, Edward. He was born March 31st, 1809, at Bredfield, in Suffolk, and was educated at the grammar school of Bury St. Edmunds and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1830. He was of independent means and never followed any profession, but with his strong literary taste was combined a literary faculty so remarkable that nothing but his absolute indifference to fame and dislike of publicity could have prevented him taking rank among the first writers of his time. He preferred rather to be the interpreter of the thoughts of others than the prophet of his own. Hence most that he wrote took the form of translation or transfusion, for no translations were ever so much like originals. Such were the "Six Dramas of Calderon" (1853), the only work to which he put his name. His rendering of "La Vida es Sueño" and "El Mágico Prodigioso," were privately printed; so, in the first instance, were his "Agamemnon," and a translation from "the Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám and of the Salámán and Absál of Jámí." To a small volume of extracts called "Polonius, a Collection of Wise Saws and Modern Instances," he added a preface full of subtle and delicate humour, but with no hint of his identity. About 1880 he privately printed a version of the "Œdipus Tyrannus," and "Œdipus Coloneus," but only one copy was given in this country, and that under the strictest bond of secrecy. For some years before his death, which occurred June, 1883, he had resided at Boulge, near Woodbridge.

FITZGERALD, Baron, the Right Hon. William Vesey Fitz-

GERALD, BARON FITZGERALD OF DESMOND AND CLANGIBBON, Cork, a Privy Councillor, President of the Board of Control, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of County Clare, President of the Institute of Irish Architects, M.R.I.A. and F.S.A., &c., was the eldest son of the Right Hon. James Fitzgerald, Prime Serjeant of Ireland. He was made a Lord of the Treasury and Privy Councillor in Ireland in 1809, receiving in 1812 the appointments of, Lord of the Treasury of Great Britain, a Privy Councillor of the United Kingdom, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Treasury in Ireland. He went to Sweden in 1820 as Minister Plenipotentiary. He represented County Clare in the House of Commons in 1826, Lostwithiel 1830, and Ennis 1831. From 1826-28 he was Paymaster-General of the Forces, being appointed in the latter year President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy. He succeeded to his Irish peerage in 1832, and to the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1835. He died May 11, 1843, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, his funeral being attended by Sir Robert Peel and several other members of the Cabinet.

FITZHARDINGE, EARL, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM FITZHARDINGE BERKELEY [1786—1857], BARON SEGRAVE, Lord-Lieutenant of Gloucester, and Colonel of the South Gloucester Militia, was the eldest son of Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl of Berkeley, by Mary, daughter of William Cole, of Gloucester, and was born in Mount Street. Grosvenor Square. It will be remembered that the validity of the marriage said to have taken place in 1785, between the father and mother of Lord Fitzhardinge, was disputed, and became the subject of a Parliamentary inquiry, the result of which was that the House of Lords declared the marriage non-proven, so that Lord Fitzhardinge had no right to the earldom of Berkeley, and was known as Colonel Berkeley. He retained possession of Berkeley Castle, which had been bequeathed to him by his father. He was elevated to the peerage as Baron Segrave on the coronation of William IV., and in 1841 became Earl Fitzhardinge. He was never married, so that on his death the earldom, and the barony of Segrave became extinct. [See p. 78.]

FITZHARDINGE (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. MAURICE FREDERICK FITZHARDINGE BERKELEY [1788—1867], second son of the 5th earl of Berkeley, was born Jan. 3, 1788, and entering the navy in 1802, served with distinction on the West Indian and other stations, part of the time under Sir Thomas M. Hardy. In 1810 he was sent up the Tagus in charge of a division of gun-boats, for the purpose of co-operating with the troops occupying the lines of Torres Vedras, and he received the thanks of Lord Wellington, in the public orders, for his gallantry on that occasion and for his descent on Villafranca. In 1840 he took part in the operations on the coast of Syria, was present at the camp at Djourni, at the bombardment of Beyrout, the storming of Sidon, and the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, for which he was nominated a C.B., and received the Turkish gold medal. In 1846 he was appointed a naval A.D.C. to her Majesty, in 1849 obtained flag rank, and in 1855 was sworn a Privy Councillor and created a K.C.B., and made a G.C.B. in 1861. He represented Gloucester in the Liberal interest from Dec. 1832, to the following April, when he was unseated; from 1835 to the dissolution of 1837, and from 1841 till 1857. He held a seat at the Admiralty Board under Sir James Graham and Lord Auckland, in the Grey and Melbourne administrations, and again under the Earl of Minto, from 1837 to 1839, when he resigned his post on account of a

difference with his colleagues as to the propriety of sending ships to foreign stations with reduced complements of men, on which he set forth his views in detail in a "Letter addressed to Sir John Barrow, Bart.," published in 1839. He resumed his post at the Admiralty under Lord Auckland and Sir Francis Baring in Earl Russell's administration, and from Dec., 1852, till 1857, under Sir James Graham and Sir Charles Wood, in the Aberdeen and Palmerston administrations; and during a great part of the latter period was First Sea Lord. He was created Baron Fitzhardinge, Aug. 5, 1861.

FITZ-ROY, Sir Charles Augustus, K.C.B., son of General Lord Charles Fitz-Roy, was born in 1796. He served for many years in the Horse Guards, and in 1837 went out to Prince Edward's Island as Lieutenant-Governor, a post he held till 1841, when he was appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands. In 1846 hebecame Governor-General of New South Wales, which was followed by his appointment to the Governor-Generalship of all the Australian Colonies, a post he held till 1854, in which year he was knighted. He was made K.C.B. 1820, and married in that year Lady Mary Lennox, daughter of the fourth duke of Richmond. He died in Clarges Street, Piccadilly, Feb. 16, 1858, in his 61st year.

FITZROY, Vice-Admiral Robert [1805—1865], youngest son of General Lord Charles Fitzroy, by his second marriage, entered the navy in 1819, and attained the rank of lieutenant in 1824. After serving on the Mediterranean and South American Stations, he was employed as commander and captain of the *Beagle*, 1828-1836, in important hydrographical operations in South America and elsewhere, carrying on surveys and a chain of meridional distances round the globe. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Ipswich in 1831, and sat for Durham in the Conservative interest from 1841 to 1843, when he accepted the post of Governor of New Zealand. He became rear-admiral in 1857, and vice-admiral in 1863. In 1854, when the meteorological department of the Board of Trade was established, Captain Fitzroy was placed at its head, and in that capacity superintended the transmission by telegraph of tidings of approaching storms to the various ports and harbours of Great Britain. An account of the progress of meteorological science and of the results attained by the department over which Admiral Fitzroy presided will be found in the annual reports published under his superintendence. His indefatigable zeal and devotion to his duties may be said to have cost him his life, for not content with doing his best in his own department, he would undertake the details which belonged to his assistants, the consequence being that his mind gave way, and worn out with overwork, he put an end to his own life. He was found in his bathroom with his throat cut, and died quickly from the terrible wound he had inflicted on himself. He was a member of the Royal Society, and of various other learned societies, and a corresponding Member of the Institute of France. He wrote an account of the voyages of H.M. ships *Adventure* and *Beagle*, between the years 1824-33, "Remarks on New Zealand," 1846; and "Sailing Directions for South America," 1858.

FLEMING, Rev. Alexander, D.D., was born at Kilmarnock in 1770, and educated for the church at Glasgow University, being ordained to the charge of the parish of Neilston in 1804. His church was too small to hold all his parishioners, and the excessive demand for seats gave rise to many unpleasant scenes at the yearly rouping (auction). This led him to try to abolish rouping alto-

gether, and institute instead the rental of seats, but the committee of heritors would not agree to it, and for a time Mr. Fleming preached from a tent in the churchyard. The discontent arising from this cause in Neilston and other parishes led finally to the introduction of the Church Extension Scheme. He was a D.D. of St. Andrews, and author of numerous pamphlets on the subject of the disputes in his parish, and the use of the organ in public worship. He died June 10, 1845, aged 75.

FLINTER, General, an Irishman of good family who had served under the Duke of Wellington in Portugal and Spain, was one of the officers who received permission from our Government to take service during the first Carlist war. During his campaign in the Basque Provinces he was appointed chief of the Staff to Mina, the "Christinist" general, and at the battle of Toledo he greatly distinguished himself by his conduct of one of the few brilliant and successful actions of the campaign. The Spanish authorities not approving of his success, he was recalled after the battle and set aside. This forced inactivity seems to have preyed on his mind, and he committed suicide at Madrid, Sept. 9, 1838. He was the author of a work on the colonies, containing much information on the subject of free negro labour.

FOGGO, George, painter. He was born in London in 1793, and was the younger brother of James Foggo, with whom he for the most part worked in conjunction, though fifty-seven paintings were exhibited under his name. Besides his artistic work he was addicted to literature, and was the author of "A Letter to Lord Brougham on the History and Character of the Royal Academy;" "Report of a Meeting to Promote the Free Admission to St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey;" "A Catalogue of the National Gallery, with Critical Notes," etc. He died Sept. 26, 1869.

FOGGO, James, painter. He was the elder of two brothers who, in the early part of the century devoted themselves to historic painting, but with as little success as was achieved by Hilton and Haydon. He was born in London in 1790, but on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in 1799 his father, who was an ardent politician, went to Paris, where his sons James and George were taught painting in the French Academy. In 1815 James returned to England. His first exhibited work, "Hagar and Ishmael," was favourably noticed when it was seen at the British Institution, and in 1819 his brother George joined him. After this the brothers worked for forty years together, painting large historical works which for the most part remained unsold, and the painters supported themselves by teaching. In 1822 they finished their large work "Christians at Parga preparing to Emigrate," in 1824 "Christ healing the Impotent Man," and in 1826 "The Entombment," now the altar-piece of the French Protestant Church in St. Martin's-le-Grand. Thirty-five pictures were exhibited under James Foggo's name, but of these only five obtained a place on the walls of the Academy. He died in London, Sept. 14, 1860.

FOLEY, John Henry, R.A., sculptor. He was born in Dublin in 1818, and studied at the schools of the Royal Dublin Society. In 1834 he came to London and entered the Academy Schools. He first exhibited "The Death of Abel" in 1839, and in the following year his classic work "Ino and Bacchus" made his name known. He exhibited at the National competition in Westminster Hall in 1844 "A Youth at a Stream," and three years later his model for "Hampden." He was elected an associate in 1847, and Academician in 1858,

but after a disagreement with the Council in 1861 he ceased to exhibit, having contributed forty-nine works. Among his chief ideal works are "Ino and Bacchus," "Caractacus," "The Mother," "Grief," "The Muse of Painting," and the group of "Asia," for the Albert Memorial. Notable among his portrait statues are Hampden and Selden in St. Stephen's Hall; Goldsmith, Burke, and Grattan at Dublin; Father Matthew, Cork; Lord Clyde, Glasgow; John Stuart Mill; Stonewall Jackson; the two fine equestrian statues of Sir James Outram and Lord Hardinge, India; and the statue of the Prince Consort for the Albert Memorial. This was not cast till after the sculptor's death, which occurred at Hampstead, Aug. 27, 1874.

FOLLETT, Sir William, Knight, Attorney-General to Her Majesty. He was born Dec. 2, 1798, and at the early age of fifteen entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in 1818, he took an *ægrotat* degree, and in the same year became a member of the Inner Temple. In 1821 he began practice as a special pleader, was called to the Bar in 1824, and in the summer of the next year joined the western circuit. His talent was so marked that, although he had neither wealth nor influence, his success was assured from the first, but through life he was heavily handicapped by a tendency to consumption, and he finally succumbed to that disease. In Nov., 1834, he was appointed Solicitor-General, but resigned in the following April, when Peel retired from office. In that year he entered Parliament as Conservative member for Exeter, and was knighted by William IV. When, in 1841, Peel returned to office, Sir W. Follett was re-appointed Solicitor-General, and became Attorney-General in 1844. His health was now broken; still, he could not resign himself to an invalid's life, and though forced to take repeated holidays, he clung to his profession and parliamentary career. He died June 28th, 1845.

FONBLANQUE, Albany William [1797—1872], probably the most influential journalist of his day in England, was the son of John de Grenier Fonblanque, an eminent equity lawyer and K.C., and brother of Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque (q. v.). He was originally intended for the Bar, and became the pupil of Chitty, but relinquished the profession and applied himself to literature, principally to political writing. "Castlereagh's Six Acts," it is said made a political writer of him. At first he contributed political articles to the *Chronicle* under Perry and Black. On the death of the former, Clements, who had purchased the paper, dispensed with his services, and he became the chief contributor to, and afterwards the proprietor and editor of the *Examiner*, the then leading London weekly newspaper, which he conducted for many years with great brilliancy and ability. In 1837 he published a selection from his editorial contributions to that paper, under the title of "England under Seven Administrations," his only published book. Having been appointed by Lord John Russell's Government Chief of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, he withdrew in a great measure from literary pursuits.

FONBLANQUE, John Samuel Martin [1787—1865], Commissioner of Bankruptcy, eldest son of John Fonblanque, K.C., of the Middle Temple, was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Caius College, Cambridge. Being ordered change of climate on account of his health, he obtained a commission in the 21st Fusiliers, with which regiment he served at Cadiz, Gibraltar, in Sicily, the Greek Islands, and in Italy. He then went to America, where in the repulse before New Orleans he was made prisoner within

the enemy's lines, being one of the very few who succeeded in crossing the works. After serving with the Army of Occupation in France he returned to England, and in 1816 was called to the bar, having kept the necessary terms at Lincoln's Inn during his residence at Cambridge. In 1817 he was appointed by Lord Eldon one of the seventy Commissioners of Bankrupts. In 1826, together with Sutton, Sharpe, and Richard Goff, he started the *Jurist*, a quarterly journal of jurisprudence and legislation, the first periodical which systematically advocated the amendment of the law. Neither Goff nor Sutton Sharpe lived to see the result of their work, but Fonblanque was more fortunate, and having attracted the notice of Lord Brougham as a law reformer, he was appointed one of the original Commissioners of the newly instituted Court of Bankruptcy. In 1823 appeared his "Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence," which he published in conjunction with Dr. Paris, afterwards President of the College of Physicians.

FORBES, The Right Rev. Alexander Penrose, D.C.L. [1817—1875], Bishop of Brechin, second son of Lord Medwyn, a Scotch judge of Session, was born at Edinburgh, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he obtained the Boden Sanscrit Scholarship in 1841, and graduated B.A. in 1844. He was soon afterwards ordained, and in 1847, on the death of Bishop Moir, was consecrated Bishop of Brechin, in Scotland, when he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. He was the author of numerous devotional works, based on the writings of the early Fathers of the Church; including Commentaries on the Canticles, the Litany, the Seven Penitential Psalms, and the Te Deum; an Explanation of the Nicene Creed, and of the Thirty-nine Articles; and sundry volumes of sermons. Bishop Forbes also edited "The Remains of the late Arthur West Hadden, B.D., rector of Barton-on-the-Heath," 1874.

FORBES, Sir Charles, Bart. [1773—1849], of Newe and Edinglassie, Aberdeen, and Deputy-Lieutenant for that county, was the son of the Rev. George Forbes, of Lochell, and was for more than forty years head of the firm of Forbes & Co., of Bombay. He represented Beverley in Parliament in 1812, and Malmesbury from 1818 to 1832. Having spent most of his time in India, where he amassed the greater part of his fortune, and being deeply interested in everything concerning that country, he was mostly known in the House by his staunch advocacy of "justice for India." It was mainly owing to him that the people of India obtained the rights of sitting as jurymen, and acting as justices of the peace. When he retired from India, the natives presented him with a splendid service of plate, and twenty-seven years after subscribed £9,000 for the erection of a statue to him. This statue was executed by Chantrey, and placed in the Town-hall at Bombay. He was created a Baronet in 1823.

FORBES, Sir Charles Fergusson, M.D., K.C.H., studied medicine in London, and in 1798 entered the Army Medical Service. He accompanied the expedition to the Helder in 1799, served in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby in 1801; and in 1808-9 was in Gallicia under Sir John Moore, and in other parts of the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington. He received the war medal with 5 clasps for Egypt, Corunna, Busaco, Badajos, and St. Sebastian. He was a Knight of the Crescent, and a K.C.H. In 1814 he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and a Fellow in 1841, and at the time of his death was a deputy inspector-general of army hospitals.

FORBES, Major-General David, C.B., entered the army in 1793 as Ensign in the 78th Regi-

ment, or Ross-shire Highlanders, and in 1794 went with his Regiment to Holland, where, in the very first action, his corps greatly distinguished itself, and Lieutenant Forbes was noticed for good conduct. He took part in the capture of the Isle de Dieu, on the coast of France, in 1795, and in the following year went to India, where, in 1803, he was present at the storming of the Pettah of Ahmednuggur. In 1811 he went with his regiment to Java, where he took a very distinguished part in the actions at Weltevrecede, at Fort Cornelis, and at Samarang; and where, in 1813, he earned the thanks of the Colonial Government for quelling the insurrection which had broken out in the eastern division of Java. For his services on this occasion he was recommended by the Colonial Government to the Duke of York for promotion, and was made Lieutenant-Colonel. He returned to England in 1817, and was made Major-General. He died at Aberdeen, March 29, 1849.

FORBES, Edward [1815—1854], F.R.S., an eminent naturalist, and Regius Professor of Natural History in Edinburgh University, was born at Douglas, Isle of Man, and was the son of Edward Forbes, Esq., of Oakhill and Croukbane, near Douglas. From a very early age he amused himself collecting and arranging insects, shells, minerals, fossils, specimens of plants, and other natural history objects. He was educated at Athole House Academy, in Douglas, kept by Mr. J. H. Garvin, and at Edinburgh University, where he studied medicine. His vacation in 1832 he spent in diligently studying the natural history of the Isle of Man, and in the following year made a tour in Norway, where he devoted himself to his favourite pursuit, and published the botanical results of his journey in Loudon's "Magazine of Natural History," 1835-36. In 1836 he abandoned the idea of becoming a doctor, and determined to devote himself to science and literature. Having spent some time on the Continent collecting specimens, and studying, he returned to Edinburgh in 1837, was registered as a student of literature, and delivered a course of 15 lectures on the natural history of the animals in the British seas. In 1841-2 he was appointed naturalist to H.M.'s surveying ship *Beacon*, and was employed in investigating the botany, zoology, and geology of the Mediterranean region. The results of his researches will be found in his "Report on the Mollusca and Radiata of the Ægean Sea," presented to the British Association in 1843, and in "Travels in Lycia," published in conjunction with Lieutenant Spratt in 1846. He was appointed to the Chair of Botany at King's College in 1842; palæontologist to the Geological Survey, with a salary of £300 a year, in 1844; and in 1851 was appointed professor of natural history to the Royal School of Mines. In 1853 he became President of the Geological Society of London, and a year later was appointed Professor of natural history in the Edinburgh University, vacant by the death of his former teacher, Jameson. Here, in the summer session of 1854, he lectured to a large and appreciative audience, and was looking forward to having more time to devote to his natural history pursuits, when he succumbed to an attack of nephritic disease, from which he had suffered on several previous occasions. He was only 40 at the time of his death. Among his writings may be mentioned, besides those named above, his "Malacologia Monensis," 1838; "A History of British Star-fishes," 1841, &c. (See "Memoir of Edward Forbes, by G. Wilson and A. Seikle," 1861; and the Royal Society's "Catalogue of Scientific Papers," Vol. ii., pp. 654-658.)

FORBES, 17TH LORD, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES OCHANCAR FORBES [1765—1843], Premier Baron of Scotland and Representative Peer, was the eldest son of James, sixteenth Lord Forbes. He went in 1793 to Flanders as senior lieutenant in the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, being present in all the important actions of that campaign; and in 1799, in command of the grenadier company of the Coldstream Regiment, accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby to the Helder. He was made major-general in 1802, and in that year was placed on the staff in command of the troops stationed at Ashford, in Kent, which post he resigned to undertake the charge of the garrison at Dover. In 1808 he was appointed second in command of the forces in the Mediterranean, under Sir John Stuart, whom he accompanied to Sicily, where he remained for three years and a half. He was made lieutenant-general in 1808, and general in 1819. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father in 1804, and was elected a representative peer of Scotland.

FORBES, JAMES DAVID [1809—1868], D.C.L., LL.D., Principal of St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's College, St. Andrew's, son of Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Pitsligo, born at Colinton, near Edinburgh, April 20, 1809, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he obtained several prizes, and held the professorship of Natural Philosophy from 1833 till 1860. He was the author of several papers on Heat, and other works on Physical Science; "Travels in the Alps of Savoy," "Norway and its Glaciers," "Papers on the Theory of Glaciers," &c.; received the Keith medal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh on three different occasions, between 1837 and 1866, and the Rumford and Royal medals of the Royal Society of London, for various papers published in the Transactions of those bodies. In 1842 he was appointed corresponding member of the Institute of France.

FORBES, SIR JOHN, M.D., D.C.L., and F.R.S. [1787—1861], fourth son of Alexander Forbes, of Enzie, Banffshire, was educated at Aberdeen, and at the Edinburgh University, where he took his M.D. degree in 1817. In 1814-15 he was flag-surgeon to the commander-in-chief in the West Indies, and was present at several naval engagements, for which he received the war medal. He then practised at Penzance, and afterwards at Chichester, where he established an infirmary. Dr. Forbes was the first to make the profession in this country fully acquainted by his translation and notes, with the works of Ayenbrugger and Laennec, works which may be said to form a great era in the progress of medical science. His two best literary achievements were the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," and the "British and Foreign Medical Review," both of which he edited. He removed to London in 1840, and was knighted in 1853. He was physician-in-ordinary to the Prince Consort and physician to the royal household. He died at Reading, where ill-health had compelled him to retire, aged 74.

FORD, RICHARD. The eminent art collector and connoisseur, and author of "The Handbook to Spain," was born in London, 1796, and was educated for the Bar, but did not pursue that profession. After the fall of Napoleon had opened the Continent to British travellers, Ford went abroad, and in early life developed his taste for the fine arts, and began making his collections of books, drawings, and bric-a-brac. In 1830 he visited Spain, and seven years later published a pamphlet on the Spanish question, followed in 1845 by his famous "Handbook for Spain," which had an immediate and a lasting success. In 1846 he published "Gatherings from Spain," but

the greater part of his writings were contributed to the *Quarterly Review;* he was also an occasional writer for the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews,* and the admirable "Life of Velasquez" in the *Penny Cyclopædia,* is from his pen. But Ford was as noted for his art collection as for his writings. His Parmegiano etchings and drawings are now in the print room of the British Museum, his majolica collection contained some of the finest specimens, and few libraries are so rich as was his in Spanish literature. He died at Heavitree, Exeter, Sept. 1, 1858.

FORREST, Robert, sculptor. He was born at Carluke, Lanarkshire, 1790, and wrought as a stonemason in Clydesdale quarries. As an artist he was self-taught. His first public work, the statue of Wallace at Lanark, was erected in 1817. In 1832 he opened his exhibition of statuary on the Calton Hill, at Edinburgh; in course of time the gallery was extended to about thirty groups, and took its place as one of the most popular exhibitions in Edinburgh. Forrest died Dec. 29, 1852.

FORRESTER, Alfred Henry (Alfred Crowquill). He was born in London in 1806, and was brought up as a notary in the Royal Exchange. At the age of sixteen he began contributing to several London papers, and later illustrated his own articles, and in 1829 joined the staff of the new *Monthly Magazine,* but did not retire from the Stock Exchange until 1839. His works, which were very humorous, were among the most popular. He was connected with *Punch,* with the *Illustrated London News,* and was an occasional exhibitor at the Academy. He published "Alfred Crowquill's Sketch Book," "A Bundle of Crowquills," "Eccentric Tales," "Comic Grammar," "Comic Arithmetic," &c. He died May 7th, 1872.

FORRESTER, Charles Robert [1802—1850], was the elder of the two brothers Forrester, who, under the *nom de plume* of "Alfred Crowquill," published so many amusing contributions to our light literature. Mr. Charles Forrester afterwards became an extensive contributor to the periodical literature of the day. Among his works may be mentioned "Castle Baynard," "Sir Roland," "Absurdities," "Eccentric Tales," "The Battle of the Annuals," and "Lord Mayor's Fool." He practised as a public notary at the Royal Exchange, but every moment he could spare from his profession he gave to literary pursuits.

FORRESTER, Baron de, in Portugal, Joseph James Forrester [1810—1861], had spent most of his time in Portugal, where he had made a considerable fortune. He passed twelve years in making and completing a survey of the river Douro, for the purpose of improving its navigation, for which he was thanked by the Municipal Chamber of Oporto, the Agricultural Society of the Douro, and other public bodies, and had the report of his surveys adopted by the Portuguese Government as national works. They were afterwards, by order of the House of Commons, reprinted in England. He was elected a member of many distinguished foreign societies, and received many Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian Orders. He devoted his time to promoting the commerce of Portugal, and in 1851 gained the prize offered by Mr. Oliveira for an Essay on Portugal, in reference to its commercial resources. He was drowned in the Douro, during the floods of 1861. On the news of his death reaching Lisbon and Oporto, all the vessels in port lowered their flags half-mast high. The rank of Baron was conferred on Mr. Forrester by the late Queen of Portugal.

FORSHALL, Rev. Josiah, M.A., F.R.S. [1797—1864], Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, and afterwards Keeper of MSS. and

Secretary of the British Museum, entered Exeter College, Oxford, in 1814, and graduated M.A. in 1821. He was for some years Fellow and Tutor of his College, and during that time was admitted to deacon's and priest's orders. He was appointed Assistant-Keeper of MSS. in the British Museum by Archbishop Howley in 1824, and later became Keeper of the MSS. and Secretary. He afterwards resigned the office of Keeper, finding the work too arduous. Most of his leisure time during seventeen years was employed in editing in conjunction with Sir Frederick Madden, the Wycliffe versions of the Bible, and he also edited the Gospels of St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John, arranged in paragraphs, with marginal and chronological references. At the time of his death he was engaged upon a critical examination of the received text of the Greek Testament, some part of which was printed at the Clarendon Press. He was the author, among other works, of a "Catalogue of MSS. in the British Museum," 1854; "Description of Greek Papyri in the British Museum," 1839. He was for thirty-four years chaplain to the Foundling Hospital.

FORSTER, Rev. Charles, B.D., was born about 1790, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees. Having taken holy orders he was presented by Archbishop Howley to the rectory of Stisted, near Braintree, Essex, in 1838, and in 1835 was appointed one of the six preachers in Canterbury Cathedral. He was a voluminous writer, and wrote, among other things, "The One Primeval Language Traced Experimentally through Ancient Inscriptions," which appeared in 1851, and is a monument of laborious and mis-directed learning. He died at Stisted, aged 84, Aug. 20, 1871.

FORSTER, John [1812—1876], English historian, biographer and journalist, was the son of a butcher at Newcastle, where he was born. He was educated for the Bar, to which he was called, but at an early age devoted himself to literature. He was an extensive contributor to the *Examiner* for more than eighteen years, during ten of which he was its editor, and also succeeded Dickens for a short time as editor of the *Daily News*, after the retirement of that gentleman in 1848. But his literary reputation was made principally by his contributions to the *Quarterly*, the *Edinburgh*, and the *Foreign Quarterly* (of which he was for some time editor), and other Reviews. His best articles were essays upon topics of biography and history, and he made a special study of the times of Charles I. and the Commonwealth. His "Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England," 1831-4; "Arrest of the Five Members by Charles I.," &c., show how completely familiar he had made himself with the transactions of that period of history. But he was even more successful in literary biography. In 1848 appeared his capital "Life of Oliver Goldsmith," and in 1864 "Walter Savage Landor, a Biography," but these were only the introduction, as it were, to his most important labours in this field. Charles Dickens died in 1870, and to Mr. Forster was entrusted the care of writing his life. They had been for years the closest friends, and to no one, perhaps, could the task have been so appropriately confided. The work appeared in three volumes in 1871-74, and had a prodigious success. Forster had intended to write another biography, "The Life of Swift," and for years had been gathering together materials for the undertaking, which, however, he did not live long enough to complete. Towards the close of 1875, the first volume of his "Life of Swift" was published, and he had made some progress in the preparation of the second when he was seized with an illness which termi-

nated fatally. In 1855 he had been appointed secretary to the Lunacy Commission, and for several years after 1861 held the office of a commissioner in lunacy. In 1860 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Edinburgh University. His valuable collection of MSS., together with his books and pictures, was bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum.

FORSTER, John [died 1878], at one time M.P. for Berwick, was distinguished as a student of old Spanish and Catalan literature, and as the possessor of a fine Spanish library. His chief work, a translation of the Chronicle of James I. of Aragon, was published after his death through the care of his friend, Señor Pascual de Gayangos.

FORSTER, William [1784—1854], philanthropist, son of William Forster, a land-agent and surveyor, was born at Tottenham, near London. He entered his father's business, but on being chosen (in 1805) a minister of the Society of Friends, he gave up all secular pursuits to devote himself with great fervour to his new duties. Having spent eleven years in preaching and attending services in nearly all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and the adjacent islands, he, in 1816, married Anna Buxton, eldest daughter of Thomas Fowell Buxton, of Earle's Colne, Essex. In 1820 he visited America, travelling about to visit the different branches of the Society of Friends as he had already done in England, and on his return, settled with his family at Bradpole, Dorset. Here his son, now the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P. for Bradford, was born. At the close of 1837 he removed to a place near Norwich, and at once interested himself in the benevolent institutions of that town, working indefatigably to ameliorate the condition of the poor. In 1844-45 he visited France as a minister of the Gospel, travelling through Brittany and Normandy, after which he spent some time at home, till in 1849 he was commissioned by the yearly meeting of Friends to join a deputation to Indiana, sent out on account of a diversity of opinion which had arisen among Friends there as to the right course of proceeding in regard to anti-slavery efforts. Having accomplished the service for which it was sent out, the deputation returned to England, and in 1846-7, during the Irish Famine, William Forster undertook a journey through the most suffering districts, with a view to devise the best means of affording relief. His services were of the utmost use in bringing to the knowledge of the Relief Committee in Dublin the deplorable state of the people all over the country, and in suggesting means of helping them. In 1849 he was sent by the yearly meeting of London to present an address on slavery and the slave-trade to the sovereigns and rulers of Christendom; and having had interviews with many European monarchs, he went to the United States in 1853 to present the address to the President, and to the governors of several Southern States. While engaged in this mission, he died on the Holston River in Blount County, Tennessee, in 1854, aged 69, and was buried there, near the Friends' Meeting-house at Friendsville. His memoirs, edited by Benjamin Seebohm, appeared in 1865.

FORTESCUE, Earl, Viscount Ebrington of the county of Gloucester, and Baron Fortescue, all in the peerage of England, K.G., Lord-Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of Devonshire, Colonel of the Devon Militia, D.C.L., and F.R.S., was the eldest son of Hugh, first earl Fortescue, and was born in 1783. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. He first entered Parliament in 1804, as member for Barnstaple, which place he represented until 1807. He sat for Tavistock from 1820 to 1831, and for the

northern division of Devon from 1831 to 1839, when his father died and he was summoned to the House of Peers as Baron Fortescue. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from 1839 to 1841, and from 1846-50 was Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household. He was a staunch supporter of the Whig party, and had done good service to his party during his long career in the House of Commons, especially during the Reform agitation. He died Sept. 14, 1861, aged 78.

FORTUNE, Robert, author and botanist, born in Berwickshire about 1813, was educated at a village school in the Merse. Having selected horticulture as his occupation, he worked for a time in the Botanical Gardens of the Scotch capital, and later was promoted to a post in the Gardens of Chiswick. In 1842 the Horticultural Society of London appointed him its collector of plants in Northern China, and in 1847 he published the results of his labours in that country under the title of "Three Years' Wanderings in China." The book attracted much attention, and its author was, in the summer of 1848, entrusted by the East India Company with a mission to make investigations respecting the tea-plant. After an absence of three years he returned to England, and having published his "Two Visits to the Tea-Countries of China," again left to prosecute his scientific researches. In 1857 he was employed by the United States Patent Office to collect in China the seeds of the tea-shrub and other plants, a duty he discharged with considerable success. He died in 1880.

FOSBROKE, The Rev. Thomas Dudley, M.A., F.S.A. [1770—1842], Honorary Associate of the Royal Society of Literature, was descended from a respectable Staffordshire family. He was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1789, his M.A. 1792. He took holy orders, and was curate of Horsley, Gloucester, from 1794 to 1810, when he removed to Walford on the banks of the Wye, of which place he afterwards became vicar. He wrote many antiquarian and topographical works, the best known of which are, "British Monachism," "History of the City of Gloucester," "The Wye Town," "The Encyclopædia of Antiquities and Elements of Archæology," and "The Tourists' Grammar."

FOSS, Edward, F.S.A. [1787—1870], biographer, and author of "The Judges of England," was the eldest surviving son of Edward Smith Foss, a solicitor, of Essex Street, Strand. He was educated at Dr. Charles Burney's school at Greenwich, where he remained till he was articled to his father in 1804. He early began to write, and articles of his appeared in the *London* and *Gentleman's Magazines*, the *Morning Chronicle*, &c. He was admitted a partner with his father in 1811, and having married, settled for a time in Bernard Street, and then in Camberwell Grove. In 1830, on the death of his father, he removed to Essex Street, and in 1837 took a house at Streatham. He finally retired from business in 1840, and proceeded to collect materials for his work, "The Judges of England," 1848-1857. He continued to write in various publications, particularly in the *Standard*, the *Legal Observer*, and *Notes and Queries*. He was appointed a magistrate for Kent, and later Deputy-Lieutenant for that county. Among his other works may be mentioned "The Grandeur of the Law, or the Legal Peers of England," 1843; "The Beauties of Massinger," and "An Abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries." He took a keen interest in the Incorporated Law Society, was on the first Council, and was President in 1842-43. He was also connected with the Law Life Assurance Society from its

foundation in 1823, and was for many years one of the directors. He was one of the oldest members of the Society of Antiquaries, was made a Fellow in 1822, and elected to its council in 1854-69, and was on the council of the Camden Society 1850-1853, and from 1865 till his death. He was a member of the Royal Society of Literature from 1837, and took an active interest in the Royal Literary Fund, being on the council and for many years auditor.

FOURDRINIER, Henry [1766—1854], who, together with his brother Sealy, invented the paper-making machine, in perfecting which they expended nearly £60,000, was descended from an ancient French family driven out of France by religious persecution. He was born in Lombard Street, and succeeded his father as a paper-maker and wholesale stationer. The paper-making machine ruined the two brothers, for their patent was invaded, and they could gain no redress, until, in 1839, the matter was brought before Parliament, and in 1840 £7000 was voted to them in compensation for their loss by the defective state of the law of patents, it being proved that the invention produced an increase to the revenue of £500,000 per annum, and a saving of £8,000,000 to the country. Mr. Sealy Fourdrinier died in 1847, and his brother Henry in 1854, in Staffordshire, where he had lived in retirement for some years before his death. A subscription was got up among members of the paper trade, and annuities bought for Mr. H. Fourdrinier's two surviving daughters.

FOWKE, Francis, Capt., R.E. [1823—1865], architect, was educated at Woolwich, obtained his first commission in the Engineers in 1842, and attained the rank of captain in 1854. He designed the building used for the International Exhibition of Works of Industry and Art in 1862, was appointed architect of the South Kensington Museum, and built the picture galleries there, and the North and South courts. He was also the architect of the National Gallery of Ireland (interior), and of the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, &c.

FOWLER, Charles, architect. He was born in May, 1792, at Collumpton, Devon, and was apprenticed to a builder and surveyor at Exeter. In 1814 he came to London, and after spending three or four years in the office of Laing, set up for himself. His first work, the Court of Bankruptcy in Basinghall Street, was completed in 1821. He built Covent Garden Market, 1830; Hungerford Market—a work of great skill, which has since been pulled down—1831; and Exeter Lower Market, 1835; Charmouth Church and Honiton Church, 1835; Brickley Church, 1838; the Devon Lunatic Asylum, 1848; and the London Fever Hospital, 1852. For many years he was Honorary Secretary of the Institute of British Architects, and later Vice-President. He died at Great Marlow, Sept. 26, 1867.

FOX, Caroline. She was a daughter of Robert Ware Fox, of the well-known Quaker family, and was born at Falmouth, May 24, 1819. At the age of sixteen she began keeping the interesting journal of which a great part has been published since her death under the title of "Memories of Old Friends." Caroline Fox was of a somewhat delicate constitution, and was consequently educated at home, but the best part of her education was gained after she became mistress of her own time. Many and varied were the subjects taken up and the books she read, and the association with her father's friends exercised the utmost influence upon her receptive nature. How thoroughly she appreciated their conversation is shown in the many lucid notes in her journal,

wherein such figures as John Sterling, Mill, Carlyle, Bunsen, and other members of that charmed circle are vigorously sketched. In 1848 she broke a blood-vessel, and in 1863 the old weakness reappeared; she became subject to chronic bronchitis, and died Jan. 12, 1871.

FOX, Charles, engraver. He was born March 17, 1796, at Cossey near Norwich, where his father was steward to Lord Stafford. He was apprenticed to an engraver at Bungay, and afterwards assistant to John Burnet. His best plates, engraved in the line manner are, "Sir George Murray," after Pickersgill, and "Village Recruits," and "Queen Victoria's First Council," after Wilkie. He engraved for several annuals, and for Cadell's edition of Scott's works. He had considerable talent, and painted several good water-colour portraits. He died at Leyton in Essex, Feb. 28, 1849.

FOX, Sir Charles [1810—1874], civil engineer, son of the late Francis Fox, Esq., M.D., of Derby, where he was born, was articled at an early age to his brother for the medical profession; but a taste for engineering led him to devote to mechanical science every leisure moment, and the impression produced upon his mind by the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway induced him to relinquish medicine and become an engineer. His first employer was Capt. Ericsson. Mr. Fox struggled on as a lecturer, as a scientific assistant, and occasionally as a practical mechanist, until he was appointed by Robert Stephenson assistant engineer to the London and Birmingham Railway Company, at the commencement of the construction of that line. He remained with the Company until a year after the opening of the line, in all five years, when he joined the late Mr. Bramah in establishing the firm of Bramah, Fox & Co., the name of which, on the retirement of the former, was changed to that of Fox, Henderson & Co. His greatest triumph was the construction of the building for the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, in 1851. The drawings for this edifice occupied Mr. Fox eighteen hours a day for seven weeks, and he received the honour of knighthood in recognition of his genius and skill. He constructed the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, executed many extensive railway and other engineering works, and was the senior partner in the firm of Sir Charles Fox & Sons, civil engineers.

FOX, William Johnson [1786—1864], a politician and lecturer, the son of a small farmer, was born at Uggeshall Farm, near Wrentham, in Suffolk. He was intended for the ministry of the Congregational Nonconformists, and with that view was sent to Homerton College, then under the direction of Dr. Pye Smith, but afterwards he embraced tenets allied to Socinianism, and became a preacher of the Unitarian body; eventually he took a position independent of all sectarian denominations, and for many years preached at the Unitarian Chapel, South Place, Finsbury. He took an active part in the politics of the day, and employed both his pen and his eloquent voice in supporting the extreme Liberal party. During the Anti-Corn Law agitation, he was a frequent and able speaker at the meetings of the League, and wrote the "Letters of a Norwich Weaver-boy," which appeared in its newspapers. He also published "Lectures to the Working Classes," and a philosophical work on "Religious Ideas." He was elected M.P. for Oldham in 1847, for which borough he was re-elected in 1852. He was again elected in 1857, and continued to represent that borough in the advanced Liberal interest until his retirement in 1861. He was one of the chief writers for

the *Weekly Dispatch* newspaper; and was also connected with the foundation of the *Westminster Review*, and wrote the first article of its first number, as well as various subsequent contributions. He wrote besides for the *Retrospective Review* and other periodicals, and for some years edited the *Monthly Repository*.

FRANCATELLI, Charles Elmé [1805—1876], the well-known *chef de cuisine*, of Italian extraction, born in London, was educated in France. Having had the good fortune to study under the celebrated M. Carême, he took a high view of culinary science, and making his art an honourable profession, rose to become successively *chef* to the establishments of the Earls of Chesterfield and Dudley, Lord Kinnaird, and Mr. Rowland Errington. He afterwards managed St. James's Club, better known as Crockford's, whence he removed to the Royal household, where he remained some years as *maître d'hôtel* and chief cook in ordinary to her Majesty. He next farmed the once flourishing Coventry House Club, and for seven years held the post of *chef* to the Reform Club. He was successful as an author; his first work, the "Modern Cook," published in 1845, having gone through twelve editions. "The Cook's Guide and Butler's Assistant" appeared in 1861, and was followed by "Cookery for the Working Classes," and "The Royal English and Foreign Confectionery Book." He was also manager of the Freemasons' Tavern.

FRANCIS, J. Goodall [1819—1884], who played a conspicuous part in the history of the Australian Colonies, was born in London, and emigrated to Tasmania in his 15th year. He was engaged in business for many years in Tasmania, but afterwards removed to Melbourne, where he became widely known as one of the leading merchants. He was elected a director of the Bank of New South Wales in 1855, and President of the Chamber of Commerce in 1857. In 1859 he was returned to the Victorian Legislative Assembly for Richmond. For a short time he held office as Commissioner for Public Works, and in the first M'Culloch Administration became Commissioner for Trade and Customs, an office which he subsequently exchanged for that of Treasurer. He led the Opposition during the latter part of the Duffy Administration, and when the Premier was defeated, in June, 1872, he was sent for by the Governor. He accepted office, being then at the head of a strong party. Among the important measures passed during his Administration were those authorizing the construction of railways from Melbourne to Sale, Ararat to Stawell and Hamilton, Hamilton to Portland, Sandhurst to Inglewood, Maryborough to Avoca, and Geelong to Colac, the whole being estimated to cost about £2,250,000. Mr. Francis resigned in 1874, having acted for nearly 26 months as Chief Secretary.

FRANKLIN, Jane Griffin, Lady, the second wife of the renowned Arctic explorer, was the second daughter of John Griffin, and was born in 1792. She married Captain Franklin in 1828, and between that date and 1844 she travelled with him in the East, in Van Diemen's Land, to which her husband was appointed Governor, and in New Zealand, and was the first lady who travelled overland from Melbourne to Sydney. When, in 1845, Franklin started on his third expedition to the Northern seas, and when serious apprehensions were entertained respecting the fate of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, Lady Franklin's name became familiar to the public. She offered large rewards for any information respecting the fate of the expedition, and in 1850 and subsequent years fitted out expe-

ditions chiefly at her own cost, supplementary to those sent by the Government. The results of the latest effort of Lady Franklin in sending out the *Fox* under Captain (later Sir Leopold) M'Clintock in 1857 are well known, They brought home proof that Sir John Franklin and his party must have perished as far back as June 11, 1847, not however before they had attained the knowledge that they had accomplished the discovery they were sent out to make, viz., the existence of the North-West Passage. The House of Commons voted £8,000 to the officers and crew of the *Fox*, and £2,000 for a statue of Sir John Franklin, to be erected in London. Lady Franklin was the first, and, with one exception, the only woman upon whom the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society was conferred (1860). She never ceased throughout her long life in her efforts to bring to light the deeds and sufferings of her husband's expedition, and one of her last acts was the completion of her husband's monument in Westminster Abbey. She died at the age of 83, July 18, 1875.

FRANKLIN, Rear-Admiral Sir John, was born April 16th, 1786, at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire. His ancestors were "franklins" or freeholders, who had for many years lived on their own land, but John Franklin's father, who had twelve children, sold the deeply-mortgaged estate and went into business. John, who was the youngest son, was intended for the Church, but his boy-passion for the sea was so great that his father, hoping to cure him of the fancy, sent him to Lisbon on board a trading vessel. But the lad returned only the more determined, and his father obtained for him a midshipman's berth on the *Polyphemus*, and he was on board her at the battle of Copenhagen (April 2, 1801). Two months later he was serving in the *Investigator*, which was sent out on a voyage of discovery to the coasts of Australia, and during this voyage young Franklin acquired, besides much practical seamanship, a valuable knowledge of the more theoretical and difficult branches of nautical surveying. After many adventures he returned to England, was appointed to the *Bellerophon*, and had charge of her signals during the battle of Trafalgar. He then served for two years with the Channel fleet and the Rochefort squadron, and afterwards joined the *Bedford*, serving on her during the blockade of Flushing, off the coast of Portugal, on the Brazil station, and at the disastrous attack on New Orleans in 1814. Here he was in command of the gunboats, and acquitted himself with such gallantry, that he was promoted Lieutenant on the *Forth*. Soon after the Peace, the attention of Government was attracted towards Arctic exploration, and in 1818 two expeditions were sent out to discover the North-West Passage. Both were failures, but under each captain served a Lieutenant destined to immortal fame, and in 1819 Parry was entrusted with an expedition by sea to find a westward outlet from Lancaster Sound, and John Franklin commanded an attempt by land to strike the mouth of the Coppermine River and trace the coast eastward. His party travelled 5,550 miles, mostly over ground unknown, and during their unsuccessful wanderings endured privations and sufferings, the history of which, as told in Franklin's simple manly language, is one of the noblest records of heroic exertion and patient endurance ever presented for our admiration. Of Franklin's own conduct, it is only necessary to say that in all those terrible days the affection of neither men nor officers failed, and that, when in 1822 the unsuccessful expedition returned to England, two out of the three Englishmen who returned with their leader volun-

teered with him for a second expedition. Their services were accepted, and in 1825 Franklin left England on a second exploration. Descending the Mackenzie River, he traced the North American coast from the mouth of the Coppermine River to the 150th meridian, so that he left only fifty leagues of coast unsurveyed from Point Turnagain to Icy Cape. After an absence of two years and seven months, he reached Liverpool, Sept. 1st, 1827, having lost only two men. He had now added to the maps of North America a coast line of 1,200 miles, and was rewarded with well-merited honours. In 1829 he was knighted, and English and foreign universities united to award him honorary degrees, but the sum of £5,000, which had been offered for the successful navigation of that part of the sea which had been traversed by his men, was withheld on the contemptible plea that it had been performed in boats, and not in ships; yet, in 1828, the offer of reward was abolished on the ground that the object had been achieved. In 1832 he was appointed to the command of the frigate *Rainbow* on the Mediterranean station, and in 1836 he accepted the Governorship of Van Diemen's Land, and during his seven years' stay in the settlement gained the esteem and attachment of the Colonists by his cordiality and kindness, his justice, strict impartiality and enlightened devotion to their interests. After nine years' devoted labour among the Colonists, who were at that time mostly of the convict class, Franklin returned to England, and in 1845 sailed in command of the disastrous expedition which cost him his life. The expedition consisted of the *Erebus*, with a crew of 70 men, and the *Terror*, with 68 hands. Well officered, well manned, and well victualled, the expedition sailed from Greenhithe on May 19th, 1845, and arrived at Whale Fish Island, in Greenland, on July 4th. Here the transport ship returned to England, carrying the last despatch ever received from Franklin. On the 26th of the same month a whaling vessel sighted the expedition, then for two years there was silence, and when the last days of 1847 passed away, it was resolved to send out a search expedition. Each year for twelve years an expedition was sent out to learn the fate of the missing ships; each year passed without news. No less than 40 expeditions were made between 1847 and 1859, but till in 1850 three graves were found on Beechey Island not a trace was discovered of the missing travellers. These graves are dated January and April of 1846, and after their discovery four more years rolled by without the fate of the other 134 men being accounted for. In 1854 Dr. Rae sent home vague reports which had been communicated to him by the Esquimaux, and five years later Capt. M'Clintock found a number of relics, among them a cairn containing a record of Franklin's expedition. It is dated May 28, 1847, lat. 70° 5′ N.; long. 98° 23′ W,; and states that the *Erebus* and *Terror* ascended the Wellington Channel in 1845 as far N. as 77°, returned southward round Cornwallis Island, and wintered in Beechey Island. Another record was found at Gore Point similar to the foregoing, but with a marginal addition to the effect that Franklin died June 11th, 1847, and that the ships were abandoned April 22, 1848, by 105 survivors, commanded by Capt. Crozier. They took to the boats, making for the Fish River, along the coast of King William's Island, and gradually perished of scurvy and starvation. Sir John Franklin wrote a narrative of his first and second expeditions; his life has been written by S. Osborn, J. Parsons, W. J. Snelling, S. Mossman, and A. H. Beesly, M.A. (The New Plutarch series).

Accounts of their discoveries have been published by Dr. Rae and Capt. M'Cormick.

FRANKS, Major-General Sir Thomas Harte, K.C.B. [1808—1862], was the second son of William Franks, of Carrig Castle, near Mallow, Cork. He went to India, where he greatly distinguished himself in the Sutlej campaigns of 1844, 1845, and 1846, and was made a C.B. In August of 1848 he was in command of the troops which repulsed the attack on the British camp at Mothee Thol, and was present at the defeat of the enemy at Mooltan. He led the attack on Scarg Kond, and, without firing a shot, captured the whole of the enemy's guns. For his gallantry at the battle of Goojerat, where he commanded the 10th Regiment, under Lord Gough, he was rewarded with a medal and clasps. He took a leading part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, and was highly commended in the despatches of General Sir Colin Campbell. He was made a Colonel in 1854, and Major-General in 1858, when he was nominated a K.C.B. for distinguished services in command of a column, during the operations in India, before and after the capture of Lucknow.

FRASER, Alexander [1786—1865], one of the earliest members of the Society of British Artists, was born in Scotland, and, although an exhibitor for more than thirty-five years in London, may be considered, both in style and subject, a member of the Scottish school. Many of the subjects of his most successful pictures were selected from Scottish life. One of the most favourable specimens of his art will be found in the Vernon Gallery, under the title of "Interior of a Highland Cottage." Among other prominent efforts of his pencil may be enumerated "Tapping the Ale-barrel," "War's Alarms," "The Village Sign-painter," and above all, "Robinson Crusoe reading the Bible in his Cabin," charmingly conceived and forcibly executed. This picture was painted many years ago for the late Lord Northwick. Among his successful delineations of Scottish and rustic life, of more ambitious aim, are such pieces as a "Scene from the Heart of Mid-Lothian" (1843), the "Laird's Dinner interrupted by Claverhouse's Dragoons," and the "Last Moments of Mary Queen of Scots" (1847).

FRASER, James, the publisher of *Fraser's Magazine*, founded by Hugh Fraser, from whom it took its name, and by Dr. Maginn in Feb., 1830, was descended from a family which came originally from Inverness. He carried on business at 215, Regent Street, and there Dr. Maginn introduced Hugh Fraser to him, and induced him to undertake the publication of the new magazine, which he was anxious to start as a rival to *Blackwood*. The early numbers of the Magazine were brilliantly written, and it soon attained a high position among contemporary periodicals, and a very wide circulation. All went well till in August, 1836, Maginn's contemptuous review of Grantley Berkeley's novel, "Berkeley Castle," appeared, which so enraged the author that he determined to take summary justice upon the publisher. Accordingly he went with his brother to 215, Regent Street, where they found Mr. Fraser alone, and administered such a terrible horse-whipping that the poor man never fully recovered from the effects of it, and died, after a long and severe illness, Oct. 2, 1841. Immediately after the assault proceedings were commenced in a court of law, "Fraser *v.* Berkeley and another," which was tried before Lord Abinger in the Exchequer Court at Westminster, Dec. 3, 1836, and resulted in damages for the plaintiff of £100. A duel was also fought be-

tween Maginn, who on hearing of the assault at once avowed the authorship of the article, and Berkeley. The meeting took place in a field on the New Barnet Road, but without further damage than a graze on the heel of Maginn's boot, and one on Berkeley's collar. A full account of the trial will be found in *Fraser's Magazine* for Jan., 1837, and also Maginn's defence. After Fraser's death his business was carried on by Mr. G. W. Nickisson. Daniel Maclise's "Gallery of Illustrious Literary Characters" first appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*.

FRASER, James Baillie [1784—1856], traveller and novelist, began his career in the East India Civil Service, in which he distinguished himself. He was appointed by Government to take charge of the Persian princes when they visited this country, and on their return accompanied them as far as Constantinople. Not being able to stand the Eastern climate he returned to England, and settled down on his Highland estate. Here he wrote numerous works from his own history and experiences, dealing with Persia, the Himalayas, &c., and also a memoir of Colonel Skinner, an intimate friend of his brother, William Fraser. He married in 1823 a daughter of Lord Woodhouselee.

FREEBURN, Captain James, the inventor of the time and concussion fuse which bears his name, and which was adopted into the service in 1853, died at Woolwich, where he had lived for many years, August, 1876. He had devoted most of his life to the advancement of artillery science, and was the author of several other inventions which were not so generally known, but were of great merit.

FREEMAN, The Ven. Philip, M.A., Archdeacon of Exeter, who died in Feb., 1875, from the effects of an accident which occurred while he was getting out of a train at the Chalk Farm station, was, from 1846 to 1858, Principal of the Theological College at Chichester. In the latter year he was presented to the living of Thorverton. He was appointed Archdeacon of Exeter in 1865. He was an authority on liturgical and architectural questions, and wrote "Principles of Divine Service," "Proportion in Gothic Architecture," a volume on "The Architecture and History of Exeter Cathedral," and several other works.

FREND, William, M.A. [1757—1841], was the second son of Mr. George Frend, Mayor of Canterbury. He was educated at King's School in that city, and at Christ College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1780, being second wrangler and Smith's prizeman of his year. He afterwards removed to Jesus College, of which he was elected fellow and tutor. In 1783 he took Holy Orders, and was presented to the small living of Madingley in Cambridgeshire, where he remained till 1787, when he resigned owing to a change in his religious views. His motives for this step are explained in the preface to the first edition of "Thoughts on Subscription to Religious Tests,' and in a "Letter to the Rev. H. W. Coulthurst, B.D." This step was soon followed by the loss of his office as tutor of the College. In 1793 appeared his pamphlet, "Peace and Union recommended to the Associated Bodies of Republicans and Anti-Republicans," for the publication of which in the University he was expelled. Mr. Frend afterwards took the case into the Court of Delegates, where, however, the sentence of the Vice-Chancellor was affirmed, and later he appealed to the King's Bench at Westminster, but that Court refused to interfere in the matter. After leaving Cambridge he went to live in London, living chiefly in his chambers in the Middle Temple. In

1796-99 he published his "Principles of Algebra," and several other tracts and pamphlets.

FRERE, Bartholomew, at one time Minister Plenipotentiary at Constantinople, was the fifth son of John Frere, F.R.S., F.S.A., M.P. for Norwich, and younger brother of the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere [q. v.]. He died at his house in Old Burlington Street, May 29, 1851, in his 74th year.

FRERE, Right Hon. Sir Henry Bartle Edward, Bart., G.C.B., G.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. [1815—1884], was the fifth son of Edward Frere, J.P. for Brecon and Monmouth, and nephew of John Hookham Frere, M.P. [q. v.]. He was born at Clydale, co. Brecon. He received his early education as a day scholar at King Edward VI.'s Foundation-school at Bath, and at Haileybury College, where he obtained gold medals in law and mathematics, and prizes in political economy and classics. At the end of 1833 he passed from Haileybury as its foremost student into the ranks of the East India Company's Civil Service, being the first cadet of the company's service to make his way there by the overland route. After holding some revenue appointments, he became in 1842 secretary to Sir George Arthur. Up to that point in his career, he had only filled subordinate positions, although they were such as required great tact and accurate knowledge, but in 1847 he succeeded Outram as Resident at Sattara. Just after his appointment what is known as the Sattara lapse occurred, by which that place ceased to be an independent principality, and Mr. Frere's appointment was changed from that of Resident to Commissioner. He remained at Sattara for upwards of two years, and in 1850 was transferred to Scinde as Chief Commissioner in succession to Sir Charles Napier. He at once set to work to improve the communications, construct canals, and to establish a great sea-port at Kurrachee, as the most convenient outlet for the resources of the province and of the country beyond. He came to England in 1856, and on his return in the spring of the following year to India, learnt at Kurrachee of the outbreak at Meerut. He at once took in the whole situation, and realizing that everything depended on the preservation of tranquillity in the Punjaub, and the recovery of Delhi, recognized it as his duty to send off the strongest of his English regiments without delay to Mooltan. This prompt measure secured the strong fortress of Mooltan throughout the worst days of the mutiny. He repressed three distinct attempts at mutiny among his native troops, and having restored some sense of discipline to their ranks, he despatched one Beloochee regiment to the Punjaub, and some of his artillery to Central India, on which occasion he wrote to Lord Elphinstone, that "when the head and heart are threatened, the extremities must take care of themselves." For his eminent services during that troublous time he was created K.C.B. (civil division), and twice received the thanks of Parliament. After the close of the Mutiny, he was nominated to the Viceroy's Council, and left Scinde for Calcutta. There, in addition to his own work, he acted as financial minister from the death of the Right Hon. James Wilson till the appointment of Mr. S. Laing, and again for six months subsequently during the illness of Mr. Laing. He was appointed Governor of Bombay in 1862, and at once devoted himself with characteristic energy to improving the condition of the people and increasing the prosperity of the great city and presidency under his charge. He founded numerous public buildings, and gave Bombay a municipality. He returned to England in 1867, when he was created a G.C.S.I., and nominated a member of Her Majesty's

Indian Council at home, a post he held for ten years. In 1872, he was sent as Special Commissioner to the East Coast of Africa, and in the following May negotiated the treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar, by which slavery was abolished in his dominions. On his return, he was chosen to accompany the Prince of Wales on his tour through India, and in Jan., 1877, was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, and High Commissioner for the settlement of native affairs in South Africa. There after personally risking his life to if possible avert war, he conducted to a successful issue, in spite of the most arduous difficulties, the Kaffir war of 1877-8. For this war, however, Sir Bartle Frere's policy of too rapid confederation was answerable. To a great extent, too, he must be charged with the responsibility of the Zulu war of 1877-1878, which was marked by the disastrous incident of Isandhlana. But it is not for his conduct of affairs in South Africa, which was somewhat unfortunate, that he will be remembered by his countrymen, but as a distinguished Anglo-Indian administrator, whose long residence in India was marked by great services rendered not only to his country, but to the causes of justice and good government on more than one critical occasion. His death was generally mourned, and he had an imposing funeral in St. Paul's Cathedral.

FRERE, John Hookham. He came of an old Suffolk family remarkable for ability, and was born in London, May 21, 1769. In 1785 he went to Eton, and there began his friendship with Canning. Having left Eton he entered Caius College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1792. He entered the public service in the Foreign Office under Lord Grenville, and from 1796 till 1802 sat for the close borough of Looe in Cornwall. During the early period of his public life he was one of the chief writers in the *Anti-Jacobin*, contributing, among other pieces, "The Loves of the Triangles," and sharing with Canning the honour of "The Needy Knife-grinder" and "The Rovers." In 1817 he published a mock heroic poem called a "Prospectus and Specimen of a National Work by William and Robert Whistlecraft, of Stow Market in Suffolk, harness and collar makers, intended to comprise the most interesting particulars relating to King Arthur and his Round Table." It is now comparatively forgotten, but at the time attracted much attention, and served to bring into fashion the octave stanza of the Italians, and was the acknowledged model of the versification of Byron's "Beppo" and "Don Juan." In 1799 Frere succeeded Canning as Under Secretary of State; in Oct., 1800, he was appointed envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Lisbon, and in Sept., 1802, was transferred to Spain. He was recalled two years later on account of a personal disagreement with "The Prince of Peace," but the Ministry approved of his conduct, and in 1808 he was again sent out as plenipotentiary to Ferdinand VII. After the retreat to Corunna Frere was recalled, and never again took any part in public affairs. He refused to undertake an embassy to St. Petersburg, and twice declined a peerage. He finally settled in Malta, and devoted himself to literature. By his translations of Aristophanes Frere holds an almost unrivalled position in English literature. His renderings of "The Acharnians," "The Knights," "The Birds," and "The Frogs" were privately printed, and were first brought before the public by Sir G. Cornewall Lewis in the *Classical Museum* for 1847. They were followed by "Theognis Restitutus," which was also published posthumously, Frere having died at Malta in 1841. His collected works were published in 1871, with

a memoir by his nephews, W. E. and Sir Bartle Frere.

FROST, William Edward, R.A. [1810—1877], was born at Wandsworth, Surrey. Having received an education suited to an artistic career, he was introduced, at the age of fourteen, to Mr. Etty, and by his advice placed at Mr. Sass's academy in Bloomsbury, which he attended for three years, studying also at the British Museum. In 1829 he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, and in the course of fourteen years painted upwards of three hundred portraits. Aspiring to higher success, he became, in 1839, a competitor for the gold medal of the Academy, the subject being "Prometheus Bound," and won the prize. In the competition of 1843, at Westminster Hall, he gained a prize (in the third class of £100) for his cartoon, "Una alarmed by Fauns." In the same year, an Art-Union prize holder selected his "Christ Crowned with Thorns," exhibited at the Royal Academy. The turning-point in Mr. Frost's career had arrived, and he abandoned portrait-painting. Pictures in the peculiar class for which the painter is known, followed, and readily found purchasers: — "A Bacchanalian Dance" and "Nymphs Dancing," both in 1844; "Sabrina," in 1845; and "Diana and Actæon," painted for Lord Northwick, in 1846. The last secured for him his election as Associate of the Academy in that year. In 1847 his "Una and the Wood Nymphs" was purchased by her Majesty; in 1848 "Euphrosyne," commissioned by Mr. Bicknell, attracted the notice of royalty, and procured for him a command to paint a group for the Queen, "The Sirens," in 1849. Among his principal pictures are "The Disarming of Cupid," painted for Prince Albert; "Andromeda," both in 1850; "Wood Nymphs," and "Hylas," in 1851; "May Morning," in 1852; "Chastity," in 1854; "Bacchante and Faun," in 1855; "The Graces," in 1856; "Narcissus," in 1857; "Zephyr and Aurora," in 1858; "Daughters of Hesperus," in 1860; "Venus and Cupid," in 1861; "Panope," in 1862; "The Graces," in 1863; "L'Allegro," in 1864; "The Death of Adonis," in 1865; Scene from "The Tempest," in 1866; "Hylas," in 1867; "Aurora and Zephyr," in 1868; "By the Waters of Babylon," in 1869; the "Bacchanalian Revel," in 1870; and "Serena, found of Salvages," in 1874. He was elected a Royal Academician, Dec. 30, 1870. At the time of his death he had exhibited 112 pictures.

FROUDE, William, F.R.S., was born in 1810; he was the younger brother of Richard Hurrell Froude, and elder brother of Mr. James Anthony Froude, the historian. He was educated at Westminster School and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took a first class in mathematics in 1832. Being known as one of the greatest masters of applied mathematics in modern times, he was called to serve on Lord Dufferin's committee on the designs upon which ships of war have been constructed, and also upon the committee which was appointed to examine and report upon the stability of the *Inflexible* turret ship. William Froude's attention was largely devoted to investigations on wave resistance, the oscillation of ships, the usefulness of bilge keels, on frictional air and wave-making resistances, on the ratio of effective to indicated horse power, and on the best form of screw propellers and rudders. In Nov., 1878, he went for a holiday cruise to the Cape, and died on May 4, 1879, at St. Simon's Town.

FRY, Elizabeth Gurney, was born at Norwich, May 21st, 1780. Her father, John Gurney, was a wealthy merchant and banker, and the family had for several generations belonged to the Society of Friends. As a child, Elizabeth

Gurney showed signs of benevolence, clearness of judgment, and strength of purpose, but it was not until her 18th year that she became an ardent "Friend." In August, 1800, she was married to Joseph Fry, a London merchant. For some years the home of the Frys was St. Mildred's Court, City, but they afterwards removed to Plashet House, Essex. Amid increasing family cares, Elizabeth Fry was constant in the service of the poor, and in 1813 she first visited Newgate and other prisons, but her public life did not begin till in April, 1817, "The Association for the Improvement of Female Prisoners in Newgate" was formed. The good done by the Association, of which Mrs. Fry was the leading spirit, was undeniable, and similar societies were soon formed in other places. In 1818 Mrs. Fry and her brother visited the gaols of the North of England and Scotland, and the publication of her notes of this tour led to a great increase of her correspondence, which now extended to all parts of the United Kingdom, to Italy, Denmark, and Russia. In 1827 she made a tour in Ireland, and was there led to direct her attention to other places of detention besides prisons, and from her observations arose many reforms in the hospital system and the treatment of the insane. In 1838 she made a philanthropic visit to France, Switzerland, and South Germany; two years later the same cause took her to Holland, Belgium, and Prussia, and in 1841 she went to Copenhagen. That was her last foreign mission; in the next year her health gave way, and in 1844 she was seized by the malady of which she died, Oct. 12th, 1845. After Howard, Mrs. Fry was the chief promoter of prison reform in Europe: through her exertions were established many details of what are now regarded as the first principles of prison government; the separation of the sexes, classification of criminals, female supervision of female prisoners, and adequate provision for their instruction, religious and secular, and for the useful employment of their time. Before her death, Mrs. Fry had the satisfaction of knowing that the authorities, in almost every quarter of Europe, were giving practical effect to her suggestions. Her "Memoirs," edited by two of her daughters, were first published in 1849.

FULLER, Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph, G.C.H., Colonel of the 75th Foot, entered the army in 1792 as Ensign in the 2nd Foot, with which he served throughout the campaign in Flanders. He was actively engaged during the rebellion in Ireland, went in the expedition to the Helder, and greatly distinguished himself throughout the Peninsular war, especially at the passage of the Douro, in 1809, and at Talavera, where he commanded the Coldstream Guards. He was made Lieutenant-General in 1825, was appointed Colonel of the 75th Regiment in 1832, and was for many years Chairman of the Board of General Officers. He died at his house in Bryanston Square, October 16, 1841.

FUST, the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner, Knt. [1777—1852], LL.D., Dean of Arches, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, President of the College of Advocates, a Privy Councillor, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and a Bencher of Gray's Inn, was the second son of Robert Jenner, Esq., Proctor of Doctor's Commons. He entered at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was called to the Bar in 1800, and was made Advocate in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, and a Fellow of the College of Doctors of Law, 1803. He became Advocate-General in 1828, and was knighted. From 1832 to 1834 he filled the office of Vicar-General to the Archbishop

of Canterbury, which he resigned to become Official Principal of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and was sworn a Privy Councillor. He was elected Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1843. He married, in 1803, Miss Lascelles, daughter of Lieutenant-General Lascelles. He took the name of Fust on succeeding to some property belonging to the late Sir John Fust in Gloucestershire.

FYFE, James Hamilton, born in 1837, was called to the Bar in 1863, but devoted himself almost exclusively to literature. While studying for the Bar, he produced two works, "Peace hath her Victories no less than War," a history in popular form of invention and discovery, and "British Enterprise beyond the Sea," an account of the planting of our colonies. In 1864 he wrote a history of commerce, entitled "Mercantile Enterprise," and from that time gave himself up to journalism. From 1867 to 1871 he was assistant editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which he left to take a like position on the *Saturday Review*. In 1878 ill-health forced him to retire, and he died early in May, 1880.

G.

GAISFORD, Very Rev. Thomas, D.D. [1779—1855], Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, a Prebendary of St. Paul's and of Llandaff, was the eldest son of John Gaisford, of Iford, in Wiltshire. He was educated at a school at Winchester kept by the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Hyde Abbey, and at Oxford, where he entered as a commoner at Christ Church in 1797, and was elected a student in 1800. He took his M.A. degree in 1804, and was for several years a tutor of his College. His elaborate edition of the "Enchiridion" of Hephæstion, published in 1810, at once established his reputation as a profound scholar. He filled the office of public examiner in 1809-10; and in 1811 was appointed Regius Professor of Greek. In 1825 he was preferred to a prebend of Worcester, which he resigned in 1828; was from 1815 to 1847 Rector of Westwell in Oxfordshire, and in 1833 was collated to a prebend of St. Paul's, and to a prebend of Llandaff. Bishop Van Mildert also conferred upon him in 1829 a stall at Durham, which he exchanged in 1831 with Dr. Samuel Smith for the deanery of Christ Church. After his death a Greek prize was founded at Oxford, called "The Gaisford Prize." He was a voluminous writer and classical commentator, two of his best known works, perhaps, being the edition of the "Lexicon of Suidas," 3 vols., 1834, and the "Etymologicon Magnum," 1848, upon both of which he spent a vast amount of labour at home and in foreign libraries. As head of the greatest College in Oxford, Dean Gaisford occupied a commanding social and academical position; but his brusqueness of manner and despotic temper stood greatly in his way. Still, he remains one of the *Di majores* of the Oxford mythology.

GALIGNANI, John Anthony, and his younger brother, William, were born in London, the former in 1796, the latter in 1798. Their father, a native of Brescia, opened an English book-selling and publishing business in Paris in 1800, and in 1809 started a monthly English review. He founded *Galignani's Messenger* in 1814, and died in 1821, when it became a daily issue, and was carried on by the two sons, under whose intelligent and indefatigable exertions it steadily extended its influence for upwards of half a century. John founded near Paris the "Galignani Hospital," intended specially for indigent English subjects; and, together with his brother, defrayed the whole expense of building, near their country residence, the large hospital of Corbeil. He died

in Paris in Dec., 1873, aged 77; William died in Dec., 1882, aged 85. He was Mayor of Soisy-sous-Étiolles, and a Knight of the Legion of Honour. One of the last of his many good deeds was the presentation of premises for an English orphanage at Neuilly, accompanied by a handsome yearly contribution towards its support.

GALLOWAY, General Sir Archibald, K.C.B. [1780—1850], who was for 35 years in the service of the Hon. East India Company in India, was the son of Mr. James Galloway, of Perth. He was made Colonel of the 58th Native Infantry in 1836, was present at the siege of Delhi, and took a distinguished part in the siege of Bhurtpore, where he commanded the corps of sappers celebrated for its gallantry and daring. Having seen a good deal of hard service, he held several important offices on the staff, and for many years filled a principal place in the military branch of the service, under the supreme Government of India. For his services Colonel Galloway received the thanks of the Commanders-in-Chief in India on nine different occasions, and was also more than thirty times thanked by the Supreme Government of India or the Court of Directors in England. He was the author of "A Commentary on the Mohammedan Law," and one on "The Law, Constitution, and Government of India," and his work on "The Sieges of India" was reprinted by the Court of Directors, and used at their Military College, and was also distributed to the army. He was nominated C.B. in 1838, K.C.B. in 1848, a Director of the East India Company in 1846, and for a year before his death acted as Chairman to the Company.

GARBETT, The Ven. James, M.A. [1802 circa—1879], was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking first-class honours in 1822. He was elected to a Michel fellowship at Queen's College, afterwards became Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose, and Public Examiner at Oxford in 1829. From 1842 to 1852 he held the post of Professor of Poetry. Archdeacon Garbett, in his day, was the representative of the more old-fashioned Oxford theologians. In 1841 the Tractarians and their opponents contested the poetry professorship. Keble's tenure had just terminated, and the party of Dr. Newman had a successor prepared in the person of Isaac Williams, but amid the most vehement enthusiasm the low church champion carried the day. In 1842 he occupied the University pulpit as Bampton Lecturer with high distinction. In 1835 he was appointed to the Rectory of Clayton, Sussex. A prebendal stall in Chichester Cathedral was given him in 1835, and in 1851 he succeeded Dr. Manning as Archdeacon of Chichester. He was the author of "Prælectiones Academicæ" and "Archidiaconal Charges."

GARDINER, Allen Francis, the founder of the Patagonian Missionary Society, was the fourth son of Samuel Gardiner, Esq., of Coombe Lodge, Oxford, and entered the navy about the year 1808, attaining to the rank of Commander in 1826. This ended his naval career, and he then turned his attention wholly to missionary work among the aboriginal tribes of South Africa and South America. He went to the Zulu country in 1834, and established the Hambanarti Church Missionary Association at Hambanarti, but an incursion of Boers from the Cape destroyed the mission property. After this Captain Gardiner went to South America, where he laboured for some years, returning to England about the year 1843, when he formed the Patagonian Missionary Society. He set out with a band of devoted fellow labourers to travel further into the interior of South America in 1850, but never

returned, the whole party having died of starvation.

GARDINER, Sir Robert William [1782—1864], an eminent artillery officer, was the son of Captain John Gardiner, and brother of Sir John Gardiner, K.C.B. Having received his education at Woolwich, he entered the Artillery at an early age, and served with much distinction in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. He held the governorship and chief command at Gibraltar from 1848 to 1855. He became a full general in 1854, was created a K.H. in 1820, and G.C.B. in 1859. He was an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and the author of a "Life of Admiral Sir Graham Moore."

GARDNER, George [1812—1849], the author of "Travels in the Interior of Brazil," was born in Glasgow, and educated for the medical profession at the Glasgow University. He went to Brazil in 1836, and made a splendid collection of botanical specimens of that part of South America. In 1843 he was appointed superintendent of the Botanic Garden of Ceylon, and was preparing a flora of Ceylon, when he died while on a visit to the Governor, Lord Torrington, at Neuria Ellia, March 10th, 1849, at the early age of 37.

GARNEAU, François Xavier [1809—1866], Canadian historian, was educated at the Quebec Seminary, and afterwards studied for the legal profession. He visited England and France in 1831, remaining in the former country as secretary to Mr. D. V. Viger, delegate from the Assembly of Lower Canada to the Imperial Government until 1833, when he returned to Canada. Soon after his return he wrote some interesting accounts of his journey to Europe, which appeared in *Le Journal de Québec*. He began writing his "History of Canada" in 1840, the first volume appearing in 1845; the second in 1846, and the third (bringing the history down to 1792) in 1848. It was received with much favour, and well reviewed by the French press in France and Canada. A second edition (bringing the history down to the Union of the Canadas in 1840) appeared in 1852, and a third in 1859, when it was translated into English by Mr. Bell. Mr. Garneau was for some time in the employment of the Canadian Legislature, and at the time of his death was city clerk to the Corporation of Quebec.

GARNETT, Jeremiah, for forty years one of the editors of the *Manchester Guardian*, was born Oct. 2, 1793, at Otley, in Yorkshire, and was the third son of Mr. William Garnett, paper manufacturer. He was apprenticed to a printer, and about 1814 entered the office of *Wheeler's Chronicle*, then the leading paper at Manchester. With the exception of a brief interval, during which he edited a newspaper at Huddersfield, he remained connected with the *Chronicle*, until, in 1821, he aided Mr. John Edward Taylor [q. v.] in establishing the *Manchester Guardian* under the circumstances stated in the memoir of the latter. He was publisher, printer, business manager, and at first sole reporter, and during the early struggles of the journal used to set up his notes, taken in a shorthand invented by himself, and which no one else could read or understand, without any intermediate copy. As the paper prospered, his share in the literary department increased, and upon the death of his partner, in January, 1844, he became principal editor, which position he retained until his retirement, in January, 1861. During this time he exerted great public influence as the director of a journal which had become under his partner, as it has continued under himself and his successors, the most extensively circulated in the North of England. He took an important rather than a conspicuous part in

most of the political and social movements in Manchester during his time. He was a consistent Liberal, but opposed to the "Manchester School;" and the expulsion of Mr. Bright and Mr. Milner Gibson from the representation of the city, in 1857, was principally owing to his initiative. Few men have done more to mould public opinion in Manchester, or have been more intimately identified with the prosperity and progress of the city. He died Sept. 27. 1870.

GARNETT, Richard, eldest brother of Jeremiah, was born at Otley, July 25, 1789. After acquiring such an education as the grammar school of his native town could bestow, he was placed with Mr. Facio, a Swiss gentleman, to learn French and Italian preparatory to entering a counting-house; while about the same time he laid the foundation of his subsequent philological eminence by teaching himself German, that he might read a book on natural history. He eventually forsook trade for the Church, and, after having taught for two years in a school at Southwell, was ordained in 1813. He became assistant master of the grammar school at Blackburn, and incumbent of Tockholes, near that town. In 1829 grief for the death of his wife and infant daughter induced him to remove to Staffordshire, where he was successively Priest Vicar of Lichfield Cathedral, and Vicar of Chelsey. In 1838 he was appointed Assistant Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum. While at Blackburn he wrote largely on the Roman Catholic controversy; but he afterwards devoted himself to philology, and obtained more or less acquaintance with almost every written language. His philological essays, collected by his son in 1858, consist partly of articles in the *Quarterly Review*, treating of English lexicography and dialects, and the Celtic languages; and partly of papers, frequently profound and abstruse, communicated to the Philological Society. "It is a loss to mankind," says Mr. Kington-Oliphant, "that Garnett has left so little behind him. He seems to have been the nearest approach England ever made to bringing forth a Mezzofanti." He is especially distinguished for having been, after Dr. Prichard, the first English scholar to recognise and demonstrate the Indo-European character of the Celtic languages. He also studied natural history, and science generally, and contributed a remarkable paper to the Transactions of the Royal Institution "On the Formation of Ice at the Bottoms of Rivers." He died Sept. 27, 1850.

GARNETT, Thomas, younger brother of Richard and Jeremiah, was born at Otley, Jan. 18, 1799. At an early age he entered the establishment of his uncle, cotton manufacturer, at Low Moor, Clitheroe, in which he spent the remainder of his life, and of which he became principal proprietor long before his death. The time he could spare from business was devoted to agriculture and natural history. He is especially entitled to remembrance for having been the first to advocate the artificial propagation of the salmon, and to prove its practicability; and for his persevering and ultimately successful efforts to obtain legislative protection for the fish. His mind was singularly fertile and open to new ideas; he made numerous experiments in agriculture, and published the results; and was one of the first, if not the very first, to point out the commercial importance of alpaca wool and of guano. He was also an observant practical naturalist, and a frequent contributor to journals of natural history. His zoological and agricultural essays, together with his writings on the salmon, were edited for private circulation by his nephew, Richard Garnett, of the

British Museum, in 1883. He died May 28, 1878.

GASKELL Mrs. (Elizabeth Cleghorn Stevenson), was born at Cheyne Row, Chelsea, Sept. 29, 1810. Her father, William Stevenson, had begun life as classical tutor in the Manchester Academy, but at the time of his daughter's birth was keeper of the records to the Treasury. Mrs. Stevenson died in giving birth to Elizabeth, who was brought up by her mother's sister, Mrs. Lumb, at the village of Knutsford in Cheshire. In 1832 Miss Stevenson married the Rev. William Gaskell, of Cross Street Chapel, Manchester, and some years later, after the loss of her little son, she turned her attention to literature as a distraction from her grief. Her first stories were published in *The People's Journal*, and in 1848 "Mary Barton" appeared anonymously. The story, the result of Mrs. Gaskell's knowledge of the Manchester poor, created a great stir and was widely read. It was followed in 1850 by "The Moorland Cottage," and three years later both "Ruth" and "Cranford" were published. Like all Mrs. Gaskell's best work, "Cranford" was the result of her own observation and experience, for Cranford was in truth the sleepy Knutsford, where she had passed so much of her youth. By this time Mrs. Gaskell ranked among the first English novelists, and had made many literary friends, among them Charlotte Brontë, whose "Biography" she published in 1857. In 1855 "North and South" appeared, followed in 1859 by "Round the Sofa," "Right at Last," in 1860, and "Sylvia's Lovers," in 1863. The charming story, "Cousin Phyllis," came out in 1865, and "Wives and Daughters" was still unfinished when on Nov. 2 of that year Mrs. Gaskell died.

GASKELL, Rev. William, M.A. [1805—1884], senior minister of Cross Street Chapel, Manchester, was the son of William Gaskell of Warrington, a member of a well-known Lancashire family, to which J. Milnes-Gaskell, M.P. for Wenlock, belonged. He was educated at a school at Warrington, and at the Glasgow University, where he took his M.A. degree. He went for his theological training to the Manchester New College, York, then under the presidency of the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, and had among his college friends, Dr. Martineau and Dr. Beard. In 1828 he was appointed, together with the Rev. J. G. Roberds, pastor of Cross Street Chapel, where he remained for a period of fifty-six years. When he had completed the fiftieth year of his ministry (1878), he was presented by his congregation, in acknowledgment of his unwearied services among them, with a sum of £2,200—£1,750 of which he gave towards founding a "Gaskell Scholarship," to be held at Owen's College, in connection with the Unitarian Home Missionary Board. He married Miss Cleghorn Stevenson (q. v.), authoress of "Mary Barton," &c., in 1832, and their house became a meeting-place for some of the most distinguished people of the day, among whom may be mentioned Carlyle, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Barry Cornwall, Emerson and Charlotte Brontë Mr. and Mrs. Gaskell were amongst the first to recognise the genius of the last-named. In 1820 William Gaskell was appointed one of the trustees of the Manchester College, where he received his theological training, and as secretary of the College 1840-46; from the latter year till 1853 was professor of English history, literature, and composition, and in 1854 was appointed chairman of the committee of the college. He also was a professor of Owen's College of the Unitarian Home Mission Board, where he took the Green New Testament class, and the literature and history classes. Several of his sermons were printed, and he also published

anonymously a small volume of temperance poems, entitled, "Temperance Rhymes," dedicated to the working men of Manchester.

GATTY, Mrs. Alfred (Margaret Scott) [1809—1873], better known to the public under her *nom de plume* of "Aunt Judy," who for nearly a quarter of a century enjoyed a wide celebrity as a writer of children's stories, was the younger daughter of the Rev. Dr. Scott, Lord Nelson's Chaplain on board the *Victory* at Trafalgar. In 1839 she married the Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., Vicar of Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, and Sub-Dean of York Cathedral. Up to that time she had never published anything, but in association with her husband she brought out in 1842 "The Life of Dr. Scott," her father. Her first independent work, "The Fairy Godmothers, and other Tales," appeared in 1851, a charming collection of fanciful stories, which was most favourably received. Next followed the first volume of her "Parables from Nature," the fifth and last volume of which appeared in 1871. After that time she wrote continuously, with ever increasing success, and soon began to be known as a delightfully humorous writer for children, under her assumed name of "Aunt Judy." "Aunt Judy's Tales," and "Aunt Judy's Letters," still further popularised the name, and in May, 1866, appeared her well-known monthly journal for children, called *Aunt Judy's Magazine*, than which no publication of the kind has ever enjoyed greater popularity among the little people for whom it was intended. Her three last works were "A Book of Emblems, with Interpretations thereof," "The Mother's Book of Poetry," and "The Book of Sundials."

GAUNTLETT, Henry John [1806—1876], a profound, though perhaps, never very successful musician. He was the son of a clergyman, and gained his first musical knowledge from his father, becoming organist of Olney church, Bucks, at the age of nine. At twenty-one he became organist of St. Olave's, Southwark. Some years afterwards he effected a revolution in organ-building, by carrying through to a practical issue, in the face of the strongest opposition, the idea of C organs in place of the old F and G instruments. Hill, the organ-builder, joined him in his reform. In 1842, Dr. Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury, gave him the degree of Mus. Doc. From this time onward he threw himself with increased ardour into his work, labouring to promote Gregorian music, and also to introduce the study of Bach, Handel, Beethoven, Spohr, Cherubini, and others of the great composers. For upwards of forty years he worked as composer and editor of psalm and hymn tunes, and church music generally, lecturing also, and criticising and reviewing. He was chosen by Mendelssohn himself to play the organ part in the "Elijah" on its first production at Birmingham in 1846.

GEDDES, Andrew, A.R.A., portrait painter. He was born in Edinburgh about 1789, and entered the office of his father, who was auditor of assize, but at his father's death resolved to follow his natural bent, and in 1807 came to London and entered the Academy Schools. After a few years of study he went back to Edinburgh, and began practice as a portrait painter, but in 1814 he returned to London. In 1828 he visited Italy, whence he sent home portraits of John Gibson, Cardinal Weld, and others. On his return to London, 1831-2, he was elected an Associate of the Academy. He died in London, May 5, 1844. He first exhibited in 1806, before he began studying art as a profession, and from then to the time of his death exhibited 128 pictures; of these 100 were hung in the Royal Academy. His small full-length portraits are his best

work, and several of these have been engraved. There is a small picture by him of "A Man Smoking," in the Sheepshanks Collection, and the altar-piece for St. James' church, Garlick Hill, was painted by him about 1832.

GENDALL, JOHN. He was born about 1790, and was largely engaged on the "Picturesque Views" published in the early part of the present century, and painted many oil and water colour ruins in Devonshire, and between 1846 and 1863 was a constant exhibitor of these at the Academy, where he exhibited 25 works. His home was in Exeter, where he died, March 1, 1875.

GIBB, JOHN, engineer, was born at Kirkcows, near Falkirk, in 1776. Having served an apprenticeship to a mechanical trade, he learnt the higher departments of civil engineering under his brother-in-law, who was engaged in constructing the Lancaster and Preston Canal under Rennie. Soon after this he began business on his own account, and was employed by the town-council of Greenock in building the new harbour of that town under Rennie's superintendence. In 1809, he was chosen by Mr. Telford as resident engineer to the harbour works at Aberdeen, in which he was assisted by his son, his work being highly approved of by Mr. Telford. He next completed the Crinan Canal. His last work was the erection of the Glasgow Bridge, designed by Mr. Telford, and for which he received a gift of plate. He died at Aberdeen, aged 74, Dec. 3, 1850, being one of the oldest members of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London.

GIBSON, DAVID COOKE, was born in Edinburgh, March 4, 1827, and was taught drawing by his father, a portrait-painter, who died young, and left his son unprovided for. The boy went from town to town painting portraits, till he was able to enter the Scottish Academy, where in 1845 he gained a medal. He afterwards came to London, and in 1855 exhibited in the Academy "The Little Stranger," and "Rustic Education," which were considered works of great promise. He was, however, in declining health, and spent the savings of his short hard life in a journey to Spain. Here he painted "Un Corrillo Andaluz," which was exhibited in 1856, but his health becoming worse he returned to England, and died Oct. 6, 1856. His last picture, "Gypsies of Seville," was exhibited in the Academy of the following spring. His life, with some poems, written by him, was published by a brother artist in 1858, and there is a short biogaphy of him in Miss Brightwell's "Men of Mark."

GIBSON, JOHN, R.A. He was of Scottish extraction, but was the son of a market gardener, near Conway, where he was born in 1790. When the boy was about nine years old his father moved to Liverpool, and the child, already fond of drawing, found much amusement in copying the engravings and paintings he saw in the printsellers' windows. When fourteen years old he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and later passed on to a wood-carver, but after two years of this work Mr. Samuel Francis, seeing the boy's great talent, purchased his time, gave him every encouragement, and introduced him to Mr. William Roscoe, who permitted the young sculptor to copy in the galleries of his country seat. Roscoe's friends, appreciating young Gibson's talent, subscribed money to send him for two years to Rome, and in 1817 he left England, and all his life afterwards lived in Rome. He took with him introductions to Flaxman and Canova, whose pupil he became. In 1821 he produced his first important work—the "Mars and Cupid," now in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth; this was followed by "Psyche and Zephyr," for the late Sir George

Beaumont, and which was copied both for Prince Torlonia and a Russian Grand Duke. Still Gibson considered himself only a student, and on the death of Canova entered the studio of Thorwaldsen. In 1833 he was elected an Associate of the Academy, and R.A. in 1836, but he still lived almost entirely in Rome, making from time to time a visit to England. His death was sudden; he was in apparent health when he was attacked by paralysis, and died Jan. 27, 1866. He is buried in the Protestant Cemetery outside the walls of Rome. But though Gibson lived so much abroad, England contains many of his works. Liverpool is particularly rich in them, having among others a statue of Huskisson in the cemetery, and a bronze of the same at the Custom-house. The chief works of Gibson in London are, "Hylas Surprised by Nymphs," in the National Gallery, the statues of the Queen in Buckingham Palace and Westminster Palace, the colossal Huskisson for Lloyd's Rooms, and the busts of Kemble and of himself in the National Portrait Gallery, where there is also a portrait of him by Mr. Carpenter. But the most charming presentment of Gibson's wise and gentle face is Sir William Boxall's painting in the Diploma Gallery at Burlington House, where there is also a good collection of casts from his statues, and several original works, among them a slightly tinted "Nymph," an example, though but a faint one, of Gibson's coloured statues. There is also a collection of some eighteen or twenty casts at the Crystal Palace. His biography, by Lady Eastlake, was published in 1870.

GIFFARD, Sir George Markham [1813—1870], was the son of Admiral Giffard by Susannah, daughter of Sir John Carter, and was born at Portsmouth. He was educated at Winchester, and New College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar in 1840. He obtained a silk gown in 1859, and became attached to the court of Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood (afterwards Lord Chancellor Hatherley), whom he succeeded in 1868 as Vice-Chancellor. In December of the same year he became Lord Justice, on Sir William Page Wood succeeding to the woolsack. He had a high reputation as a commercial lawyer.

GILBART, J. W. [1794—1863], a writer on banking, was of Cornish extraction, and was born in London. Failing to obtain admission into a Government office, he entered a London banking-house as a junior clerk in 1813, and remained until the failure of the house in 1825. In 1827 he published his "Practical Treatise on Banking," and soon after was appointed manager of a branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland. In 1833 he resigned this post to accept the office of General Manager of the London and Westminster Bank, which post he held until Dec., 1859. The difficulties with which Mr. Gilbart had to contend at the outset of his career in this position from the Bank of England, the private bankers, the state of the law, and the indifference of the public, will be found recorded in the *Bankers' Magazine* for Oct., 1844; and for the principles introduced by Mr. Gilbart, with the sanction of the directors, into the management of the London and Westminster Bank we must refer our readers to his "Elements of Banking," 4th ed., 1860. In 1846 he was presented with a handsome service of plate by the Joint Stock Bank of England, in recognition of the services which he had rendered to the principle of Joint Stock Banking; and in the same year he was elected a F.R.S. In 1860, after he had retired from the office of General Manager of the London and Westminster Bank, the shareholders elected him a Director. He was

one of the Committee of the International Statistical Congress held in July, 1860, and a paper of his read on that occasion was printed in the "Transactions" of the Congress. Besides the works already mentioned he wrote "Logic for the Million," "The History and Principles of Banking," "The Logic of Banking," &c., &c.

GILBERT, John Graham, was a native of Glasgow, and was born in 1794. He became a student of the Royal Academy of Edinburgh when somewhat past the usual age, obtained the gold medal, and subsequently visited Italy to complete his artistic education by the study of the old masters. Returning to his native country, he took to portrait-painting, in which he rose to acknowledged eminence. Mr. Gilbert was a member of the Royal Academy of Scotland. He died June 5, 1866. There is a portrait of Sir Walter Scott by him in the National Portrait Gallery. He exhibited only ten paintings in London.

GILBERT, Richard [1794—1852], head of the firm of Messrs. Gilbert and Rivington, printers, of St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, was the author of several useful works, among which may be mentioned his "Liber Scholasticus," "The Clerical Guide, or Ecclesiastical Directory," superseded in 1840 by the annual publication of "The Clergy List," and the "Clergyman's Almanac and Pocket Companion," which first appeared in 1819.

GILBERT, Lieutenant-General Sir Walter Raleigh, Bart., G.C.B. [1785—1853], who was descended from the half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh, was born at Bodmin, Cornwall, and entered the Bengal army in 1800, greatly distinguishing himself throughout the Indian campaign, especially on the Sutlej and in the Punjaub. Lord Gough thus spoke of his services: 'I want words to express my gratitude to Major-General Gilbert. Not only have I to record that in this great fight (Ferozeshah) all was achieved by him which, as a commander-in-chief, I could desire to have executed; not only on this day was his division enabled, by his skill and courageous example, to triumph over obstacles from which a less ardent spirit would have recoiled as insurmountable, but, since the hour when our leading columns moved out of Umballah, I have found in the Major-General an officer who has not merely carried out my orders to the letter, but whose zeal and tact have enabled him, in a hundred instances, to perform valuable services in exact anticipation of my wishes." He was appointed Colonel of the 1st European Fusiliers in 1832; nominated a K.C.B. and a Knight Grand Cross in 1850, and in the same year appointed a provisional member of the Council of India, and made a Lieutenant-General in 1851, when he was created a Baronet.

GILCHRIST, John Borthwick, LL.D., orientalist [1759—1841], was born in Edinburgh, and educated at Heriot's Hospital. He studied medicine, and went out to Calcutta as assistant-surgeon in the East India Company's service. Here he acquired a thorough knowledge of the Sanscrit, Persian, and Hindustani languages, and published in 1786-90 his "Anglo-Hindustani Dictionary," and in 1796 his "Hindustani Grammar." On the foundation of the Fort William College at Calcutta, he was appointed Professor of Hindustani and Persian. He was obliged to return to England in 1804 owing to ill-health, and settled in London as a teacher of Oriental languages. He wrote numerous treatises on his favourite studies, among others the "British Indian Monitor," which is, perhaps, his best known work.

GILFILLAN, Rev. George [1813—1878], critic and essayist,

was born at Comrie, where his father was minister of the Secession Church. Having been educated for the ministry, he was appointed minister of the Schoolwynd Church at Dundee, but devoted a considerable portion of his time to literary pursuits. The best known, perhaps, of his many works was the "Gallery of Literary Portraits," originally published in the *Dumfries Herald*. He was a constant contributor to periodical literature, and frequently lectured both in England and Scotland on literary subjects.

GILFILLAN, Robert [1798—1850], editor of *Tait's Magazine*, and author of numerous well-known Scotch songs and miscellaneous poems, was born in Dunfermline of humble parentage. Having served his apprenticeship to a cooper in Leith, and acted as clerk in various places of business, he was in 1837 appointed collector of police rates in Leith. He published his "Original Songs," including the well-known "Peter M'Craw" and "Why I left my hame," in 1831, and a second enlarged edition in 1835, on which occasion he was entertained at a public dinner at Edinburgh and presented with a splendid silver cup. In Nov., 1837, he was appointed Grand Bard to the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Scotland, an office originally created and filled by Robert Burns, and was for some years President of the Ayrshire Burns Club, for which he wrote several songs to the memory of Robert Burns. He was an industrious contributor to the *Scotsman* and other papers.

GILLESPIE, The Rev. Thomas, LL.D., Professor of Humanity in the University of St. Andrew's, had succeeded the Rev. Mr. Wilkie, father of Sir David Wilkie, as minister of Cults in the Presbytery of Cupar. Dr. Gillespie, who had a keen admiration for the genius of Wilkie, in the course of his pilgrimage in Cults, collected many of the anecdotes of Sir David's early efforts, which afterwards appeared in Allan Cunningham's "Life of Sir David Wilkie." He resigned the living of Cults in 1828, and settled in the city of St. Andrews. He was the author of numerous writings in prose and poetry, which appeared in the magazines of the day. He died at Dunino, N. B., Sept. 11, 1844.

GILLOTT, Joseph, steel pen manufacturer, began his career as an operative grinder at Sheffield, where he was employed in steel toy or tool making. He soon began to turn his attention to the making of steel pens, which were then made by hand at a cost of 3*s.* 6*d.* each. He was the first to use machinery for the purpose, and the annual production at his factory (which he had set up at Birmingham) was said to be, in 1872, 150,000,000, and the number of workpeople employed 450. Mr. Gillott possessed one of the most splendid private picture galleries in the country, containing works by Etty, Turner, David Cox, Linnell, David Roberts, Leslie, Ward, Wilkie, Müller, William Hunt, Maclise, Collins, &c., which, after his death (Jan. 5, 1872), were sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson. Since the sale of the Bicknell collection in 1863, no such excitement had been seen at Messrs. Christie's as took place during the four days' sale of Mr. Gillott's collection. Coming at a moment of great commercial prosperity, the auction was a brilliant success. Some of the pictures were sold for more than twenty times the sum they originally cost, and the whole sale realized the enormous sum of £130,322.

GILPIN, Charles, M.P. [1815—1874], born in Bristol, and brought up to trade, was a member of the Society of Friends. He was for some years a member of the Common Council of London (in which capacity he carried the abolition of street tolls), was Chairman of the National Freehold Land So-

ciety, Director of the South-Eastern Railway, and Chairman of the National Provident Institution. Having been an unsuccessful candidate for Perth, in May, 1852, he was elected in the Liberal interest for Northampton in 1857, re-elected at the general elections in 1859, 1865, and 1868, was appointed Secretary to the Poor-Law Board on the return of Lord Palmerston to office in June, 1859, and resigned in Feb., 1865.

GIRDLESTONE, Rev. Edward [1805—1884], was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree in 1829. He became Vicar of Deane, Lancashire, in 1830; Canon Residentiary of Bristol in 1854; Vicar of St. Nicholas with St. Leonard's, Bristol, in 1855; Vicar of Wapley, Gloucestershire, 1858; Vicar of Hallerton, Devonshire, 1862; and in 1872 Vicar of Olveston, near Bristol. From 1867 to his death he took a keen and active interest in the cause of the agricultural labourer. At a meeting of the British Association at Norwich in 1868 he made the first suggestion of an Agricultural Labourers' Union; and subsequently in London, Exeter, Bristol, Bath, and other places read papers, and spoke on the same subject at meetings of the British Association, the Social Science Congress, and the Church Congress. He removed no fewer than 600 families from the badly-paid districts of the West of England to the better paid districts of the North, and thus gave the first impulse to a movement which was afterwards largely extended.

GISBORNE, Thomas, a popular member of the Anti-Corn Law League, sat for Stafford in the House of Commons 1830-31 for the Northern Division of Derbyshire in the first reformed Parliament, and again in 1835, and was elected for Nottingham in 1843, with Mr. John Walter, junior. He took an active and vigorous part in the Anti-Corn Law struggle, joined freely in the discussions in the House, and was a popular speaker at the Free Trade gatherings in Drury Lane. It was said of him that he "was a Whig, and a good deal more. He possessed strong political convictions, and had a peculiarly racy and clear-headed way of expressing them. His career in Parliament was broken and disjointed; but, when a member of the House, he always possessed its ear, and he sat and voted with the Radical party." He died at Yoxall Lodge, Staffordshire, in his 58th year, July 20, 1852.

GLASS, Sir Richard Atwood [1820—1873], born at Bradford, Wilts, began life in the office of an accountant in the City, and in the course of his professional duties became acquainted with Mr. Elliot, who was connected with the wire-rope manufacturing works of Messrs. Kuper and Co. In 1852 Mr. Glass first adapted the wire-covering to submarine cables, applied it to the Dover and Calais cable (then partly completed), and afterwards to numerous others. In the early days of Atlantic telegraphy, Mr. Glass gave most valuable support to the enterprise by the manufacture of various kinds of cable, and those for the Atlantic of 1865 and 1866 were made under his superintendence. He received the honour of knighthood for his exertions in the laying of the Atlantic cable, Nov. 27, 1866. Mr. Glass quitted the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company in 1867, and afterwards became chairman of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. He represented Bewdley in the House of Commons from Dec. 1868 to March, 1869.

GLENELG, Lord the Right Hon. Charles Grant [1780—1866], first and last Baron Glenelg, of Glenelg, in Inverness-shire, was the eldest son of Mr. Charles Grant, many years M.P. for Inverness-shire, and brother of the Right

Hon. Robert Grant, some time Governor of Bombay. He was born in India, and educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated in high honours in 1801. In 1807 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, but never practised, preferring his chance of political to legal honours. He entered Parliament as member for Montrose in 1807, which he represented without interruption till 1818, when he was elected for Inverness-shire, and sat for that county till his elevation to the Peerage, in 1835. From 1819 to 1822 he was Chief Secretary for Ireland; from 1823 to 1827 Vice-President, and from 1827 to 1828 President of the Board of Trade. From 1830 to 1834, as a Whig, he was President of the Board of Control; and from 1834 to 1839 Secretary to the Colonies. The Canadian rebellion (1838), however, proved fatal to his reputation, and he resigned his office in Jan., 1839. He approved of the celebrated "Ordinance" of Lord Durham, by which the rebels, who confessed their guilt, and submitted to the Queen's pleasure, were to be sent off to Bermuda—under constraint—and punished with death if they returned. The ordinance was disallowed, Lord Durham was recalled, and Lord Glenelg, because he had approved of his conduct, resigned. He did not again hold office, except as a commissioner of land-tax, and accepted the pension of £2,000. He could not be called a brilliant statesman, but he was a very active politician, and to the last, behind the scenes. As he was never married, the title became extinct.

GLOUCESTER, H.R.H. Princess Mary, Duchess of, fourth daughter and last surviving child of George III., was born April 25, 1776, and married July 22, 1816, her cousin, Prince William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh. In early life she was known as the Princess Mary, and spent most of her time at Windsor, where she endeared herself to the poor and suffering by her active and cheerful benevolence. There would seem to have been a kind of understanding between herself and the Duke of Gloucester for some little time before the birth of the Princess Charlotte put an end to their hopes. The Duke of Gloucester was to be kept single to marry the presumptive heiress to the Throne, in case no eligible foreign prince appeared to claim her hand. The Duke and Princess were kept waiting for 20 years, during which time, in 1805, he succeeded to his father's title. At last, when the Princess Charlotte married the Prince of Orange, the Duke and Duchess were married a few weeks later, July 22, 1816. They did not apply to Parliament for an increase of income, but managed to make their means suffice, besides setting aside something for benevolent objects. They lived together 18 years, the Duke dying in 1834, after which the Princess lived a very retired life, and died at her residence, Gloucester House, Park Lane, aged 80, April 30, 1857.

GLOUCESTER, H.R.H. Princess Sophia Matilda of [1773—1844], Ranger of Greenwich Park, was the eldest child of Prince William Henry, Duke of Gloucester (George III.'s brother), by Maria, Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, widow of James, second Earl of Waldegrave, K.G. As the King had not countenanced his brother's marriage, the infant princess had been privately baptized by Dr. Moss, Bishop of St. David's (June 26), the sponsors being the Princess Amelia and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland. For some years before her death the Princess had lived alternately in Curzon Street, Mayfair, and at Blackheath. The last-named residence was assigned to her as Ranger of Greenwich Park, in addition to which she received a grant of £7,000 a year. She died some-

what suddenly at her official residence at Blackheath, aged 71, Nov. 29, 1844, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

GLOVER, Mrs. [1781—1850], actress, was born at Newry, in Ireland, being the daughter of an actor of some talent, who bore the illustrious name of Betterton. She began her theatrical career at a very early age, and having gained some experience in the provinces, came to London and made her *début* at Covent Garden in 1797, as Elwina in Hannah More's "Percy," and was a great success. She afterwards confined herself to comedy. She appeared for the last time at Drury Lane, July 12, 1850, on the occasion of her benefit, in her favourite character of Mrs. Malaprop, but was so ill at the time that she could barely accomplish the task, and had to omit the farewell address which had been written for the occasion. She died four days after, July 16, in her 70th year.

GLOVER, John water-colour painter. He was born at Houghton-on-the-Hill, in Leicester, where his father was a small farmer, Feb. 18, 1767. As an artist he was self-taught. In 1786 he was chosen master of the free school of Appleby, but in 1794 removed to Lichfield, and gave himself up to drawing and art teaching, in which he had great success. He now began painting in oil, but never attained to the same excellence in that medium as in water-colour; he painted landscape exclusively, and was remarkable for the beauty and delicacy of his atmospheric effects. After a time he settled in London, and was one of the foundation members of the Old Water-Colour Society, and in 1815 president, but only held that office a year. At this time he finished his large oil painting of Durham Cathedral, which sold for £500, and all his work of this period fetched high prices. He was ambitious of becoming a member of the Academy, and, with that intent, retired from the Old Water-colour Society in 1818; but the Academy did not elect him, and in 1824 he was among the founders of the Society of British Artists. Here he exhibited till 1830, when he went to Australia, and finally settled in Tasmania. For some years he sent home pictures for exhibition, but they did not find a ready market, and during his later years he painted little. He died in Tasmania, Dec. 9, 1849. There are two water-colour drawings by him in the South Kensington Collection.

GLOVER, William Howard [1819—1875], son of the well-known actress, Mrs. Glover [q. v.], was born at Kilburn. His early life was varied and his talents versatile, for he played the parts here and abroad of teacher, violinist, conductor, composer, and sometimes actor. He also wrote the musical articles for the *Morning Post*. His principal works were, "Tam O'Shanter" (1855), a cantata, and the operas of "Ruy Blas" (1861), and "Aminta," besides operettas and many songs. In 1868 he left England for America, where he remained till his death.

GOBAT, Samuel, D.D. [1799—1879], Anglican bishop in Jerusalem, was born in Switzerland. Very little is known of his early history, except that he was a Presbyter of the Lutheran Church in Prussia, under which he served for some time as a missionary in Abyssinia, and was Vice-Principal of Malta Protestant College. He was consecrated first bishop of Jerusalem in 1846, on the nomination of the King of Prussia. The creation of this see caused much controversy and difficulty at the time when the Oxford Tractarian movement was at its height, and Cardinal Newman said of it in his "Apologia"—"I never heard of any good or harm it has ever done, except what it has done for me; which many think a great misfortune, and I one of the greatest of mercies. It brought me

to the beginning of the end." His travels in Abyssinia were for a long time the most authentic account of that country which we possessed.

GODKIN, James [1806—1879], was born at Gorey, co. Wexford. He was ordained as pastor of a dissenting congregation at Armagh in 1834, and afterwards became a general missionary to Roman Catholics, in connection with the Irish Evangelical Society. That connection ceased in consequence of his writing a prize essay on Federalism called "The Rights of Ireland." He came to London in 1847, and became a leader-writer for several provincial journals, Irish and Scotch, and a contributor to reviews and magazines. He was editor of the *Christian Patriot*, a weekly journal, which he established in Belfast, of the *Derry Standard*, and of the Dublin *Daily Express*, which he conducted for about ten years. While in that office he acted for nearly seven years as Dublin correspondent of the *Times*. He is the author of "Ireland and her Churches," "The Land-War in Ireland," "The Religious History of Ireland," "Illustrated History of England" from 1820 to the death of the Prince Consort, "Religion and Education in India," and "The New Handbook of Ireland." Early in life he wrote several controversial works. A few years before his death, on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation, the Queen conferred on Mr. Godkin a pension for "literary merit."

GOLDING, Richard, engraver. He was born in London, Aug. 15, 1785, and was apprenticed to an engraver. He was employed by West to engrave his "Death of Nelson," and in 1818 he reproduced Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of the Princess Charlotte. After this he received many commissions, but despondency, indolence, and failing eyesight frustrated his career, and he died poor, lonely, and forgotten, in Dec., 1865. Proofs of his work are valuable and rare.

GOMM, Field-Marshal Sir William Maynard [1784—1875], G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Colonel-in-chief of the Coldstream Guards, and Constable of the Tower of London, was the son of Lieut.-col. William Gomm, and entered the army in 1798 as ensign in the 9th Foot. When he was only fourteen or sixteen years of age he carried the colours of his regiment into action in the campaign in Holland, and served throughout those operations in 1799. He took an active part also in the expeditions to France and Spain in 1801, to Hanover in 1803, to Stralsund and Copenhagen in 1805, and to Walcheren, at the siege of Flushing, and throughout the Peninsular campaign. He took part in the campaign under the Duke of Wellington in Flanders in 1815, and at the battle of Waterloo acted as Quartermaster-General to the division under Sir Thomas Picton. At the close of the war he was made a K.C.B., and was one of the officers transferred for distinguished services from the Line Regiments to the Guards (1839). he also received the gold medal and clasps for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and Nive, and the silver medal and clasps for Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Nivelle. He subsequently held the posts of Commander of the Forces, and Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, Commander of the Northern Districts, Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Mauritius, and Commander-in-chief in India. He was created a Field-Marshal Jan. 1, 1868, and in Nov., 1872, was appointed Constable of the Tower.

GOOD, Thomas Sword. He was born at Berwick-on-Tweed, 1789, and began life as a house-painter, but later painted figure pieces in the style of Wilkie—small in scale, highly finished, and full of character. He first appears as an exhi-

bitor to the Academy in 1820, and coming up to London in 1822 was a constant exhibitor till 1833, when, after having exhibited sixty-four works, and attained considerable reputation, he ceased to paint professionally. He died in 1872. Among his works may be mentioned, "A Scotch Shepherd," his first exhibit, "The Truant," "The Industrious Mother," "The Merry Cottagers," "Smugglers Resting;" also "The Newspaper," "No News," "Study of a Boy," which are in the National Gallery, and a brilliant little portrait of Thomas Bewick, which is in the Museum at Newcastle.

GOODALL, Edward, engraver. He was born at Leeds in Sept., 1795, and from the age of sixteen devoted himself to the study of art, more especially of engraving. His work attracted the attention of Turner, who made him a standing offer to engrave his paintings as they were produced. From that time Goodall abandoned painting entirely; he reproduced in exquisite "line" many of Turner's finest landscapes, besides small plates for book illustrations, such as, "The South Coasts," Rogers' "Italy," and the "Literary Souvenir." He died at his house in the Hampstead Road, April 11, 1870.

GOODALL, The Rev. Joseph, D.D. [1760—1840], Provost of Eton, Canon of Windsor, and Rector of West Ilsley, Berks, was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship in 1782, and in 1783 was made a Fellow of his college. In the latter year he was recalled to Eton as assistant-master, and succeeded to the head-mastership in 1801, on the resignation of Dr. George Heath. In 1808 he was made canon of Windsor, and on the death of Dr. Davies, was appointed provost at the express desire of George III.

GOODE, The Very Rev. William, D.D., F.S.A. [1801—1868], Dean of Ripon, son of the late Rev. William Goode, rector of St. Andrew's and St. Ann's, Blackfriars, was educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a first-class in 1822, and graduated in 1825. He was ordained in 1825, was appointed in 1835 rector of St. Antholin, Watling Street, whence he was transferred, in 1849, to Allhallows the Great, Thames Street; and in 1856 to St. Margaret's, Lothbury. For several years he was editor of the *Christian Observer*, and was indefatigable in his exertions in the cause of what are generally known as Evangelical principles in the Church of England. In 1860 he was advanced by Lord Palmerston to the Deanery of Ripon. He is the author of a "Memoir" of his father, of a large number of tracts, pamphlets, letters, and speeches upon the Church-rate question, the Tractarian controversy, &c. (of which the most important is his letter to the bishop of Exeter on the Gorham case); of the following larger and more permanent works:—"The Divine Rule of Faith and Practice" (a systematic exposition of the leading doctrines of Protestant theology); "The Doctrine of the Church of England as to the Effects of Baptism in the case of Infants;" and "The Nature of Christ's Presence in the Eucharist," a vindication of the reformed doctrine on the subject against the teaching of Archdeacons Denison and Wilberforce and Dr. Pusey.

GOODFORD, Rev. Charles Old, D.D. [1812—1884], Provost of Eton College, was the eldest son of Mr. John Goodford, of Chilton Cantelo, near Ilchester, Somersetshire. He was educated as a "colleger" at Eton, whence he passed in due course to King's College, Cambridge. He took his B.A. degree in 1836, and proceeded M.A. in 1839. He held his fellowship only for a short time, vacating it on his marriage in 1844. He was ordained deacon 1843, and admitted into priest's orders in the following

year. He was for several years an assistant master of Eton College, and held the Head-Mastership of Eton from 1853 to 1862, when he was promoted to the Provostship of the College in the place of Dr. Hawtrey. Dr. Goodford was somewhat conservative and unwilling to introduce changes in the school routine as Head-Master, or to sanction them as Provost; but he was kindly, amiable, and popular with those who were brought into official relations with him. In 1854 he edited an edition of the comedies of Terence. He held the family living of Chilton Cantelo with Ashington from 1848.

GOODMAN, Major-General Stephen Arthur, C.B., K.H., entered the army in 1794 as ensign in the 48th Foot, and obtained his lieutenancy in 1795 in the same regiment. He was present at the battle of Marengo and the surrender of Malta in 1800, and in 1809, having obtained his company in the 48th, went to join the army of the Peninsula, where he distinguished himself, and was appointed Judge-Advocate-General and Assistant-Adjutant-General to the staff. He received his majority in 1813, and took an active part in the siege of Burgos and during the retreat of the British army from before that town to the frontier of Portugal. He was soon after appointed Judge-Advocate-General to the army under the Prince of Orange at Brussels, a post he subsequently filled to the army of the Duke of Wellington. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel in 1813, was present at the battle of Waterloo, 1815, and in 1819 was appointed Colonial Secretary to the colony of Berbice. From 1821 to the time of his death in 1844, he was Vendue-Master of Demerara and Essequibo, a very lucrative post in those days. He obtained the rank of Colonel in 1830, and Major-General in 1842. He died in British Guiana, Jan. 2, 1844.

GOODWIN, Charles Wycliffe [1817—1878], son of Charles Goodwin, Esq., and born at King's Lynn, and educated at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in high classical honours in 1838, and was chosen Fellow of his College. He ceased to be a Fellow in 1847, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1848. He edited the "Anglo-Saxon Life of St. Guthlac;" the "Anglo-Saxon Legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica;" a "Greek Fragment upon Magic;" the "Copyhold Enfranchisement Act;" the "Succession Duty Act;" and the "Probate Act;" was the author of an essay on "Hieratic Papyri," in the "Cambridge Essays" for 1858; and of a much-discussed paper on "The Mosaic Cosmogony," in the celebrated volume called "Essays and Reviews."

GOOLD, Thomas, one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, was born in Cork, and called to the Irish Bar in 1791, being, it was said, with the exception of Lord Plunkett, one of the last of that brilliant assembly of wits that shone in Ireland towards the close of the last century. He was the contemporary and associate of all the celebrities of that day, of Flood, Woolfe, Fitzgibbon, Ogle, Saurin, Plunkett, Grattan, and Bushe. He spent a large fortune in entertaining all these brilliant friends, and was obliged at an advanced age to devote himself seriously to his business. He worked with such vigour and perseverance that in a short time he had established himself at the head of his branch of the profession, and was said to be the best *nisi prius* lawyer who ever held a brief at the Irish Bar. He was appointed third serjeant in 1823, King's serjeant in 1830, and Master in Chancery in 1832. He died at the seat of his son-in-law, Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., Lissadell, co. Sligo, July 16, 1846.

GORDON, Lord, The Right Hon. Edward Strathearn, M.P. [1814—1879], son of Major John Gordon, 2nd Queen's Regiment, was born at Inverness, and educated at the Edinburgh University. He was called to the Scotch Bar in 1835, and from 1858 to 1866 held the post of Sheriff of Perthshire. He represented Thetford in the Conservative interest from the end of 1867 until the disfranchisement of the borough in the following year, and the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen from 1869 till his elevation to a peerage. In 1866-7 he was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, and in 1867-8 Lord Advocate. The latter office he also held from 1874, when the Conservatives returned to power, until 1876, when he was created a Lord of Appeal, under the Appellate Jurisdiction Act of that year, and created Baron Gordon. The title was not hereditary.

GORDON, Sir James Alexander, Admiral R.N., G.C.B. [1782—1869], son of the late Charles Gordon, Esq., of Wardhouse, Aberdeenshire, entered the navy at an early age, and took part in Lord Bridport's action off Basque Roads, and in the battles of St. Vincent and the Nile. He was employed in the Adriatic, fought two frigate actions in 1811, losing his leg in the second; afterwards served with distinction in command of the expedition to the Potomac, captured Alexandria, near Washington, and was engaged at the siege of New Orleans. He was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital in 1840, was promoted to the post of Governor in 1853; and had a pension of £300 a year.

GORDON, Sir John Watson, Knt., R.A., P.R.S.A. He was the son of a captain in the navy, and was born in Edinburgh, 1790. In early life he painted genre and historical subjects, but eventually found his true place as a portrait-painter, and had many of his more distinguished countrymen among his sitters. At the death of Raeburn, in 1823, he monopolised most of the Scotch practice, but for many years his fame remained local. He was one of the first members of the Scottish Academy, and was chosen President in 1850. In that year he was appointed Queen's Limner for Scotland and knighted. He was also elected a member of the Academy in London, to whose exhibition he contributed 123 works. His portraits, especially his male heads, are full of vigour and character, and have the qualities of touch and tone for which the best Scotch art has been distinguished since the days of Raeburn. He died suddenly on June 1, 1864, aged 74. There are three portraits by him in the National Portrait Gallery at South Kensington. He left funds to endow a Professorship of Fine Art in the Edinburgh University.

GORDON, Sir John William, K.C.B. [1814—1870], was the eldest son of Thomas Gordon, Esq., of Harperfield, and grandson of John Gordon-Cumming, Esq., of Pitburg, Aberdeenshire. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1833, and proceeded to Bermuda, from whence he returned in 1848. On the outbreak of the Crimean war he was named for one of the first detachments of Engineers to be sent to the East. Within a month he was raised to the command of his regiment, under the supervision of Sir John Burgoyne, and took part in the battles of the Alma and Inkermann. At the siege of Sebastopol he directed the right attack, and was severely wounded while repelling a sortie in the trenches before the fortress. For four months he commanded the Engineers during the expedition to Kertch and Yeni Kale, when the state of his wounds compelled him to return to England. He was then appointed to the command of the Engineers at Ports-

mouth, and made aide-de-camp to the Queen. His services were varied by a call to Canada when the "Trent" affair threatened us in that quarter. In 1865 he was nominated a K.C.B., and promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1866. He also held the appointment of Inspector-General of Royal Engineers. He was a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and of the third class of the Order of the Mejidié.

GORDON, Lucie, Lady Duff [1821—1869], born in London, was the only child of John and Sarah Austin (q. v.). Up to the age of fifteen she was educated at home, and then she was sent to a school at Clapham. In 1840 she married Sir Alexander Cornewall Duff-Gordon, third Baronet of Halkin, in the county of Ayr. She produced several excellent translations of valuable foreign works. Among them may be mentioned Niebuhr's "Greek Legends," "The Amber Witch," "The French in Algiers," and Feuerbach's "Remarkable German Crimes and Trials." Lady Duff-Gordon had long been an invalid, and went to Egypt in 1862, where she died at Cairo.

GORDON, the Right Hon. Sir Robert, G.C.B., G.C.H. [1791—1847], at one time Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Austria, was the fifth son of George Lord Haddo. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1810 was appointed attaché to the embassy at Persia. Having served as secretary of embassy at the Hague, and at Vienna, he went, in 1826, to the Brazils, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and was sworn a Privy Councillor. He was afterwards successively Ambassador Extraordinary at Constantinople, and to the Court of Vienna. He was made a G.C.H. in 1819, and a G.C.B. in 1829.

GORDON, Theodore [1786—1845], Deputy-Inspector-General of Army Hospitals stationed in London, was, in 1803, appointed Assistant-Surgeon of the 16th Garrison Battalion, and in 1805 accompanied Lord Cathcart's army to Germany. He went with Sir Arthur Wellesley's army to Portugal in 1807, and fought under him at Vimiera, Salamanca, Vittoria, the sieges of Badajos and St. Sebastian, &c. He accompanied the victorious army to France, but being wounded in the neck by a musket-ball, he had to return home to have the ball extracted. He was appointed Staff Surgeon at Chelsea Hospital, where he remained till 1815, when the Waterloo campaign called all the medical officers of the army into requisition, and he was sent to Brussels in charge of one of the largest hospitals for the wounded. He was subsequently promoted to be Physician to the Forces, and from 1815 to 1836 was Professional Assistant at the Medical Board of the Army Medical Department. He was made Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals in 1836. He married, in 1822, a niece of Major-General Sir Robert Barclay, K.C.B. Hon. East India Company's Service. He died at Brighton, April 30, 1845.

GOSS, Sir John [1800—1880], was born at Fareham, Hants, his father being organist of that place. Early in 1811 he became one of the "young gentlemen" of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, under the charge of John Stafford Smith; was a pupil of Thomas Attwood, and succeeded him as organist of St. Paul's, in April, 1838, having previously been organist at St. Luke's, Chelsea. He was appointed Composer to Her Majesty's Chapels Royal on the death of Mr. William Knyvett, in 1856. Mr. Goss composed the "Te Deum," and the Anthem "The Lord is My Strength," performed at the Thanksgiving service held in St. Paul's Cathedral, Feb. 27, 1872, in commemoration of the recovery of the Prince of Wales from a dangerous sickness. This

gained for him the honour of knighthood. Sir John Goss resigned the post of organist of St. Paul's in 1872. He was also the author of various orchestral compositions (MS.), including overtures in F minor and E flat, as well as of numerous glees and anthems. Of the glees may be mentioned, "There is Beauty on the Mountain" and "O Thou Whose Beams." Amongst the anthems we may name, "If we believe," a dirge composed for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852, and "Praise the Lord, O my Soul," written for the bicentenary festival of the Sons of the Clergy. His later compositions include the "Wilderness" and "O Saviour of the World;" besides the Thanksgiving "Te Deum" and anthem already mentioned.

GOSSELIN, Sir Thomas Le Marchant [1765—1857], was the second son of Joshua Gosselin, Colonel of the North Regiment of Militia, by Martha, daughter of Thomas Le Marchant, of Guernsey. He entered the navy in 1778, and in 1779, while serving on board the *Ardent*, was taken prisoner, and kept at Alençon, in Normandy, for three months. He afterwards served under Sir Samuel Hood at the reduction of the island of St. Eustatius, and at the actions off St. Kitts, 1792. In 1798 he went out to Jamaica and the Leeward Islands, taking out the Governor-General, Major-Gen. Bowyer, and Staff, and was presented with a valuable sword by the masters of the merchantmen, as a mark of their esteem. He was appointed to the *Audacious*, 74, in 1806, and went out to the West Indies in pursuit of Jerome Bonaparte. After this he was employed in conducting the army under Sir John Moore to and from Gottenburg, in conveying that officer, with Sir Harry Burrard and Sir John Hope, to Portugal, where he took charge of the transports, and superintended the embarkation of the army after the battle of Corunna. For his services on the latter occasion he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

GOUGH (Viscount), The Right Hon. Hugh, K.P., G.C.B. [1779—1869], a field-marshal in the army, the son of George Gough, Esq., of Woodstown, Limerick, was born Nov. 3, 1779, entered the army in 1794, served at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope and the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay, in 1795, and afterwards in the West Indies, including the attack on Porto Rico, the brigand war in St. Lucia, and the capture of Surinam. He proceeded to the Peninsula in 1809, and commanded the 87th at the battles of Talavera, Barossa, Vittoria, and Nivelle, for which engagements he received a cross, and at the sieges of Cadiz and Tariffa, where he was wounded in the head. At Barossa, his regiment captured the eagle of the 8th French regiment, and at Vittoria the bâton of Marshal Jourdan. At Nivelle he was again severely wounded. He commanded the land force at the attack on Canton, for which he was made a G.C.B.; and during nearly the whole of the operations in China in 1841-2, for which services he was created a baronet. With the right wing of the army of Gwalior, he defeated a Mahratta force at Maharajpore, and captured fifty-six guns, Dec. 29, 1843. In 1845 and 1846, the army under his command, supported by Lord Hardinge, then Governor-General, in person, defeated the Sikh army at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon; and for these services he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was raised to the peerage. During the last desperate struggle with the Sikhs in 1848-9, Lord Gough displayed his usual valour and determination, and subdued the warlike enemy, though at a great expenditure of human life. For this, in

1850, he received from his sovereign additional rank in the peerage; from the East-India Company an annual pension of £2,000; and a similar pension from Parliament for himself and his next two successors in the viscountcy. Lord Gough was Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, Colonel-in-chief of the 60th Royal Rifles, Colonel of the London Irish Volunteer Rifles; a Knight of St. Patrick, of the Star of India, and of St. Charles of Spain, and a Privy Councillor. In 1862 he received the Field-Marshal's *bâton*.

GOULBURN, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY [1784—1856], M.P. for Cambridge, a Deputy-Lieutenant of Surrey, M.A. and D.C.L., was the eldest son of Munbee Goulburn, Esq., of Portland Place, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He represented the borough of Horsham in Parliament in 1807, was made Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1810, and in 1812 was elected for St. Germans. From the latter year till 1821 he was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. He sat in the House for West Looe, 1818-1820, and for Armagh, 1826-1831. He was made Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1821, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1828, an office he held till the retirement of the Duke of Wellington, in 1830. Mr. Goulburn was returned for the University of Cambridge in 1831, and continued to represent it till his death, in 1856. He was made Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1834, and in 1841 again became Chancellor of the Exchequer, under Sir Robert Peel. He retired with Sir Robert Peel in 1846, and took no very active part in politics afterwards. He was created D.C.L. by the University of Oxford, in 1834. He married, in 1811, the Hon. Jane Montagu, third daughter of Matthew, fourth Lord Rokeby.

GOULD, JOHN, F.R.S. [1804—1881], was born at Lyme in Dorsetshire. He early developed a strong liking for the study of nature, and spent the interval between his fourteenth and twentieth years with Mr. J. T. Aiton at the Royal Gardens, Windsor, where he soon acquired a taste for botany and floriculture. He afterwards continued his studies in London. In 1830 he became possessed of a fine series of birds from the hill countries of India, and in the following year he proceeded to illustrate the more important species in a work, which he published under the title of "A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains." Next came a "Monograph of the Ramphastidæ" (Toucans), 1834; the "Icones Avium," 1837; a "Monograph of the Trogonidæ," 1838; and the great work on the "Birds of Europe," 1837. In 1838 Mr. Gould went to Australia for the purpose of studying the natural productions of that country. The result of this visit was "The Birds of Australia," a work in seven folio volumes, containing figures and descriptions of upwards of six hundred species. His next great completed works were the "Birds of Great Britain," and the "Mammals of Australia," those on the "Birds of Asia" and the "Birds of New Guinea" being still unfinished at the time of his death. Mr. Gould devoted much attention to humming birds, and formed an unrivalled collection, which he exhibited in 1851 at the Zoological Society's Gardens. These, with various other specimens, stuffed with extraordinary skill by Mr. Gould, were, in 1882, purchased by the British Museum. He was elected a Fellow of the Zoological Society in 1840, and contributed largely to its *Proceedings*, and to other scientific journals.

GRACE, GILBERT FREDERICK, the youngest of the three cricketers known as "The Three Graces," died quite suddenly of inflammation

of the lungs at an hotel in Basingstoke, Sept. 22, 1880, at the early age of 29. The last match that he played in was the "South of England *versus* Stroud." He was not so famous as his brothers, but was in many respects a first-rate cricketer.

GRAFTON, Fourth Duke of, Most Noble George Henry Fitzroy [1760—1844], was born in George II.'s reign, so that he had lived to be the subject of five successive monarchs. His father was Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and there he was educated at Trinity College, and subsequently became one of the representatives of the University in Parliament. He and Pitt were returned for the University in 1784, in opposition to Lord John Townshend and Mr. James Mansfield (afterwards Chief Justice), who were partisans of Fox's memorable India Bill, of which their constituents mostly disapproved. He continued to sit for Cambridge for 27 years, his parliamentary connection with the University only ceasing when he was raised to the peerage on the death of his father in 1811. He entered Parliament as a Tory, but long before the death of Pitt he became a Whig. He married, in 1784, Lady Maria Charlotte Waldegrave, second daughter of James, Second Earl Waldegrave, whose widow married the Duke of Gloucester, an event which was said to have had considerable influence in producing the Royal Marriage Act.

GRAHAM, Miss Stirling, was born at Seagate, Dundee, May 4, 1782, and was the daughter of Patrick Stirling, Esq., of Pittendreich, Forfarshire. She was the last representative of the Royalist House of Dundee, the line, on the death of Viscount John at Killiecrankie, having been taken up by her ancestor David, of Duntrune. She was a highly gifted woman, well known in Edinburgh society in the palmy days of Jeffrey, Cockburn, &c., and was possessed of an extraordinary power of mimicry. An amusing account of her personations of other people will be found in her "Mystifications," published in 1868, which is dedicated to her friend Mrs. Gillies. In 1829 she translated "The Bee Book," from the work of De Gelien, for which she received a medal from the Highland Society. Sir Walter Scott met her at an evening party, and has written an account of her very clever personation of an old lady. She died Aug. 23, 1877.

GRAHAM, Thomas, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S. [1805—1869], Master of the Mint, and one of the most eminent chemists of the day, was born Dec. 21, 1805, at Glasgow, where his father carried on business as a merchant and manufacturer. After attending the Glasgow School, he entered the University of Glasgow, took the degree of M.A. in 1826, passed two years in Edinburgh, and returned to his native place, where he established a laboratory for the practical study of chemistry, and figured as lecturer to the Mechanics' Institute. Elected Andersonian Professor at Glasgow, he held that office till 1837, when he was appointed to the Professorship of Chemistry in the London University, which post he retained till, on the retirement of Sir John Herschel, in 1855, he received the Mastership of the Mint. Mr. Graham's scientific acquirements were attested by his discoveries and his works. Among the most remarkable of the former is the law of the diffusion of gases, to which the Keith Prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh was awarded in 1834; his speculations on the constitution of phosphates and other salts, and his discovery of the diffusion of liquids, and of the new method of separation known as dialysis, which were rewarded by the Copley Medal of the Royal Society in 1862. Among his

works may be mentioned "Elements of Chemistry," which has passed through two editions in England, and been extensively circulated in Germany. In 1836 Mr. Graham was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; in 1848 a corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France; and in 1855 was created an honorary D.C.L. by the University of Oxford.

GRANT, Sir Francis, P.R.A. He was born in Edinburgh in 1804, studied for the bar, but about 1828 decided to become a painter, and received no regular artistic education. He first exhibited, in 1834, "The Breakfast at Melton," and for many years devoted himself to sporting pictures, which were very popular, and frequently engraved. "The Meet of His Majesty's Staghounds" (1837), contained thirty-six portraits of eminent sportsmen; it was followed by "The Melton Hunt," "The Ascot Hunt," &c. In 1841 he was elected A.R.A., and Academician in 1851. At this time he was a fashionable portrait painter, and had many distinguished sitters; one of the first portraits he painted was the well-known equestrian one of Count D'Orsay, and later he painted "Sir Colin Campbell" (1861); "Disraeli" (1863); "Lord Palmerston" (1874); Landseer, Lockhart, and Macaulay. On the death of Sir Charles Eastlake, he was, in 1866, elected P.R.A. and knighted, he exhibited in the Academy until the year of his death, which occurred suddenly, of heart disease, at his home, The Lodge, Melton Mowbray, on Oct. 6, 1878. Sir Francis Grant exhibited 267 paintings, mostly portraits; his portraits of Lord Campbell, Sir E. Landseer, R.A., Viscount Hardinge, and Lord Macaulay, are in the National Portrait Gallery.

GRANT, James [1805—1879], born at Elgin, Morayshire, became, in his nineteenth year, a contributor to the *Statesman*, a London evening paper, and wrote for the *Imperial Magazine* a series of essays entitled "Solitary Hours." In 1827 he took part in establishing the *Elgin Courier*, of which he became editor. In 1833 he removed to London, and after a short connection with the *Chronicle*, attached himself to the *Morning Advertiser*, the editorial control of which was entrusted to him from 1850 to 1871. He wrote several books, such as "Random Recollections," "The Great Metropolis," and "The Bench and the Bar," and gave much attention to theological subjects. After leaving the *Morning Advertiser* he published "The Newspaper Press," a work on provincial newspapers, and a biography of Sir George Sinclair.

GRANT, Lieutenant-General Sir James Hope, G.C.B. [1808—1875], was the youngest son of Francis Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston at Pitcaithly, Perthshire, and brother of Sir Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy. He entered the army in 1826, and rose, through a series of gallant and eminent services, to the rank of a general in 1872. He served with his regiment, the 9th Lancers, at Sobraon in 1846, and commanded it during the greater part of the Punjab campaign, including the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. In 1858 he was nominated a K.C.B. for his eminent service in command of the cavalry division at the siege of Delhi, and in that of a division at the relief of Lucknow under Sir Colin Campbell, as also in the subsequent operations at Cawnpore. He commanded the British forces in China throughout the campaign of 1860, for which he received the thanks of Parliament, and was nominated a G.C.B. From 1861 to 1865 he was commander-in-chief at Madras, and Quartermaster-General at headquarters from 1865 to 1870, when he succeeded Sir James Scarlett in the command of the camp at Aldershot.

GRANT, The Right Hon. Sir Robert [1785—1838], G.C.H., Governor of Bombay, was the second son of Charles Grant, Esq., M.P. for Inverness. He was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1807. He sat in the House of Commons for the Inverness district of burghs in 1826, for Norwich in 1830 and 1831, and for Finsbury in 1831, in which year he was sworn a privy councillor. In 1832 he was appointed Judge-Advocate-General, and in 1834 was made Governor of Bombay, a post he held till the time of his death in 1838. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled "The Expediency Maintained of Continuing the System by which the Trade and Government of India are now regulated," published in 1813, and of "A Sketch of the History of the East India Company from its first Foundation to the passing of the Regulation Act of 1773."

GRANT, Sir Thomas Tassell, K.C.B., F.R.S. [1795—1859], the inventor of numerous useful mechanical improvements in connection with the naval service, was for many years comptroller of the victualling and transport office of the Admiralty. Among his many well-known inventions may be mentioned his steam-machinery for manufacturing biscuit, which made a saving to the country of £30,000 annually, and for which he received from Parliament £2,000, besides medals from the King of the French, and the Society of Arts. He invented the feathering paddle-wheel, and the patent fuel which bore his name, and was extensively used in the navy. But his greatest achievement and one by which his name will always be remembered, was the distilling of fresh water from sea-water. The *Wye*, which was fitted up with the distilling apparatus and sent out to the Crimea, produced 10,000 gallons of fresh water daily. He retired into private life about the year 1858, and for his distinguished services was made a K.C.B.

GRANT, General Sir William Keir, K.C.B. [1772—1852], Colonel of the 2nd Dragoons, a Baron of Austria, and Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa, a G.C.H. and a Grand Cross of the Lion and Sun of Persia, was the son of Archibald Keir, Esq., of the East India Company's service. He entered the army at an early age, and first served in Flanders, being one of the eight English officers who received the Order of Maria Theresa for saving the Emperor from being taken prisoner at Château Cambresis in 1794. From 1799 to 1801, he served in Italy, and in 1803 was appointed acting A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. In 1806 he was appointed Adjutant-General to His Majesty's forces in India, and served for fifteen years in the East Indies. In 1815 he became Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Java; in 1817-18 commanded the Guzerat field-force in the army of the Deccan, and in 1819 took an active part in the conquest of the principality of Cutch. He was made a K.C.B. in 1822, and G.C.H. in 1835.

GRANVILLE, Earl, Right Hon. Granville Leveson-Gower, English statesman [1773—1846], was the third and youngest son of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford. He first entered Parliament as Member for Lichfield in 1795, but resigned that seat in 1799, in order to stand for the county of Stafford, which he continued to represent until raised to the peerage in 1815. His father's great friend, Pitt, became his political patron, and in 1800 appointed him a Lord of the Treasury, an office he filled till Pitt was succeeded by Addington as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1802. In 1804 Lord Granville Leveson-Gower was sworn a Privy Councillor, and appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, at

the time when Napoleon was using all his influence to reconcile the Emperor Alexander to the territorial conquests gained by the French Army in Prussia and Austria. He returned from Russia in 1805, having concluded the treaty with which he had been entrusted. He was then made Envoy and Minister-Plenipotentiary at the Hague, and subsequently sent to France as ambassador. When Mr. Perceval was shot in the lobby of the House of Commons, the bullet was supposed to have been intended for Lord Granville Leveson-Gower, in revenge for imputed ill-treatment which Bellingham had received at his hands in Russia. In 1815 Lord Granville was made a Viscount of the United Kingdom, and in 1825 nominated a G.C.B. During Earl Grey's administration he was again sent as ambassador to Paris, and remained there until the resignation of Lord Melbourne's Government. In 1833 he was created Baron Leveson and Earl Granville.

GRATTAN, T. C. He was born in Dublin in 1795, but soon after his birth was taken to Clayton Lodge, co. Kildare, which was burnt down by the rebels in 1798, when his family fled to and settled at Athy. It was Grattan's wish to enter the army, but this desire was so long opposed by his parents that the peace was declared before he got his will. He therefore determined to help the South Americans to shake off the Spanish yoke, and sailed for Bordeaux, where he was to take ship for America. But on the Bordeaux boat was a young Irish lady whom Grattan fell in love with and married, and the pair settled in France. Grattan adopted literature for a profession, and after a time became foreign contributor to the *Westminster* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, and the *New Monthly Magazine*. Through the advice of Washington Irving, he wrote "Highways and Byways," which after having been rejected by four publishers was brought out with great success by Whittaker; it was soon followed by a tragedy, "Ben Nazir the Saracen," which fell rather flat; by "Fruits of Travel" (1829); "The Heiress of Bruges" (1830); and a "History of the Netherlands," which, till the appearance of Motley's work was the standard book on the subject, and formed part of Lardner's Cyclopædia (1830). The disturbed state of Paris caused Grattan to take his family to Brussels, but the revolution forced him to go to Antwerp, where he wrote his "History of Switzerland," and "Men and Cities." From Antwerp he went with the Prince of Orange to the Hague, where he wrote "Jacqueline of Holland," etc. In 1832 he settled in Heidelberg, and wrote his most successful work, "Legends of the Rhine," and on his return to Brussels published one of his best novels, "Agnes of Mansfeldt." After this time he devoted himself to politics, and in 1839 was appointed British Consul for Massachusetts, and was in Boston till 1853, when he returned to England, and lived in London till his death, June 4th, 1864.

GRAVES, Robert, A.R.A., engraver. He was born in 1798, and was a member of the oldest family of printsellers in London. In 1812 he became a pupil of John Romney, the engraver, and practised in the Line manner. He engraved for the illustrations of the Waverley Novels and soon became widely employed, and in 1836 was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Among his most important works are "The Abbotsford family," after Wilkie; "The Highland Whiskey Still," after Landseer; "The Slide," after Webster; "The Children of George III." after Copley; "The Sisters," after Eastlake. In later days he was much employed upon engraving the paintings of Gainsborough and Reynolds. He died at Highgate

Road, Feb. 28th, 1873. His engravings, of which twenty-five were exhibited in the Academy, and thirteen in Suffolk Street, are very numerous and highly esteemed.

GRAY, Captain Charles, R.N., was born in Anstruther, Fifeshire, in 1782. He entered the navy with a commission in the Royal marines, and having served for thirty-six years retired on full pay in 1839. In 1811 he published a small volume of poems and songs, and in 1841 "Lays and Lyrics," which he dedicated to his friend and schoolfellow William Tennant, author of "Anster Fair," &c. He contributed numerous songs to "Wood's Book of Scottish Song," and about 1845 wrote for the *Glasgow Citizen*, a series of papers on the songs of Burns. He died in Edinburgh, where he had spent the latter part of his life, April 13, 1851, aged 69. He was said to be the author of the song "Keen blaws the wind o'er Donocht head."

GRAY, David, author of "The Luggie," and other poems, was the son of a poor weaver, and was born at Merkland on the banks of the Luggie, about eight miles from Glasgow, January 29, 1838. He was educated at the Kirkintilloch parish school, where he showed great quickness and aptitude for his work, and at Glasgow, to which place he was sent at the age of fourteen to study for the ministry. Here he managed to support himself by teaching, and in his spare time attended the University Classes. Under the pseudonym of "Will Gurney," he began to write verses for the *Glasgow Citizen*, and the favourable reception accorded them induced him finally to decide upon literature as a profession. For this purpose he went to London, where however, rapidly failing health frustated all his plans, and he became almost destitute. Lord Houghton hearing of the case came to his rescue, had him properly cared for, and even sent him to Italy, but without much permanent improvement following. Gray then returned to Merkland, where he died at the early age of twenty-four, Dec. 3, 1861. He was buried in the "Auld Aisle," Kirkintilloch, where in 1865 his friends and admirers erected a memorial to his memory. A specimen page of his poem "The Luggie" reached him the very day before his death.

GRAY, John Edward, F.R.S. [1800—1875], naturalist, son of Mr. S. F. Gray (author of the "Supplement to the Pharmacopœia," and of other works), born at Walsall, was educated for the medical profession. In 1821 he published, in his father's name, the "Natural Arrangement of British Plants," the first work in the English language on the Natural method, now almost universally adopted. In 1824 he was appointed an assistant in the Natural History department of the British Museum, and, rising by gradual promotion, succeeded, in 1840, to the post of Keeper of the Zoological Collection. He assisted in the formation of the Zoological, Entomological, Geographical, Microscopical, and Palæontological Societies; took an active part in the management of the Zoological Society (of which he was a vice-president), and was president of the Entomological and Botanical Societies, and Vice-President of the Royal Microscopical Society. He was a Fellow of the Royal, the Linnæan, the Geographical and the Geological Societies, an honorary Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Munich, for having formed "the largest zoological collection in Europe;" and in 1851 was appointed acting chairman of one of the juries of the Great Exhibition. He was offered an order by the king of Würtemberg, who, on being informed that English scientific men were not allowed to wear them, sent him a large gold medal, inscribed for "the worthy." Dr.

Gray, in addition to his labours as a naturalist, took an active part, both by writing and in evidence before the Parliamentary committees and commissions, in questions relating to sanitary and metropolitan improvements, public education, prison discipline, and especially to the opening of museums, picture galleries, and gardens to the public. He was the founder of the Greenwich Society of Useful Knowledge, one of the few Mechanics' Institutes which have lasted to the present time. He was a juror of the Educational section in the Exhibition of 1862; claimed to have been the original suggester of a uniform low rate of postage, to be prepaid by stamps, which was afterwards brought into use by Sir Rowland Hill, and took great interest in opposing the changes to the pound and mil-decimal system of money, weights and measures. He was the author of "Illustrations of Indian Zoology," "The Knowsley Menagerie," "A Manual of British Land and Freshwater Shells," and also contributed to the Transactions of several of the learned societies with which he was connected. The public were indebted to Dr. Gray for the commencement of a series of catalogues of the different sections of the zoological collections in the British Museum. Dr. Gray married, in 1826, the widow of his cousin, a lady who assisted him in all his studies, and who was the author of "Figures of Molluscous Animals selected from various authors," 1842. In 1869 he was elected an honorary member of the Royal Physiographical Society of Lund, in Sweden.

GRAY, George Robert, F.R.S., F.L.S. [1808—1872], youngest son of Samuel Frederic Gray, author of various works on pharmacy, chemistry, &c., and brother of Doctor John Edward Gray [q. v.], was born at Little Chelsea. On leaving a public school, he commenced the study of zoology at the British Museum several years prior to his appointment in the zoological department, which he entered in 1831, and after rising by gradual promotion was appointed in 1869, to the post of assistant keeper of the zoological collections. He was the author of several works and many papers on entomology and ornithology in the various scientific journals, and in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, and in 1832 was a contributor to the entomological portion of the English edition of "Cuvier's Animal Kingdom." He published in 1840 "A List of the Genera of Birds," which work reappeared in an improved form in in the following year, and "as a tabular index," it was considered by the late Mr. Strickland, "one of the most complete works ever produced in any branch of zoology." A further improved edition appeared in 1855. In 1844 he commenced the publication of his large work, under the title of the "Genera of Birds," comprising their generic characters with an extensive list of species. This work, illustrated with upwards of 350 plates by the late David William Mitchell, and completed in 1849, is styled by Sir William Jardine "a ready index to the whole subject of ornithology." In 1870 was commenced his "Hand List of the Genera and Species of Birds," embracing 2915 genera and sub-genera, with a comprehensive list of 11,162 species, recording at the same time the synonyms which belong to each division and species. These works are generally considered to have exercised a very beneficial influence on the science of ornithology.

GRAY, Sir John, M.P. [1815—1875], third son of Mr. John Gray, of Claremorris, co. Mayo, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was a magistrate for the city of Dublin. He was for many years a member of the municipal council of Dublin, and took an ac-

tive part in favour of every liberal measure, and was the proprietor and chief editor of the *Freeman's Journal*. In reward of his public services, more especially in arranging for the supply of Dublin with water, the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him in 1863 by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the earl of Carlisle. Sir John Gray was returned to the House of Commons for Kilkenny at the general election in July, 1865. He declined the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1868-9, to which he was elected during his absence in London by a vote of 38 to 7.

GRAY, The Right Rev. Robert, D.D. [1809—1872], Bishop of Cape Town, son of Bishop Gray of Bristol, was born at Bishop Wearmouth, co. Durham. From Eton School he was sent to University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1831, and M.A. in 1834. Having taken orders, he became perpetual curate of Whitworth, Durham, in 1834; vicar of Stockton-on-Tees in 1845; an honorary canon of Durham in 1846, and the first bishop of Cape Town in 1847. His name was frequently before the English public, in connection with the proceedings against Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal. When that prelate's work on the Pentateuch had been condemned by the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury in 1864, sentence of deposition was pronounced against him by his Metropolitan, the Bishop of Cape Town. The courts of law were then appealed to by Dr. Colenso, and eventually Dr. Gray, finding he could not legally oust the Bishop of Natal, consecrated the Rev. Wm. Kenneth Macrorie to the see of Maritzburg (Natal), Jan. 25, 1869, as "bishop for the faithful clergy of the diocese of Natal." The ceremony took place at Cape Town, and a protest, signed by 129 persons against Mr. Macrorie's consecration, was presented to the Metropolitan, who replied that it could not be accepted as a protest, as the signers had no right to protest, but that he would receive it as "the expression of views of certain individuals." Besides a number of pamphlets on the subject of the Natal bishopric, and some episcopal charges, Dr. Gray published "Cape of Good Hope Journals of Two Visitations in 1848 and 1850," London, 1852; "Three Months' Visitation in the Autumn of 1855, with an account of his Voyage to the Island of Tristan d'Acunta in March, 1856," London, 1856; and "Journal of a Visitation of the Diocese of Natal in 1864," London, 1864. At the time of its foundation in 1847 the diocese of Cape Town included the whole of the Cape of Good Hope, Port Natal, and St. Helena, but in 1853 it was confined to the western districts with the island of St. Helena, and made metropolitan in jurisdiction, while two new dioceses, Graham's Town and Natal were cut off and made dioceses. Still later, in 1859, St. Helena was erected into a separate diocese.

GREEN, John Richard [1837—1883], was born at Oxford, and received his early education at Magdalen College School. At 15 he was placed under the care of private tutors, and three years later obtained one of the few scholarships open to Englishmen at Jesus College. During his undergraduate career, finding little advantage to be gained from the College Lectures, he devoted himself to wide promiscuous reading, chiefly historical, and made no attempt to obtain university honours. After taking his degree, in 1860, he was ordained, and became curate of the Church of St. Barnabas, King Square, E.C., where he remained two years, afterwards becoming curate-in-charge of Holy Trinity, Hoxton, and subsequently Vicar of St. Philip's, Stepney. The severe work of an East London parish, and especially his exertions

among the cholera patients in 1867, told seriously upon a frame that was never strong, and before he left St. Philip's the seeds of consumption had been sown. He worked his parish admirably, and was not less remarkable as a preacher than he afterwards became as an historian. But the state of his health on the one side, and on the other increasing intellectual difficulties with regard to his position, caused him in time to resign his parish, and to throw himself more entirely into literature. Dr. Tait, soon after his appointment to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, appointed Green his librarian at Lambeth, a post which gave him ample leisure for writing. For some years he contributed regularly to the *Saturday Review*, and meanwhile was accumulating the vast stores of knowledge which he afterwards poured forth in his "Short History of the English People." This book, written partly in London and partly during the winters which he was compelled to spend in the South of Europe, appeared in 1875, and immediately met with a most astonishing success. All the reviews spoke warmly of it; scholars admired it; and the general public found for once that the history of England could be told in a manner at once new and deeply interesting. In a few years some 80,000 copies of the book were sold, and Green was encouraged to devote the remainder of his life to elaborating and reconstructing a work so well begun. He re-wrote his history in library form, and published it in four volumes, under the title of "A History of the English People." He also at this time edited for Messrs. Macmillan a very successful series of "Historical Primers." Then, although disease was rapidly wearing out his strength, he turned to deal in detail with the beginnings of English history, and published "The Making of England," dealing with the settlement of the English and the history of the country down to 829. It was written, as his widow has said, "under the shadow of death," and yet "with such sustained zeal, such eager conscientiousness was the work done, that much of it was wholly re-written five times, other parts three times." Even this was not enough. He felt that the story of the formation of England as he wished to tell it was not complete, and in the midst of a daily struggle with death he achieved the greater part of the volume which was after his death revised and issued by his widow under the name of "The Conquest of England." He died at Mentone in March, 1883, leaving behind him the memory of one of the most widely learned, as well as of the brightest and most active minds of this generation.

GREEN, Mrs. Mary, was born in 1776, and was the daughter of a landscape engraver, William Byrne. In 1805 she married James Green, the portrait painter. At that time she was already an eminent miniature painter, and had exhibited in the Academy since 1796. She continued to exhibit till 1834, when she retired from her profession, having exhibited 120 works, two of which, "Queen Adelaide" and "Lady Alicia Peel," were engraved. She died Oct. 2, 1845.

GREEN, Thomas Hill [1836—1882], Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Oxford, and Fellow of Balliol. He was educated at Rugby, took a first class (Classics) in 1859, was elected Fellow of Balliol in 1860, and obtained the English prize in 1862. As an Assistant Commissioner under the Schools Inquiry Commission of 1864, he contributed a valuable report on the schools of Staffordshire and Warwickshire. After being for some years a tutor of Balliol, during which time he was twice examiner in *Literis Humaniоribus*, he was elected to the chair

of Moral Philosophy in 1878. His principal work in connection with the subject of his chair, besides various striking articles on Aristotle's Ethics, and other philosophical subjects which appeared in different periodicals, was an edition of Hume's "Philosophical Works," which he edited jointly with Mr. T. H. Gross, and to which he contributed, in particular, an important general introduction. But, perhaps, he exercised most influence in the University as an oral teacher. He was a profound and devoted student of the philosophy of Hegel, and may be said to have founded a Hegelian School at Oxford. Professor Green was also known for his consistent attempts to break down the ancient barriers between the University and City. With this end he became a member of the City Council, and took the leading part in the foundation of the Oxford High School for Boys.

GREENOUGH, George Bellas F.R.S. [1778—1855], first President of the Geological Society, and afterwards of the Royal Geographical Society, was educated at Peter House, Cambridge, and at the Göttingen University. He bought a seat in the House of Commons for the borough of Gatton, for which place he sat in 1807-12. He early devoted himself to science, his favourite study being geology, and in 1807 in conjunction with several other eminent men, founded the Geological Society, of which he was made President. The meetings of the Society first took place at the private house of Dr. Babington, then in the Temple, and later in Bedford Row, the Society not being incorporated by royal charter till 1826. Mr. Greenough was the author of several remarkable maps, the first, "A Geological Map of England and Wales," "General Sketch of the Physical Features of British India," and "A Geological Map of all India." He was twice Vice-President of the Royal Society, was a Fellow of the Linnæan, Astronomical, Geographical, Ethnological Societies, and for two years was President of the Geographical Society.

GREENWELL, Dora, the author of numerous works of a theological character, and of much devotional poetry, was a daughter of Mr. T. Greenwell, J.P., D.L., &c., of Greenwell Ford, Durham. The following is a list of her chief works:—"Poems," a small volume, 1848; "Stories that Might be True," 1850; "The Patience of Hope," 1860; "Poems," 1861; "Two Friends," 1865; "Carmina Crucis," 1869; "Colloquia Crucis," a sequel to "Two Friends," 1871; "Life of Father Lacordaire," "Liber Humanitatis," "The Covenant of Life and Peace," "Camera Obscura," 1876; "Essays," and "A Basket of Summer Fruit," 1877. She was besides a constant contributor to *Good Words* and other journals. She died at her brother's house at Clifton, March 29, 1882.

GREG, William Rathbone [1809—1881], born at Manchester, was the youngest son of Mr. Samuel Greg, of that city. In 1836 he was appointed a Commissioner of Customs, and from 1864 till 1877 he held the post of Controller in her Majesty's stationery office. In 1840 he published a work descriptive of the "Efforts for the Extinction of the African Slave Trade," and this was almost immediately followed by some pamphlets on behalf of the Anti-Corn Law League. "The Creed of Christendom," 1851, a trenchant analysis of modern belief, introduced his name to a wider circle of readers; and his volume on the "Enigmas of Life," 1872, passed through eight editions within three years. Another collection of essays, "Rocks Ahead; or, The Warnings of Cassandra," 1874, attracted considerable attention both for its own merits, and from the circumstance that its publication agreed with a

change in the governing spirit of England. He was a frequent contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Edinburgh* and other Reviews.

GREGG, The Right Rev. John D.D. [1798 — 1878], Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, son of Richard Gregg, Esq., of Cappa, co. Clare, was elected Scholar of Trinity College in 1822, and graduated B.A. in 1825, but did not proceed M.A. till 1860, when he became, *per saltum*, M.A., B.D., and D.D. He was ordained in 1826, became minister of the French church, Portarlington, vicar of Kilsalaghan in 1828, minister of Bethesda, Dublin, in 1835, and of Trinity church, Dublin, in 1839. He was made Archdeacon of Kildare in 1857, and was consecrated Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross in 1862. Dr. Gregg published a great number of sermons preached on various occasions, which met with much success; and other religious works.

GREIG, Admiral Alexis [1775—1845], for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Black Sea, Governor of Sebastopol and Nicholaef, &c., was the son of Admiral Sir Samuel Greig, a Scotchman, who, after serving for many years in the British navy, entered the Russian service in 1763, and became Commander-in-Chief. Alexis' sponsors were the Empress Catherine of Russia and Count Alexis Orloff, after whom he was named. At the age of ten he was appointed lieutenant and A.D.C. to the Empress, and sent to Scotland to be educated. In 1792 he volunteered into the British navy, and after serving with it for four years, joined the Russian squadron in the Mediterranean, and in 1799 was made post captain. Having been on active service in Holland, he was appointed by the Emperor Alexander President of a Commission for rebuilding and enlarging the fort and harbour of Cronstadt, and planned and began to build the wonderful fortifications there which were completed in the Emperor Nicholas' reign. For that service he received a valuable diamond ring from the Emperor, and was advanced to the rank of commodore. He distinguished himself in the Turkish war during 1806-7, till the peace of Tilsit which interrupted the amicable relations then subsisting between the two countries. Greig refused to bear arms against his fatherland, and remained in retirement at Moscow till 1812. In 1813 he was sent to besiege Danzig, then in the hands of the French, and for his success in the undertaking was appointed Vice-Admiral. In 1816 he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Black Sea fleet and ports, and Military Governor of Sebastopol and Nicholaef, with unlimited power, which gained for him many enemies. He took up his headquarters at Nicholaef, and at once began making important improvements in the fleet, and organising the sailors. For his valuable services he, in 1818, received the order of St. Alexander Newski, and was publicly thanked by the Emperor. Upon the breaking out of war with the Turks in 1828, the Black Sea Fleet was called into active service, and Greig, on taking Anapa, was made Admiral of the Fleet. He also compelled Varna to capitulate, and was rewarded with the Order of St. George, 2nd class. His military career ended with the termination of the Turkish war, and the last years of his government of the Black Sea were chiefly employed in improving the different civil and military departments under his command. He resigned his command in 1833, and was appointed a member of the Imperial Council of Russia, bringing the same indomitable energies to bear on his new duties that had done so much for the old. He may certainly be said to have created the fleet in

the Black Sea, which, when he assumed command in 1816, was in a perfectly useless condition, but which he left in a high state of efficiency. On Dec. 18, 1813, he was created a Knight of the Imperial Order of St. Andrew, the highest in the Russian Empire. At his death he received a public funeral, which was attended by all the princes of the Imperial family, the Russian and foreign ministers, the members of the Council, the Senate, &c.

GRENVILLE, Right Hon. Thomas [1755—1846], a Privy Councillor, Chief Justice in Eyre, South of Trent, Trustee of the British Museum, &c., was the son of the Right Hon. George Grenville, some time Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, on leaving which he entered the army, in 1778, as an ensign in the Coldstream Guards, and was gazetted lieutenant in the following year. He then quitted the service, and in Oct., 1779, was returned to Parliament as member for Buckinghamshire, in the Tory interest. He became a follower of Fox, who, when the American war was drawing to a close, sent him to negotiate the terms of peace with Dr. Franklin and M. Vergennes. He went to Paris and made some progress in arranging the treaty, but further negotiations were stopped by a change of ministry at home. On his return he found himself without a seat in Parliament, but in 1790 was returned as member for Aldeburgh, Suffolk, which he represented till 1796, when he was returned for the town of Buckingham. In 1795 he was sent on a special mission to the Court of Berlin, and suffered shipwreck twice on the way. In 1800 he was appointed Chief Justice in Eyre, South of Trent, a sinecure place worth about £2,000 a year. In Feb., 1806, after the death of Pitt, his brother, Lord Grenville, and Fox formed their celebrated administration; in July Mr. Grenville succeeded to the presidency of the Board of Control; in Sept., on the death of Fox, Lord Howick was removed from the Admiralty to the Foreign Office, and Mr. Grenville became First Lord. He retired altogether from Parliament in 1818, and from that time till his death devoted himself to his friends and his books. His splendid library, the result of a continued and unwearied pursuit of nearly 50 years, which was valued at £12,000, he bequeathed to the British Museum. There were about 20,250 volumes, chiefly of printed books, containing best and first editions of the classics, including an unrivalled collection of Homers, the most complete series existing of the early editions of Ariosto, the scarcest Spanish and Italian poems, &c.

GRESWELL, The Rev. Edward, D.D. [1797—1869], third son of the Rev. Wm. Parr Greswell, was born in Manchester. Having been educated chiefly under his father's care, in 1815 he entered at Brasenose College, Oxford, and was soon afterwards elected Scholar of Corpus College, where he graduated B.A. in 1819, taking first-class honours, and became fellow of his college. He was the author of "Harmonia Evangelica," "Prolegomena" to the same, and "Dissertations on the Gospels;" published a laborious treatise on sacred chronology, entitled "Fasti Temporis Catholici;" "Origines Kalendariæ," or the history of the Primitive Calendar among the Greeks before and after the time of Solon; and "Origines Kalendariæ Italicæ," showing the early Calendars of Romulus, of Numa Pompilius, of the Decemvirs; and translated into Greek verse both the "Comus" and "Samson Agonistes" of Milton. Most of his works were issued by the University Press.

GREVILLE, Charles C. F., was the eldest son of Charles Greville,

Esq., by his wife, Lady Charlotte Cavendish Bentinck, and was born in 1794. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. From 1821 to 1860 he filled the post of joint clerk to the Privy Council with the Right Hon. William Bathurst, and was also for a time secretary to the Board of Trade and Plantations. He was deeply interested in the subject of Catholic Emancipation, and wrote a book entitled "Past and Present Policy of England towards Ireland," 1845, advocating the completion of the measure of relief to the Catholics by the payment of their clergy. He was one of the oldest members of the Jockey Club, and a firm supporter of the Turf, his connection with which brought him into frequent communication with George IV. He was not, however, successful on the race-course, never having won the Derby, and only once the St. Leger. He was the owner of Alarm, Preserve, Orlando, and of several more of the most splendid animals ever bred in England. He died, unmarried, January 18, 1865. His posthumous Memoirs, which appeared in 1874, are still remembered for the sensation which many passages of them produced.

GREY, The Right Hon. Sir Charles Edward [1785—1865], son of Ralph W. Grey, Esq., of Backworth, Northumberland, was educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1806, and whence he was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College: soon afterwards he obtained the Chancellor's prize for the Latin essay. Having been called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, he was appointed in 1817 a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, and in 1820 promoted to a judgeship at Madras. In 1825 he was advanced to the Chief Justiceship of Bengal. In 1835 he went to Canada as one of the Commissioners of the Affairs of Lower Canada; and soon after his return to England, became member for Tynemouth, having unseated his opponent on petition. He was Governor of Barbadoes, &c., from 1841 to 1846, when he was appointed to the Governorship of Jamaica.

GREY, Earl [1764—1845], Right Hon. Charles, 2nd Earl Grey, and Viscount Howick, Prime Minister of England, was the eldest surviving son of General Sir Charles Grey (afterwards the first Earl), a distinguished military commander. He was born at Falloden, near Alnwick, and educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where one of his companions was William Pitt, then in residence as a Master of Arts. In 1786, being then just 21, he was returned to Parliament as member for Northumberland, joining the Whig party, of which he soon became one of the most prominent members, and eventually, after the death of Fox, the leader. His first success as an orator was made as one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, in which he was associated with Fox, Burke, and Sheridan. In 1792 he became a member of the great political confederation known as the "Friends of the People," the object of which was to obtain a reform in the system of Parliamentary representation. It united the forces of all the patriotic societies already existing in the country, and at the head of it stood the names of the principal members of the Whig party. Of this agitation Grey declared himself the Parliamentary mouthpiece. But the alarm caused by the progress of the French Revolution enabled Pitt to suppress the agitation with a strong hand, and later Grey expressed regret for his share in the movement. It was Grey who moved the impeachment of Pitt and the whole body of ministers for misapplying the public money. He also promoted the "Secession," by which it was resolved that as Parliament did not properly repre-

sent the nation, and would not be reformed, it must be disowned; and the Opposition declared they were going to "secede" or systematically absent themselves from their places in Parliament. This futile movement was started by Grey, Lauderdale, and the Duke of Bedford, but Pitt soon succeeded in putting an end to it. In 1806, when Pitt died, and Fox was called to the head of affairs, Grey, who by the elevation of his father to the Peerage had become Lord Howick, was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. On the death of Fox, Lord Grenville became Premier, and Lord Howick was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, but the Whig ministry was soon after dismissed, Parliament was dissolved, and on the death of Lord Howick's father, in 1807, he entered the Upper House. On several subsequent occasions efforts were made to promote such a union among the leading men of both parties as should give public confidence and satisfaction, but too many difficulties presented themselves. In 1812 the Perceval Administration was succeeded by that of Lord Liverpool, and on his retirement, in 1827, Lord Grey declined to support his successor, Canning. But on the abrupt termination of the Wellington Administration, in 1830, in obedience to the wish of William IV., he assumed the reins of Government, and during his four years of office had the supreme satisfaction of seeing the two measures for which he had so long fought successfully carried through Parliament — Parliamentary Reform, and the Abolition of Slavery in the British possessions. After his retirement he took no further part in politics, and spent his remaining years chiefly at Howick, where he died, in 1845, aged 82. He had taken a prominent part in the trial of Queen Caroline before the House of Peers, and greatly distinguished himself, on the Queen's side, in the debates upon that occasion. He was succeeded by his son, the present Earl Grey, well known as a statesman, and still better as a Whig critic of Liberal Governments.

GREY, Colonel George Henry [1835—1874], Equerry to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, was the only son of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B., at one time Secretary of State for the Home Department [q. v.]. He joined the Rifle Brigade in 1854, and served in the Crimea from June 10, 1855, to the end of the war. He afterwards took part in the Indian Mutiny, and was present at Cawnpore and Lucknow, receiving medals and clasps for both campaigns. He retired from the army in 1864, and was appointed to the command of the Northumberland militia, on the retirement of the Duke of Northumberland. He married, in 1860, Harriet Jane, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Pearson, and had two children—a son (the present baronet) and a daughter.

GREY, Right Hon. Sir George, 2nd Bart., G.C.B. [1799—1882], son of Sir George Grey, the first Bart., and nephew of Earl Grey, the great Whig leader and reformer, was born at Gibraltar, May 11, 1799. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he gained a first class in classics, and graduated M.A. He was called to the bar in 1826, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, two years later. In 1832, having relinquished the profession of the law, he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Devonport, which he continued to represent till 1847. For a few months in 1834 he held the office of Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and occupied the same post under Lord Melbourne from April, 1835 to 1839, when he became Judge-Advocate. His chief speeches for many years were delivered in

connection with Canadian affairs, at that time in a very disturbed state, and occupying a great deal of attention in the House of Commons. His speeches, in answer to Mr. Roebuck, the paid agent of the Colonial Assembly, who was heard at the Bar of the House against Lord John Russell's Bill for temporarily suspending the Lower Canadian Constitution, were very able and comprehensive. He also spoke at length on the subject of Jamaica, and both on that question and Canada was of invaluable assistance to the Government. In 1841 he exchanged the office of Judge-Advocate for that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, retiring with his colleagues in that year. He took no part in the Free Trade and Corn Law debates and agitations of the next few years, but devoted his attention mainly to Irish questions. On the formation of Lord Russell's first administration in 1846, he was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, and during the memorable year 1848 attained the height of his fame as a practical and administrative statesman. The country was greatly disturbed by Chartist riots at home, and by the momentous events constantly occurring on the Continent, but throughout the whole time Sir George Grey fulfilled the duties of his office with discrimination and vigour. He successfully carried through the House of Commons the Crown and Government Security Bill and the Alien Bill. At the time of the Chartist meeting in London, April 10, 1848, his precautionary measures met with the warmest approbation, and it was in a great measure due to his prudent conduct on that occasion that a serious outbreak of popular violence was averted. More than 150,000 special constables were sworn in; Feargus O'Connor and his disciples were cowed, and the day passed peacefully. Meanwhile the condition of Ireland was causing much alarm, and it was decided to re-introduce the measure for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the task of bringing the question before the House falling to the lot of Sir George Grey, who managed to get the proposal carried. In the session of 1851 he supported the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill of Lord John Russell, which created such a commotion in the country. At the general election in Aug., 1847, he was returned for North Northumberland, was defeated at the general election in July, 1852, elected for Morpeth in Jan., 1853, and after holding aloof from the Coalition Ministry for a time, he, in June, 1854, accepted the seals of the Colonial Office. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's first administration in 1855 he returned to the Home Office. In 1857 he introduced an important Bill on the subject of secondary punishments, in which the ticket-of-leave system was remodelled. Lord Palmerston's Government having been defeated on the Conspiracy Bill in 1858, went out of office, but returned again in the following year, when Sir George Grey was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He returned to the Home Office again in 1861. He retired with the Russell Administration in 1866, when his official career closed, but he retained his seat in Parliament till 1874, after which he retired altogether from public life.

GREY, Sir William, K.C.S.I., a distinguished member of the Civil Service of India, was the fourth son of the Hon. and Right Rev. Edward Grey, Bishop of Hereford, and was born in 1818. He was educated at Haileybury College, and went to India in 1840 as a writer on the Bengal Establishment. From 1862 to 1867 he was a member of the Governor-General's Council, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from 1867 to 1871, and from 1874 to about the year 1877 Governor of the island of Jamaica. He was

knighted in 1870. He died at his residence, Parkfield, Torquay, Devon, in May, 1878, aged 61.

GRIFFIN, Gerald. He was born in Limerick, Dec. 12, 1803, and while still very young began writing for the Limerick newspapers, and composed his tragedy, "Aguire," which he believed would "revolutionize the dramatic taste of the time." To dispose of this the poor lad went to London in 1823, but though he failed to get it accepted he set to work on a second drama, "Gisippus," which, though never acted in his lifetime was played with success after his death. After the rejection of this second play Griffin, acting on the advice of his friend, John Banim, became a newspaper correspondent and reporter, and at length obtained the magnificent offer of £1 per page for his contributions to the *Fashion News*. Encouraged by this success, Griffin wrote his first novel, "Hollandtide," which was well received, and then, in the short space of four months, he completed the well-known "Tales of the Munster Festivals," and soon afterwards that work by which his fame chiefly lives, "The Collegians," better known as "The Colleen Bawn," which was published in 1828, and which at once obtained a success. Yet Griffin was not satisfied with literary life, he studied law for a while, and afterwards devoted himself for some time to Irish history, and the outcome of this study was a novel, "The Invasion," which had only a small circulation. In 1830 he published "The Christian Physiologist: or, Tales of the Five Senses," and five years later, "The Rivals," "The Duke of Monmouth," and "Tales of My Neighbourhood." In the autumn of this year he announced his intention of entering a monastery, and on the 8th of Sept., 1838, entered the monastery of the Christian Brothers in Dublin, having first burnt his unpublished MSS., including his luckless but still beloved "Aguire." In the following summer he was removed to Cork, where he caught a fever and died June 12, 1840, aged 36 years. There is a collected edition of his works comprising his life by his brother Daniel Griffin, "The Collegians," "Card Drawing," "The Half Sir," "Suil Dhuv," "The Rivals," "Tracey's Ambition," "Hollandtide," "The Duke of Monmouth," "Tales of the Jury Room," and poetry.

GRIFFITH, Sir Richard John, Bart. [1784—1878], author of "The Irish Land Question and English Public Opinion, with a Supplement on Griffith's Valuation," 1881, was born in Dublin, in 1784. He early entered the service of the State, having been appointed in 1809 to inquire into the best means of draining and improving the Irish bogs. He became Professor of Geology and Mining Engineer to the Royal Dublin Society in 1812, and in 1825 was appointed Commissioner for the general valuation of lands and tenements in Ireland. In 1851 he was elected Chairman of the Board of Public Works in Ireland, and for the indefatigable zeal and industry with which he discharged his public duties in this and in other capacities, as well as in reward of the many improvements in roads and agriculture which he was instrumental in introducing he was raised to a baronetcy by Lord Palmerston, April 20, 1858. For his "Geological Map of Ireland" he obtained the Wollaston Medal of the Geological Society in 1854. He was made honorary LL.D. by Trinity College, Dublin, in 1851, and retired from the Chairmanship of the Board of Public Works in Ireland in 1864.

GROSVENOR, Field-Marshal Thomas [1764—1851], was the third son of Thomas Grosvenor, M.P. for Chester. During the Bank of England riots in 1780, he commanded the guard. In 1793 he served in

Flanders and Holland, and in 1799 went with the expedition to the Helder, and was slightly wounded at Zuype. He became Major-General in 1802, and was appointed to serve in the West of England under Lieutenant-General Simcox. He went to Copenhagen in 1805, and commanded a brigade at the attack on that city, and in 1809 joined the Walcheren expedition. He was raised to the rank of Field-Marshal in 1846. He represented the City of Chester in the House of Commons during eight Parliaments. He was twice married, first in 1797, to Elizabeth, sister of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., and secondly in 1831, to Anna, youngest sister of George Wilbraham, of Delamere House, Cheshire.

GROTE, George, D.C.L., F.R.S. [1794—1871], the historian of Greece, and for many years of his life the leader of the "Philosophic Radical" party, was born at Clay Hill, near Beckenham, Kent. His ancestors came to this country from Germany, and his grandfather founded, in conjunction with Mr. George Prescott, the banking-house in Threadneedle Street, of Grote, Prescott & Co., 1766. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and at the age of sixteen entered his father's bank as a clerk, and worked there for 32 years. All his leisure time he devoted to the study of classical authors, began also to learn German, and in 1816 he speaks of having made a sort of abridgement of Sismondi's "History of the Italian Republics." Soon after that he became acquainted with James Mill, to whose views on the subjects of Democratic Government and the Established Church he gradually became converted, and even enrolled himself as one of the band of young men who, in the twelve or fifteen years before the passing of the Reform Bill, undertook to promulgate the views of Mill and Bentham, and to oppose equally the Whigs and Tories. With the rest of Mill's followers Grote studied political economy. In 1820 he married Miss Harriet Lewin, and their house in Threadneedle Street soon became the centre of a choice circle of friends who used to meet to discuss all kinds of political and metaphysical questions. Among them were David Ricardo, John Romilly, John Austin, Charles Buller, the two Mills, &c., and it was under the influence of this society, and urged thereto by his wife, that Grote first began to think of his "History of Greece," 1823. In the winter of that year he published the result of his studies in a crushing article on Mitford's History, in the newly-started *Westminster Review*, an article which attracted much attention. The London University was founded about that time, and Grote, with Brougham, James Mill, and others, formed part of the original council. Grote lost his father in 1830 during the stirring times of the July Revolution in Paris, and the beginning of the Reform agitation in England; and having become the head of the bank, and being known as a sound man of business and an ardent politician, he was looked to as a likely man for the representation of the City. But being busy on the History it was not till the dissolution after the passing of the Reform Bill that he came forward as a candidate for the City, and was returned triumphantly at the head of the poll by a majority of 924 votes, his total being 8,788. Parliament met in February, and Grote at once gave notice of a motion for the vote by ballot in parliamentary elections, which he brought before the House on April 25 following. His speech on that occasion took rank in the minds of some experienced members as one of the two or three best speeches delivered in the House of Commons in that generation. But though he discharged his political duties ear-

nestly and faithfully and was keenly interested in all the great questions of the day, his parliamentary career was only an episode in his life. He sat in three successive parliaments from 1833 to 1841, and saw the gradual passage from the first triumphs of reform to the Conservative reaction under Sir Robert Peel, and the decay of his own sect of Philosophic Radicalism. He retired altogether from Parliament in 1841, and from that time became simply the man of letters, and the "History of Greece" became practically what it had long been secretly, the object of his life. The first two volumes appeared in 1846, and at once attracted attention in the world of scholars. He worked on steadily, generally giving eight hours a day to the book, and in 1850 the ninth and tenth volumes were almost ready for the press. From that time, having previously given up all connection with the bank, his time was incessantly spent in writing. The History progressed rapidly. In April, 1853, the eleventh volume appeared, and on Dec. 23, 1855, the last proofs of the twelfth and last volume were returned to the printer. He was made a Trustee of the British Museum, and in 1864 Foreign Associate of the French Institute in succession to Lord Macaulay. In 1862 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, and throughout his tenure of that office strenuously endeavoured to carry out the original design of the University. In 1865 he finished his elaborate work on "Plato and the other Companions of Sokrates," which, with the "Aristotle" (published after his death), formed the supplement to the "History of Greece." He died tranquilly and painlessly June 18, 1871, and was buried in Westminster Abbey in the Poet's Corner, near Macaulay. He had been offered a peerage by Mr. Gladstone, but declined it.

GROTE, Harriet, wife of the above [1792—1878], was the second daughter of Thomas Lewin, author of "The Life and Travels of St. Paul," and was born at Bexley in Kent. Her writings are "A Memoir of the Life of Ary Scheffer," 1860; "The Personal Life of George Grote," 1873; and "Collected Papers (original and reprinted) in Prose and Verse," 1862. She was a contributor to the *Westminster* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, and the *Spectator*.

GRUNEISEN, Charles Lewis [1806—1879], born in London, was the son of a naturalised German. He was educated at home by a private tutor, and at a school at Pentonville, his studies being completed in Holland. He began his journalistic career in 1832 as sub-editor of the *Britannia*. He was afterwards connected with the *Morning Post*, the *Illustrated London News*, the *Athenæum*, &c. In 1837-8, while he was war correspondent of the *Post* in Spain, Don Carlos conferred two crosses on him for having with some risk saved the lives of several prisoners who were about to be killed by the Carlists. Mr. Gruneisen was himself taken prisoner by the Christinos, and had a narrow escape of being shot. After great sufferings at Logrono he was released through the influence of Lord Palmerston and Count Molé, the Premier of Louis Philippe. While in Paris from 1839 to 1844, as correspondent of the *Morning Post*, he organised an express system to convey correspondence to the London journals. He also carried out during the fine months a complete communication with London from Paris by dispatches conveyed by pigeons. In 1847 he was the main founder and originator of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. He published a short "Memoir of Meyerbeer," a brochure, entitled "The Opera and the Press," and a lecture on "The Civil War in Spain."

GUEST, Edwin, LL.D., F.R.S.,

was born in 1802. He graduated at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1824, and was called to the bar in 1828. He was elected Master of Caius in 1852, took his LL.D. degree 1853, and was made Vice-Chancellor of the University in 1854. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and for many years a Justice of the Peace for the county of Oxford and for the borough of Cambridge. He wrote a "History of English Rhythms" in two volumes 1838, and various papers published in the historical journals, including one on "Early English Settlements in South Britain." Many of these papers were collected and published by W. Stubbs and C. Deedes under the title of "Origines Celticæ (a fragment) and other Contributions to the History of Britain." Although almost all his writings were of a fragmentary character, Dr. Guest was one of the leaders of the modern school of scientific English historians, and was regarded with high esteem by such men as Dr. Stubbs, Dr. E. A. Freeman, and the late Mr. J. R. Green. He married, in 1859, Ann, daughter of Mr. Joseph Ferguson, of Morton, near Carlisle, and widow of Major Robert Murray Banner. He died, Nov. 23, 1880, at his country residence in Oxfordshire.

GUEST, Sir Josiah John, Bart., an eminent iron founder, was born at Dowlais, Feb. 2, 1785, and was the son of Thomas Guest, the manager of the iron foundry of which the son afterwards became the head. On the death of his father in 1807, Josiah became the sole manager of the firm, and soon, by his splendid business talents, raised the produce of the mines to 68,000 tons, and cleared it from debt. In 1819 the whole property in the Dowlais works became vested in him. He was returned to Parliament for Honiton in 1826, was rechosen in 1830, but lost his seat in 1831 owing to the liberality of his opinions. He afterwards sat for the boroughs of Merthyr, Aberdare, and Vaynor. He was created a Baronet by patent in 1838. He was twice married, first in 1817 to Maria Elizabeth, daughter of William Rankin, and secondly in 1833 to Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Bertie, only sister of Lord Lindsey, the translator of "The Mabinogion," which she rendered from the Welsh with notes. He died at Dowlais House, Glamorganshire Nov. 26, 1852.

GULLY, James Manby, M.D. [1808—1883], born at Kingston, Jamaica, was educated at Liverpool, and at the College de St. Barbe, Paris. He entered the University of Edinburgh in 1825, as Undergraduate in Medicine, and took the degree of M.D. in 1829, in which year he became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in that city. He afterwards was elected a Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, From 1832 to 1836 he edited the *London Medical Journal,* and the *Liverpool Medical Gazette.* In 1842 Dr. Gully removed to Malvern, where he practised hydropathy, and to him, in a great measure, Malvern owes its reputation as a place of sanitary resort. He was the author, *inter alia,* of "Symptoms and Treatment of Neuropathy," and "The Water Cure in Chronic Disease." His unfortunate connection with the notorious Bravo Case greatly damaged his reputation, and on the conclusion of it his name was removed from all the medical societies and journals of the day.

GURNEY, Sir Goldsworthy [1793—1875], son of John Gurney, Esq., of Trevorgus, Cornwall, by Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Elias Carter, Rector of St. Ervan, and grandson of the Rev. Gregory Gurney, Rector of Tregony and Cubert, in the same county, was educated for the medical profession, and at an early age

turned his attention to the practical study of chemistry. He was the author of "A Course of Lectures on Chemical Science, delivered at the Surrey Institution in 1822," and published in 1823; from which it appears that he was the inventor of the "Oxyhydrogen Blowpipe," for which he received the gold medal of the Society of Arts in 1823, the "Lime Light," and of the "Magnesium Light;" and that he first produced the startings of the magnetic needle by electrical cross-currents from the voltaic battery, which forms the basis of the electric telegraph. He was the inventor of the "Bude Light," of the "Oil Vapour Light," of the "High-pressure Steam Jet," of the "Tubular Boiler," and other improvements in steam, which led to his driving a steam-carriage from London to Bath on the common turnpike-road, July 28, 1829, at the rate of fourteen miles an hour. By his high-pressure steam-jet, which was first applied to railway locomotives at the celebrated trial at Rainhill, Oct. 8, 1830, the rate was suddenly increased from twelve to thirty miles an hour. He suggested, before a Committee of the House of Lords in 1835, the high-pressure steam-jet for the ventilation of coal-mines, which has been successfully used at Seaton Delaval since 1848; extinguished the fire of a burning coal-mine by means of the high pressure steam-jet at Astley, Lancashire, in 1849, and afterwards extinguished the fire in another mine in Clackmannan, which had been burning to waste for more than twenty years. He exhausted and consumed the poisonous gases from Great Friar Street sewer, London, by means of the steam-jet in 1849; introduced a new mode of lighting into the House of Commons in 1839; arranged the lighting and ventilating in the New Houses of Parliament in 1852, and held an appointment (by vote of the House, and under the Office of Works) to take charge of the same, extend its application, and be in attendance during the sittings of Parliament, from 1854 to 1864. Sir G. Gurney was a magistrate for Devon and for Cornwall; he received the honour of knighthood in 1863, and two months afterwards became disabled by a violent attack of paralysis. He resided at Reeds, near Bude, in Cornwall.

GURNEY, Joseph John [1788—1847], banker at Norwich; was the third son of John Gurney, also a banker of that place, and brother of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry (q. v.). At the age of four he lost his mother, and his early education was entrusted to his three elder sisters, one of whom probably had no small amount of influence in inspiring his mind with those philanthropical principles to which they both later became so devoted. He went to Oxford, but did not become a member of the University, or subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles. He adhered to the views of the Society of Friends, among whom he had been born, and in 1818 became a recognised minister of that body. In 1818, together with Mrs. Fry, he visited the prisons of Scotland; in 1827 those of Ireland, and in 1837 visited America, where he remained three years, travelling through most of the Northern States of the Union, and in Upper and Lower Canada. He subsequently paid three visits to the Continent, the first in 1841, to Paris, with his brother Samuel Gurney, on the question of the Abolition of Slavery; in the same year, with Mrs. Fry, he visited Holland, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, and Prussia; and in 1843, visited the same places with Mrs. Fry and his wife. They held religious meetings everywhere for the instruction and improvement of all classes. Mr. Gurney was the author of "Notes on Pri-

sons and Prison Discipline," "A Winter in the West Indies," "Essays on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Practical Operations of Christianity," &c., beside numerous tracts on religious and philanthrophical subjects. "Memoirs of his Life," by J. H. Braithwaite, appeared in 1854.

GURNEY, The Right Hon. Russell, M.P. [1804—1878], son of Sir John Gurney, a Baron of the Exchequer, was born at Norwood, in Surrey, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in 1826, he took his B.A. degree. He was called to the bar in 1828, and having been for some years a Common Pleader of the City of London, was in 1845 made a Q.C., when he relinquished his connection with the local City Courts. In 1856 he was elected by the Court of Aldermen to the distinguished office of Recorder of London, a position he filled till 1878. In addition to his duties as chief legal adviser to the Corporation of London, he acted as Judge of the Mayor's Court, and as one of the Commissioners of the Central Criminal Court. In 1865 he was chosen one of the commissioners to inquire into the disturbances in Jamaica, his colleagues being Sir Henry Storks and Mr. Maule, Recorder of Leeds. Meanwhile he had entered Parliament, in the Conservative interest, for Southampton, and on his return from Jamaica was sworn a Privy Councillor. He was again chosen in 1871 by another Liberal Government to act as Her Majesty's Commissioner for the settlement of British and American claims, under the 12th Article of the Treaty of Washington. After spending some time in the United States, he returned home, and resumed his judicial and other functions, continuing them till Feb. 1878, when on account of failing health, he was obliged to retire. In 1874 he succeeded in passing through the House of Commons the Public Worship Regulation Bill, one of the most important measures of the session, which had been introduced into the House of Lords by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

GURWOOD, Colonel John, C.B., private secretary to the Duke of Wellington, whose Despatches he edited, entered the army, in 1808, as ensign in the 52nd Foot, and served in the Peninsula from that year till 1812. At the attack on Ciudad Rodrigo, in 1811, he received a wound in his skull from a musket-ball, from the effects of which he suffered for the rest of his life. Having taken the Governor, General Banier, prisoner, in this action, he was presented, by the Duke of Wellington, with his sword. In 1812 he was appointed A.D.C. to Lord Edward Somerset, and later to Sir Henry Clinton, who was then second in command of the army, under the Prince of Orange, in the Netherlands. He served throughout the campaign of 1815, and was again severely wounded at Waterloo. He became major in 1817, lieutenant-colonel in 1827, and colonel in 1841. In a fit of despondency, he committed suicide, December 25, 1845.

GUTHRIE, Rev. Thomas, D.D. [1803—1873], was the son of an influential merchant and banker in Brechin, Forfarshire, where he was born. He studied for the Church of Scotland at the University of Edinburgh, and devoted two additional winters to the study of chemistry, natural history, and anatomy. In 1825 he was licensed as a preacher by the Presbytery of Brechin, and then went to Paris for six months for the purpose of studying comparative anatomy, chemistry, and natural philosophy, with a view of being able to give the poor medical advice when engaged in his pastoral duties. On his return to Scotland, he for two years conducted the affairs of a bank agency in Brechin. In 1830

he was ordained minister of the parish of Arbirlot, in his native county, and in 1837 he removed to Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh. Here his eloquence, combined with devoted labours to reclaim the degraded population of one of the worst districts of the city, soon won for him a high place in public estimation. In 1840 he became minister of St. John's, a new church in Edinburgh, erected chiefly in consequence of his popularity. In conjunction with Dr. Chalmers, Cunningham, and Candlish, he took a prominent part in the Non-intrusion Controversy, and in other ecclesiastical questions, which resulted in the formation of the Free Church in 1843. His fervent and heart-stirring appeals to the benevolent on behalf of the destitute and homeless children of the Scottish capital led, in 1847, to the establishment of the Edinburgh Original Ragged or Industrial School, which was productive of incalculable benefit to the poorer classes of that city. He also earnestly exerted himself to combat the evils of intemperance and other prevailing vices. Dr. Guthrie was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland in May, 1862. He was the author of "Pleas for Ragged Schools," "Ezekiel," "The Inheritance of the Saints," and for some time was editor of the *Sunday Magazine*.

GUYON, General Richard Debaufre [1813—1856], third son of John Guyon, of Richmond, Surrey, was born at Bath, and educated there. At the age of 18 he obtained a commission in the Austrian army, where in time he attained the rank of captain. In 1838 he married a daughter of Field-Marshal Baron Spleny, commander of the Hungarian Life Guards, after which he went to live near Pesth, spending his time chiefly in hunting. He always attributed one of his greatest victories, the famous battle of Komorn, to the fact of having got to know the whole district thoroughly by hunting over it. In 1848 he took up arms at the head of a section of revolutionists to oppose Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, who, in spite of specious promises, had invaded Hungary at the head of 50,000 men. In Sept., 1848, the battle of Sukoro was fought, in which Jellachich was thoroughly beaten. For his success and bravery at the battle of Schwechat, when Mannsworth was gained, after a terrible struggle, Guyon was made a colonel on the field. His career from that time is a matter of history, the brilliant and victorious engagements he led, and his overthrow with Bernard Kmety, through the treacherous surrender of Görgey. Guyon fled, with the rest of the Hungarian leaders, to Turkey, and accepted service under the Government of that country. He was sent to Damascus with the rank of lieutenant-general, on the staff, and with the title of "Khourschid Pasha" (the Sun), which soon after became as famous as the name by which Europe had hitherto known him. He refused to embrace the Mahometan faith, and finally the authorities at Constantinople were obliged to accept his services on his own terms. He was the first Christian who obtained the rank of pasha and a Turkish military command without betraying his religion. On the breaking out of the Russian war he undertook to remodel the army of Asia Minor, but all his endeavours were rendered fruitless by the stupidity and incapacity, and above all by the corruption of the Turkish authorities, so that when in time an army was collected in some strength and discipline, the presumption of the Turkish pashas exposed it to defeat and destruction.

GWATKIN, Robert Lovell, M.A. [1756—1843], who married Miss Theophila Palmer, Sir Joshua

Reynold's niece, "Offie" (The "Strawberry Girl"), was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and took his B.A. and M.A. degrees in 1778. At college he was the intimate friend of William Pitt, though he declined, being a consistent Whig, to follow that statesman into public life. He spent the last ten years of his life at Plymouth, where he was very popular among all classes of society.

H.

HAKEWILL, James, art illustrator. He was born Nov. 25, 1778, was a son of John Hakewill, the painter, and was educated as an architect. He however, preferred painting, and is best known by his publications on art, chiefly of an architectural character. He published in 1813, a "History of Windsor," illustrated by himself; in 1818-20, "Picturesque Italy;" in 1825 "A Picturesque Tour in the Island of Jamaica;" "Plans of the Abattoirs of Paris" 1828, and in 1835 a small tract on Elizabethian architecture. He was engaged on a work on the Rhine when he died May 28th, 1843. In addition to his art writings, he was the author of "Cœlebs Suited."

HAKEWILL, Arthur Wm., architect. He was a son of the above, was born in 1808, was educated by his father, and in 1826 became the pupil of Mr. Decimus Burton. He however, preferred literature to the practice of architecture, and was the author of several works on Architecture. In 1848 he was appointed lecturer to the Architectural Society. He died June 19th, 1856.

HALDANE, James Alexander, the founder, in conjunction with his brother Robert, of the sect of Dissenters which bears their name, was born at Dundee in 1768, and was the son of Captain James Haldane of Airthrey, Stirling. He was educated at the Grammar School of Dundee, and at the Edinburgh University, and entered the service of the East India Company in 1785, as midshipman on board the *Duke of Montrose*. He became Commander of the *Melville Castle* in 1793, but retired from the service in 1794, and returned to Scotland, devoting himself from that time to preaching, in Edinburgh and the surrounding villages. He established several congregations throughout the country in spite of much opposition from recognised religious bodies. Just before his death he adopted Baptist views. He died Feb. 8, 1851, aged 83. He was the author of numerous books and pamphlets on religious subjects.

HALDANE, Robert, brother of the preceding, and inseparably associated with him in his religious works, was born in 1764, and educated with his brother at Dundee and Edinburgh. He had a strong wish to enter the ministry, but was dissuaded from doing so, and entered the navy in 1780, serving under his uncle and guardian Admiral Duncan. He retired from the service in 1783, and after living for some time at Gosport, he again entered the Edinburgh University, dividing his time between studying there and travelling on the Continent. He afterwards joined his brother in his preaching tours in Scotland, and with him was among those who in December 1797, established in Edinburgh "The Society for propagating the Gospel at home." Up to this time they had not seceded from the Church of Scotland, but the excitement produced in the country by their preaching, drew from the General Assembly a "Pastoral Admonition," warning the people against strange preachers, and prohibiting Episcopalians or other strangers from occupying the pulpits of the Scottish church. This led to Mr. Robert Haldane erecting at an expense of £30,000 large

places of worship in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Perth, Dumfries, &c. In 1816 Mr. Robert Haldane undertook a missionary tour on the Continent, residing chiefly at Geneva and Montauban, where he published his "Commentary on the Romans," 1817. This visit was to a great extent the cause of the split in the Church of Geneva, which led to the founding of the "Oratoire." Haldane was the author of numerous other religious works, and at the time of his death was engaged on a careful revision of his "Exposition of the Romans." He died December 12, 1842 in his 79th year, and was buried within one of the aisles of the old cathedral of Glasgow.

HALE, Warren Stormes, one of the aldermen of the City of London, highly esteemed for the conspicuous part he took in the reconstruction of the City of London School, as also for promoting the foundation of the Freemen's Orphan School by the Corporation of London, was a member of a respectable family settled at Benington in Hertfordshire, and came to London in 1804. He apprenticed himself to his brother, a manufacturer in London, and became a successful man of business, taking a keen interest in all civic affairs, and specially in the promotion of education. He became a sheriff of London in 1858, and Lord Mayor in 1864. He died at his house at Hampstead, Aug. 23, 1872, in his 82nd year.

HALIBURTON, Thomas Chandler, M.P. [1796—1865], Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and author of "Sam Slick," was the son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton, and was born at Windsor, Nova Scotia. He was educated at King's College, Windsor, and became a member of the Bar in his native country, and also a member of the House of Assembly. He filled the office of Chief Justice of Common Pleas, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. His earliest literary undertaking was a series of letters contributed, in 1835, to a weekly newspaper of Nova Scotia, and designed to exhibit the most peculiar features of the Yankee character, as the "Lucubrations of Sam Slick, the Clockmaker." The letters attracted so much attention that they were collected into a duodecimo volume, and had an immense circulation, as well in England, where they were reprinted, as in the United States. In 1842, on his retirement from his judicial duties, he came to England as an attaché of the American Legation to this country, and his observations on the aspects of British society were published soon afterwards, under the title of "The Attaché; or, Sam Slick in England." He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1858. He eventually settled permanently in England, and in 1859 was elected M.P. for Launceston, on Conservative principles. Judge Haliburton was the author of the following works:—"Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia;" "Sam Slick, the Clockmaker" (1st, 2nd, and 3rd series); "Letters to Lord Durham;" "Bubbles from Canada;" "The Letter-Bag of the Great Western;" "The Attaché" (1st and 2nd series); "The Old Judge, or Life in a Colony," "Rule and Misrule of the English in America," "Nature and Human Nature," "Wise Saws," &c. He also edited several other works, including one on the "Settlement of New England."

HALL, Captain Basil, R.N., traveller and author, was a son of Sir James Hall, of Dunglass, East Lothian, and was born in Edinburgh in 1788. He entered the navy in 1802, and received his first commission as lieutenant in 1808. In 1813, when in command of the *Theban* on the East India Station, he travelled with Admiral Sir Samuel

Hood over the greater part of the island of Java. In 1816, in command of the *Lyra*, he accompanied Lord Amherst on his China mission, on which occasion he visited all the places of note in the adjacent seas, and on his return to England published "A Voyage of Discovery to the Western Coast of Corea, and the Great Loo-Choo Island in the Japan Sea," which excited great attention, and afterwards formed the first volume of *Constable's Miscellany*. In it Captain Hall gives an account of his interview with the exiled Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena. He was next employed on the South American station during the struggle for independence of the Spanish Colonies, and on his return published extracts from his journal, written while on that station. Captain Hall was from time to time a visitor at Abbotsford, where his habit of taking notes during dinner considerably surprised and rather annoyed Sir Walter. It was at his suggestion that Sir James Graham, then First Lord of the Admiralty, placed a Government ship at Sir Walter's disposal during his last illness. In 1842 Captain Hall's mind gave way, and he was placed in the Royal Hospital at Portsmouth, where he died Sept. 11, 1844, aged 56. Besides the works already mentioned, he was the author of many volumes of travel, and wrote numerous scientific papers for the Royal Society Transactions.

HALL, Vice-Chancellor Sir Charles [1814—1883], was the fourth son of John Hall, a Manchester merchant, who lost a great deal of money through the failure of a bank. Charles Hall went to no public school or college, but was placed in an attorney's office, which, however, he soon left and entered as a student at the Middle Temple in 1835. Having studied for an unusually long time with a pleader, William Taprell, of Hare Court, and later with Mr. Lewis Duval, he married, in 1837, Miss Sarah Duval' his teacher's niece, and at his death succeeded to much of his lucrative practice. He began to appear before the courts, and his greatest achievement as a comparatively young man in court was to prompt Sir Richard Bethell and Sir Fitzroy Kelly as their junior in the great Bridgewater case in 1853, in which the House of Lords took the opinion of the judges, and then overruled them in favour of the contention which Mr. Hall had supported. His next great success was in the case of "Allgood *v.* Blake," when the Lord Chief Baron said that Mr. Hall's address in the Court of Exchequer was the most perfect argument he had ever listened to. He was under-conveyancer to the court in 1862, and became a Bencher of his Inn ten years later. He is said to have made a larger professional income than any other stuff-gownsman, his earnings during his last years at the bar amounting to more than £10,000. He received in his pupil-room many young men who subsequently rose to distinction, among them being Mr. Justice Lopes, Lord Justice Fry, Mr. Justice North, Sir John Karslake, Mr. Fox, Premier of New Zealand, Mr. Justice Richmond of the same colony, Mr. R. H. Hutton of the *Spectator*, and others. After his elevation to the Bench, he had to decide on many important cases. In June, 1882, as he was returning home on foot from his court he was struck with paralysis, and resigned his post as Vice-Chancellor before the close of the long vacation. He rallied for a short time, but his illness soon became critical, and he died at his country-house, Farnham Chase, Dec. 12, aged 70.

HALL, General Henry, C.B. [1789—1875], at the time of his death one of the oldest officers of the Indian Army, was the fourth son of the Ven. Archdeacon Hall, and entered the Bengal Army at the age of sixteen. He took part in

the great Pindaree war of 1817-18, acting as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General to Sir David Ochterlony's division, and from that time till 1823 undertook the duties of the Guide and Intelligence Department for Sir David. In 1822 he was chosen by the Marquis of Hastings to undertake the important task of civilising the rebellious race of Mhairs, for which purpose he raised a corps among that tribe, which, by its discipline and fidelity, greatly distinguished itself during the Bengal Mutiny of 1857. General Hall, by his unceasing exertions, was mainly instrumental in putting a stop to female infanticide, slavery, sale of women, and other barbarous practices which prevailed among some of the Indian tribes. He was created a C.B. in 1838. He died at his seat at Knockbrack, County Galway, in the latter part of August, 1875, in his 86th year.

HALL, The Rev. Peter, M.A., Rector of Milston, Wilts [1803—1849], was educated at Winchester College, and at Brasenose College, Oxford, and was ordained in 1828. He was the author of numerous religious and topographical works, the best known of which are perhaps his "Harmony of the Protestant Confessions," "Reliquiæ Liturgicæ," the "Complete Works of Bishop Hall," in 12 vols, "Ductor Vindogladiensis, an Historical and Descriptive Guide to the Town of Wimborne Minster," "Picturesque Memorials of Winchester," and "Picturesque Memorials of Salisbury." He also started a small periodical publication under the title, "The Crypt, or Receptacle for Things Past, an Antiquarian, Literary, and Miscellaneous Journal," but did not continue it after the first year.

HALL, Mrs. S. C. (Anna Maria Fielding) [1802—1881], was a native of Wexford, and by the mother's side, mingled French and Swiss descent. She quitted her native country at the age of fifteen, to reside in London, and was married to Mr. S. C. Hall in 1824. Her first work, "Sketches of Irish Character," which appeared in 1828, did much to soften political and religious prejudices in Ireland. A volume for children, "Chronicles of a Schoolroom," preceded "The Buccaneer," with which Mrs. Hall made her *début* as a novel-writer, in 1832. It was followed by "Tales of Woman's Trials," in 1834; "The Outlaw," a novel of the reign of James II., in 1835; "Uncle Horace," and "Lights and Shadows of Irish Character." "The Groves of Blarney," a tale which occupies part of the first volume of this work, was brought out at the Adelphi in 1838; her drama, "The French Refugee," having previously made a hit at the St. James's Theatre. "Marian; or, a Young Maid's Fortunes," perhaps the most popular of this lady's novels, has gone through several editions, and has been translated into German and Dutch. "Stories of the Irish Peasantry" were published in a collected form, after their appearance in *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*. Mrs. Hall's name was associated with her husband's in an illustrated work on "Ireland, its Scenery, Character, &c." She wrote "The White Boy," a novel, 1845; "Midsummer Eve," a fairy tale, originally produced in the pages of the *Art Journal*, published in 1847; "A Woman's Story," 1857; "Can Wrong be Right?" 1862; and "The Fight of Faith," a story of Ireland, 1868-9. In addition to numerous contributions to periodicals, Mrs. S. C. Hall also wrote a collection of illustrated sketches of the homes and haunts of genius and virtue in England, which appeared under the title of "Pilgrimages to English Shrines," in the *Art Journal*, and assisted her husband in "The Book of the Thames" and "The Book of South Wales." She was the authoress of several books for children; amongst them, of "Daddy Dacre."

"The Prince of the Fair Family," an illustrated fairy tale, appeared in 1866. Mrs. Hall also wrote several stories and sketches to illustrate the value of temperance.

HALL, Thomas James [1788—1876], at one time chief metropolitan magistrate, was the son of Mr. Crossley Hall, of Hyde Hall in Jamaica, where he was born. He was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar in 1815, appointed Judge-Advocate and Advocate-General of Jamaica in 1819; went on the northern circuit in 1824, and shortly after the passing of the Reform Bill was made stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool. He refused the Attorney-Generalship of Canada, and an appointment in Penang, and in 1839 was made chief magistrate of London, which office he resigned in 1864. He declined to be knighted or to accept a baronetcy.

HALLAM, Henry. The personal history of Henry Hallam is little known and was singularly uneventful. He was the son of the Dean of Bristol, was born at Windsor in 1777, and was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1799. He was called to the Bar and afterwards became a bencher of the Inner Temple, but never practised, having early devoted himself to literature. Throughout life he was a sincere and ardent Whig, but he took no active part in politics. In 1818 he published his "View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages," followed in 1827 by "The Constitutional History of England," which has become an authority to which all parties appeal, and is still our leading guide to the constitution from the accession of Henry VI. to the accession of George III. In 1837 Hallam published the last of the three great works on which his fame rests, his "Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries." In 1848 he brought out a volume of "Supplementary Notes" to his "Middle Ages." These dates represent all the facts of his career. His private life was darkened by much sorrow. In 1833 his eldest son, the A. H. H. of Tennyson's "In Memoriam," died at the age of 22. In 1850, his younger son, then only 26, died suddenly when on the Continent. Hallam also followed both his daughter and his wife to the grave. He died at Pickhurst, Kent, Jan. 21, 1859. No biography of Hallam has been published. There is an excellent notice of his life and works in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

HALLIDAY, Sir Andrew, M.D. [1783—1839], physician, was born in Dumfriesshire, and educated for the Church, but adopted the medical profession instead. Having taken his M.D. degree in 1806, he practised for a short time at Halesworth, near Birmingham, and subsequently served on the staff of the army in Portugal and Spain, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1819, and was knighted by George IV. in 1821. Later he went to the West Indies as inspector of hospitals, but returned in a few years quite broken in health, and retired to Dumfries. In 1817 he was admitted a Licentiate of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, and in 1827 was admitted a fellow of that body. He wrote, among other things, "Observations on Emphysema," 1807; "Memoir of the Campaign of 1815;" "A General History of the House of Guelph," 1821, &c.

HALLIDAY, Andrew, whose full name was Andrew Halliday Duff, was the son of the Rev. William Duff, of Grange, Banffshire, Scotland, and was born in 1830. He was educated at Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, and on completing his studies went to

London and devoted himself to literature. His first engagement was on the *Morning Chronicle*, and he also wrote for the *Leader*, some of his essays in which attracted the attention of Thackeray, and he became a contributor to the *Cornhill Magazine*. In 1861 he joined Dickens's staff on *All the Year Round*, and for several years was one of the principal contributors to that periodical. Three vols. of his essays contributed to Dickens' serial were republished, viz. "Every Day Papers," "Sunnyside Papers," and "Town and Country." One of his best known papers is entitled "My Account with Her Majesty," and explains the working of the Post Office Savings' Bank system. At a later period he devoted himself almost exclusively to dramatic literature, and besides many farces and burlesques, produced numerous plays and dramatic adaptations of novels, such as "Little Em'ly," "Nell," "Amy Robsart," "Heart's Delight," &c. He died April 7, 1877.

HALPINE, Charles Graham. He was born at Oldcastle, Meath, in 1829. He inherited a literary taste from his father, the Rev. Nicholas Halpine, who was a journalist, and at one time editor of the *Dublin Evening Mail*. After taking his degree at Trinity College, Dublin, young Halpine came to London in search of literary work, but like most of the talented Irish youths of his day he became associated with the "Young Ireland" party, and after the disturbances of 1848 went to New York, where he obtained abundant employment upon the leading journals. At the outbreak of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army as a lieutenant in the famous 69th regiment. and before the close of the war had earned a distinguished post. He afterwards became a political leader of the Democratic party, and honourably strove to purge that body from political corruption. His poems appeared for the most part in newspapers and magazines over the *nom de plume* of Private Miles O'Reilly, and they have been collected and republished by Messrs. Harper Brothers, New York. Halpine died suddenly on Aug, 3, 1868.

HAMILTON, Alexander, Tenth Duke of, was the eldest son of Archibald, the ninth Duke, and was born in 1767. In early life he travelled for many years in Italy, acquiring considerable knowledge of the fine arts, and collecting many of the beautiful pictures and objects of *vertu* with which he afterwards adorned Hamilton Palace. He was returned to Parliament as member for Lancaster in 1803, sitting as Marquis of Douglas, and on the accession of the Whigs to power in 1806, he was sent as British ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, being recalled in 1807. He was summoned to the House of Peers as Baron Dutton in 1806, and succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his father in 1819. He officiated as Lord High Steward at the coronations of William IV. and Queen Victoria. He was nominated K.G. in 1836. He held two dukedoms, two marquisates, three earldoms, and eight baronies. He married, in 1810, the beautiful heiress, Susan Euphemia Beckford, second daughter of William Beckford, of Fonthill Gifford, Wilts, the author of "Vathek;" and thus inherited a collection of furniture, pictures, and books, which, together with those purchased by himself, made up the magnificent assemblage sold in 1883-4 for more than half a million sterling. Duke Alexander died at his residence in Portman Square, Aug. 18, 1852, in his 85th year, and was buried in a splendid mausoleum which he had built in the Park of Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Lady Anne, the confidential friend and adviser of Queen Caroline, wife of George IV.,

was the eldest daughter of Archibald, ninth Duke of Hamilton, and was born March 16, 1766. She received a legacy of £10,000 from the Duke of Queensberry, which she made over entire to her brother, Lord Archibald, though at the time she was herself not in affluent circumstances. She was appointed one of the ladies-in-waiting to the Princess of Wales (afterwards Queen Caroline), whom, however, she did not accompany abroad in 1814, but when she became Queen and returned to this country Lady Anne joined her, and engaged with much ardour in her cause. After the Queen's death she retired into private life, and it was then that a friend and confidante of Lady Anne's obtained from her by false pretences some valuable letters and papers, and founded on them the book, afterwards published under the title "A Secret History of the Court of England from Accession of George III. to Death of George IV.," for which Lady Anne was held responsible, though it had been done entirely without her consent. The whole affair caused Lady Anne so much annoyance and worry that for a time she went to reside in France. She returned to this country, and died at Pentonville, aged about 80, Oct. 10, 1846.

HAMILTON, Lord Claud. He was the youngest son of James Viscount Hamilton, was born July 27, 1813, and was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. Lord Claud Hamilton represented Tyrone (of which county he was deputy-lieutenant), in the Conservative interest from 1835 to 1837, and again from 1839 to 1874. He was appointed Treasurer to the Queen's Household in 1852, when he was made a Privy Councillor, and was Vice-Chamberlain from July, 1866, to Dec., 1868. He died at his residence in Portland Place, June 4, 1884.

HAMILTON, Right Hon. George Alexander, D.C.L., J.P., and D.L. [1802—1871], was the elder son of the Rev. George Hamilton, of Tyrella, co. Down, and was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Oxford. He unsuccessfully contested the county of Dublin in the Conservative interest in 1826, 1830, and 1832, but, in 1835, was returned to Parliament for the city of Dublin, after a petition against the return of O'Connell. Defeated at the election of 1837, he was returned for the University of Dublin in 1842, and continued one of the members of that constituency till 1859, when he accepted the office of permanent Secretary of the Treasury, having been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury in Lord Derby's first and second administrations of 1852 and 1858. To him was mainly due the formation of the Conservative Society for Ireland, which formed in that country the rallying point for the Conservative party after the passing of the Reform Bill.

HAMILTON, Janet [1795—1873], the "Coatbridge poetess," was born at Corshill, Shotts parish, Lanarkshire, the daughter of a shoemaker, and married at a very early age John Hamilton, her father's assistant in the business. Her only education, except what she had managed to acquire by reading every book she could get hold of, had been given her by her mother from the Bible, as she sat at the spinning-wheel. She is said to have got her love for poetry and also her knowledge of grammar from Shakespeare, to whose works she was devoted. She began rather early to write verses, and between the ages of seventeen and nineteen had produced about twenty pieces in rhyme. Her first poems appeared in Cassell's *Working Man's Friend*, and were collected and published in 1863, entitled "Poems and Songs;" "Sketches" appeared in 1865, and her last work, "Ballads,"

in 1868. In her old age she became quite blind, but bore her misfortune with the utmost cheerfulness till her death at the ripe age of 78.

HAMILTON, Thomas, author of "Cyril Thornton," a novel, and a constant contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, began his career as a soldier, serving throughout the Peninsular and American campaigns. He possessed great literary taste, and devoted all the time he could spare from his active military duties to the cultivation of literature. His chief work, "Cyril Thornton," appeared in 1827, and at once became very popular, reaching a second edition soon after its publication. It was followed by "Annals of the Peninsular Campaign" and "Men and Manners in America," the latter of which was translated into German and French. He died at Pisa, Dec. 7, 1842.

HAMILTON, The Right Rev. Walter Kerr, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury [1808—1869], eldest son of Archdeacon Hamilton, was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was elected a Fellow of Merton College in 1831. He became vicar of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford, in 1837, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury 1841, Precentor of Salisbury in 1842, and was consecrated to the Bishopric of Salisbury in 1854, in succession to Bishop Denison. He belonged to an advanced section of the High Church party, and his conduct while Bishop of Salisbury gave rise to an immense amount of controversy. Hearing that he was accused of believing doctrines which he dared not proclaim, and which were, in the opinions of his accusers, inconsistent with the teaching of the English Church, he determined, as he said, "to make a clean breast of it." Accordingly, during his fourth triennial visitation of his diocese in 1867, he delivered his famous charge, in which he emphatically stated his opinions, and which created a great sensation throughout his diocese. He declared his belief "that certain men have had entrusted to them by God some supernatural powers and prerogatives;" that in blessing the bread and wine of the communion, power was given to the ministers "to make them the channels of conveying to the soul for its strengthening and refreshing, the body and blood of Christ," and that God had also given to his ministers the power of forgiving sins. No episcopal charge was for years so vigorously criticised or so hotly denounced as this, and he received endless remonstrances from clergymen and laymen on the subject. On Sept. 22, 1867, a petition was presented to the House of Lords praying them to appoint a tribunal to settle all cases of controverted doctrine or practice in the diocese. He bravely and staunchly defended his opinions in the House, and the petition was ordered to lie on the table. His earnest devotion and entire unselfishness soon, however, won for him the keenest respect and sympathy among the clergy and laity, and they learnt in time to repose full confidence in him. He was Provincial Precentor of Canterbury, and patron of 51 livings. His episcopal jurisdiction extended over Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, and the see was of the annual value of £5000.

HAMILTON, William Richard [1777—1859], President of the Geographical Society, F.R.S., and one of the Trustees of the British Museum, was for many years engaged in the diplomatic service, and while on a mission to Egypt contrived to obtain possession of the Rosetta stone which the French were on the point of carrying off with them. It was placed in the British Museum. A few years after, while bringing to England the celebrated Elgin marbles, he was shipwrecked at the entrance to the port of Cerigo, the ship,

marbles and all going to the bottom. Mr. Hamilton at once set to work, and, with the aid of experienced divers, succeeded with great difficulty in regaining possession of these works of art. He was also instrumental in recovering from the French and restoring to Italy, the pictures and statues taken by the Imperialists from the Italian palaces and churches. His work on Egypt, entitled "Egyptiaca," was of some importance in its day, though the increase of knowledge on Egyptian subjects has caused it to be now almost forgotten.

HAMILTON, Sir William, Bart. [1788—1856], metaphysician, was born in Glasgow, and educated at that city, at Edinburgh, and at Oxford, where he graduated with honours. He was admitted a member of the Scottish Bar in 1813, but the study of law having no interest for him, in 1820 he competed, though unsuccessfully, for the Edinburgh chair of Moral Philosophy, and a year later was elected Professor of Universal History in the University, and gave several courses of lectures on the history of modern Europe, and the history of literature. He began his career as an author in 1829, when his well-known essay on the "Philosophy of the Unconditional" appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*. In 1836 he succeeded Dr. Ritchie in the chair of Logic and Metaphysics at the Edinburgh University, and from that time may be dated the influence which for the next twenty years he exercised over the thought of the rising generation in Scotland. At about the same time he began to prepare an annotated edition of Reid's works, but in the midst of this undertaking he was struck with paralysis of the right side, which seriously crippled him, though it left his mind quite unimpared. The edition of Reid appeared in 1846, but in an incomplete condition. To it was prefixed "An Essay on a New Analytic of Logical Forms," which gave rise in 1847 to a sharp controversy with Professor De Morgan, of University College. In 1852-53 appeared the first and second editions of his "Discussions on Philosophy, Literature, and Education," a reprint of his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, and in 1854-55 an edition in nine volumes of Stewart's works. The last volume of this he was unable to edit owing to failing health. He taught his class for the last time in the winter of 1855-56, and soon after the close of the session was taken ill and died at his house in Edinburgh. Sir William Hamilton was widely and deeply read in literature both ancient and modern, and his general scholarship found expression in his library, which after his death was presented to the University of Glasgow, and forms a distinct portion of the library of that place. He was keenly interested in the subject of education, an interest manifested in his teaching and writings, and adopted views on the subject which, when carried out or advocated by him, met with general recognition. (*See* "Memoir of Sir W. Hamilton" by Professor Veitch, 1869; and J. S. Mill's "Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy.")

HAMILTON, Sir William Rowan, LL.D. [1805—1865], Astronomer Royal for Ireland, and one of the most distinguished mathematicians of the age, was the son of Archibald Hamilton, an attorney in Dublin, where he was born. He showed remarkable talents at a very early age; and when only fourteen was familiar with the rudiments of Hebrew, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, German, Syriac, Arabic, Sanscrit, Hindustani, and Malay, In mathematics he was almost entirely self-taught. He entered Trinity College, Durham, in 1822, and graduated in high mathema-

tical honours; and a paper on caustic curves, read by him before the Royal Irish Academy in 1824, at once placed him in the front rank of scientific Irishmen. In 1827 he was appointed Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University, and Superintendent of the Observatory at Dunsink, near Dublin. He was the author of several able essays on mathematical and physical subjects, among which may be mentioned "The Theory of Systems of Rays," works on the "General System of Dynamics," and the "Calculus of Quaternions," &c. He was knighted in 1835, on the occasion of the first meeting in Dublin of the British Association, and in 1837 was elected President of the Royal Irish Academy. He had a great love of poetry, and numbered among his friends Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, and Mrs. Hemans. He predicted on theoretical grounds the previously unimagined phenomenon of the conical refraction of a ray of light.

HAMPDEN, The Right Rev. Renn Dickson, D.D. (Bishop of Hereford) [1793—1868], a descendant of the celebrated John Hampden, born in Barbadoes, entered Oriel College, Oxford, in 1810, and took his degree of B.A. in 1813 as a Double First. He obtained the prize for the Latin Essay in 1814, and was Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College. In 1829 and in 1831 he filled the office of Public Examiner in Classics; in 1832 was Bampton Lecturer; in 1833 was appointed by Lord Grenville, then Chancellor of the University, Principal of St. Mary's Hall; and in 1833 was elected Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy. In 1836 he was nominated Regius Professor of Divinity by Lord Melbourne. Imputations of unsound doctrine were brought against him, in the form of a pamphlet, entitled "Elucidations of the Bampton Lectures," by the Rev. J. H. Newman, then Fellow of Oriel College. Party spirit running high at the time (the High-Church and Low-Church parties having united their strength in 1836, in order to encounter what they considered the common foe), a vote of censure was passed upon Dr. Hampden in the University Convocation. It was remarked at the time that the very work which formed the ground of attack on Dr. Hampden in 1836, was largely instrumental in procuring for him the Principalship of St. Mary's Hall, on the recommendation of Bishop Copleston of Llandaff, at the hands of Lord Grenville. In 1842 the vote of censure, though formally remaining on the Statute Book of the University, was in reality repealed by his nomination, in virtue of his office, to a seat at the New Theological Examination Board, under a statute which passed Convocation without opposition. In Dec. 1847, Dr. Hampden was appointed to the see of Hereford, when a violent but fruitless opposition was made to his consecration by the High-Church party. Dr. Hampden contributed the article on Thomas Aquinas to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," and articles on Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He was the author of two volumes of Sermons, one of them preached before the University of Oxford; of a work on "The Philosophical Evidence of Christianity;" and a volume of "Lectures Introductory to the Study of Moral Philosophy." Of his Bampton Lectures, Mr. Hallam, in his "History of Literature," speaks as the only attempt made by an English writer to penetrate to the depths of the scholastic philosophy.

HAMPTON (Lord), The Right Hon. John Somerset [1799—1880], was the only son of William Russell, Esq., of Powick Court, Worcestershire, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Herbert Perrott Pakington,

Bart., of Westwood. He was born at his father's seat, Feb. 20, 1799, was educated at Eton and at Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1831 assumed the name of Pakington, as heir of his maternal uncle. He was nominated in 1834 Chairman of the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions, and in 1837 was returned to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest as member for Droitwich, which he represented till the general election of Feb., 1874, when he lost the seat. Sir John Pakington opposed the free-trade measures of the late Sir R. Peel, who created him a baronet in July, 1846, and when, in 1848, during Lord Russell's first administration, the state of the West India colonies rendered the sugar duties the question of the day, he was one of the committee of which Lord G. Bentinck was the chairman, and as the advocate of a differential duty, took a prominent part in the discussions that ensued. Sir John Pakington was appointed Colonial Secretary in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and was sworn a Privy Councillor; and was First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9. On the retirement of Lord Derby in June, 1859, the Queen conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Bath, civil division. Sir John, appointed to his former post at the Admiralty in Lord Derby's third administration in June, 1866, on the resignation of Gen. Peel, succeeded him as Secretary of State for War, March 8, 1867, and retained that office until Dec., 1868. He presided over the Congress of the Social Science Association held at Leeds in Oct., 1871. In March, 1874, he was, on the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, raised to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Hampton, of Hampton Lovett, and of Westwood, in the county of Worcester. He was appointed First Civil Service Commissioner in Nov., 1875, in the room of Sir Edward Ryan, a nomination which gave rise to considerable criticism at the time. He was three times married.

HANCOCK, Albany, F.L.S. [1807—1878], was the son of a citizen of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who, although an assiduous man of business, found time to pursue the study of natural history, and to direct the tastes of his sons—Albany and John, the well-known ornithologist—into the same channel. Albany, after serving his articles, abandoned the profession of the law, in order to devote himself to the study of natural science, particularly physiology and comparative anatomy. The Royal Society awarded him the gold medal for his contributions to science, and his researches on the organization of the Brachiopoda are still held in high estimation. He was a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and a corresponding member of the Zoological Society, also a correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and a member of the Imperial Royal Zoologico-Botanical Society of Vienna.

HANCOCK, Rear-Admiral, entered the navy in 1834, and was promoted lieutenant ten years later, as a reward for having passed the best examination at the Portsmouth Royal Naval College. He served in the West Indies, and was promoted to post rank for his services in connection with the Darien Surveying Expedition in 1855. He afterwards served on the North American and West Indian station, during the Civil war in America and was favourably mentioned by Sir Alexander Milne for his gallantry in the "*Trent* Affair." He was made Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific station in 1876, which post he was obliged to resign owing to ill-health. He died September 20, 1876, in his 57th year.

HANNAY, James [1827—1873], a cadet of the ancient Galloway family of Hannay of Sorbie, born at Dumfries, entered the royal navy

at the age of thirteen. After serving in various ships till the autumn of 1845, he left the navy, and devoted his attention entirely to literature, contributing to many journals and periodicals, from *Punch* to the quarterly reviews. Mr. Hannay was the author of "Singleton Fontenoy," published in 1850; of "Sketches in Ultra-Marine," in 1853; and of another novel, "Eustace Conyers," in 1857, which has been translated into German. In the summer of 1853 he delivered in London a series of lectures on "Satire and Satirists." At the general election in May, 1857, he was a candidate in the Conservative interest for the Dumfries burghs, which his father had twice contested, and was defeated by the former member, Mr. William Ewart. He published, in 1861, his contributions to the *Quarterly*. Mr. Hannay, who became editor of the *Edinburgh Courant* in 1860, resigned in 1864, and published afterwards "A Course of English Literature," 1866; and a family history, called "Three Hundred Years of a Norman House, the Barons of Gournay, from the 10th to the 13th Century," 1867. He was appointed her Majesty's Consul at Barcelona, July 13, 1868.

HANSON, Sir Richard Davies [1805—1876], Chief Justice of South Australia, was born in London. He was articled in 1822 to Mr. John Wilks, subsequently M.P. for Boston, and after his admission as an attorney in 1828, practised for a short time in London. In 1830 he became associated with the attempt to found the colony of South Australia, which was at first unsuccessful, owing to the refusal of Lord Goderich to assist the undertaking; but it was afterwards renewed in another form, and received the sanction of Parliament in 1834. In consequence, however, of the delay in the establishment of the colony, Mr. Hanson did not form one of the first body of colonists. In 1838 he accompanied Lord Durham to Canada as assistant Commissioner of Inquiry into Crown lands and immigration, in which capacity he conducted an investigation, the results of which were embodied in a report, signed by the late Charles Buller, as head of the commission, and laid before Parliament. He subsequently visited New Zealand, and resided in the settlement of Wellington till 1846, when he removed to South Australia. In 1851, the constitution of that colony having been changed by the introduction of the elective element into the Legislative Council, he was appointed by Sir Henry Young to the office of Advocate-General, which he held till the introduction of responsible government in 1856. He then became Attorney-General, and continued in that office till 1859, when, on the election of a new legislature, he was compelled to resign. In Nov., 1861, he was appointed Chief Justice. He visited England in 1869, and on the 9th of July in that year received the honour of knighthood.

HARCOURT, The Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward, D.C.L., Lord Archbishop of York, &c., &c., was born in 1757, and was the youngest son of George, first Lord Vernon. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.C.L. degree in April, 1786, and his D.C.L. in the following month. In 1785 he was appointed a Prebendary of Gloucester and a Canon of Christ Church; in 1791 consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, and in 1807, on the death of Archbishop Markham, was translated to the see of York. Dr. Dibdin who visited him at Bishopthorpe in 1836, spoke in most glowing terms of his kindliness and hospitality. The archbishop preached a valedictory sermon at York Minster in 1838, but though unable, owing to extreme age, to take much active part in the duties of his ministra-

tion, his interest in his archdiocese continued keen to the last. He died at Bishopthorpe Palace, Nov. 5, 1847, in his 90th year, and was buried in the vault of the Harcourt family at Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire. He married in 1784 Lady Ann Leveson Gower, third daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford, by whom he had eleven sons and three daughters, all of whom except one survived him.

HARDING, James Duffield, water-colour painter. He was born at Deptford in 1798, and was taught drawing first by his father, and afterwards by Samuel Prout. In 1818 he gained the medal of the Society of Arts for an original landscape, and in the same year exhibited his first picture at the Water-Colour Society, of which he became an associate in 1821, and member in the following year. He was at that time a popular art teacher, and published "Lessons on Art;" "A Guide and Companion to Lessons on Art," and "Principles and Practice of Art." In 1830 he visited Italy, and in 1836 published "Sketches Abroad and at Home," and in 1842 "The Park and the Forest." He now became ambitious of gaining academic honours, and began exhibiting oil landscapes in the Academy, and in 1847 withdrew from the Society in order to become a candidate for the Academy. He tried several times but without success, and in 1857 rejoined the Water-Colour Society. In 1861 he published "Selections from the Picturesque," and a series of excellent lithographs of sketches after Bonington. He died at Barnes, Dec. 4th, 1863. Among his better-known works are "Anglers on the Loire;" "View of Fribourg," and "The Alps at Como."

HARDING, Joseph [1782—1843], bookseller, was the youngest brother and assistant of Mr. J. Harding, agricultural bookseller of St. James's Street. Having worked for a time as printer in the firm of Harding and Wright in St. John's Square, he joined the firm of booksellers, Lackington, Hughes, Mavor & Co. in Finsbury Square of which he subsequently became the head, and removed to Pall Mall, East. He published numerous costly works, chiefly by subscription, among which may be mentioned Mr. Ormerod's "History of Cheshire;" Dugdale's "Monasticon," edited by Dr. Bandinel, Mr. Cayley, and Sir Henry Ellis; Dugdale's "St. Paul's;" Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," edited by Dr. Bliss, and "Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain, with Lives," by Edmund Lodge.

HARDINGE, The Right Hon. Henry, First Viscount, a Field-Marshal, &c., &c. [1785—1856], was the third son of the Rev. Henry Hardinge, Rector of Stanhope, Durham. He entered the army at an early age, served throughout the Peninsula war, and at Corunna, where, by his skill and activity, he gained the favourable notice of Marshal Beresford, who ever afterwards proved his friend. From 1809 to 1813 he served in the Portuguese army as deputy-quarter-master-general, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Albuera, the success of which was mainly due to a manœuvre executed by him without orders, and on his own responsibility. After the return of Napoleon from Elba, he joined the Duke of Wellington in Belgium, and was appointed Commissioner at the Prussian headquarters, in which capacity he attended Blücher's staff at the battle of Ligny, where one hand was shot off, which prevented him from being present at Waterloo. He was created Clerk of the Ordnance in 1823, entered Parliament in 1826, and was made Secretary at War on the accession of the Duke of Wellington to the Premiership. He was Secretary for Ireland in 1830,

and again in 1834-35. From 1844 to 1847 he was Governor-General of India, and was afterwards rewarded for his splendid services in superintending the conduct of the Sikh war by being created Viscount Hardinge of Lahore, and receiving from the East India Company a pension of £5,000 a year, and from Parliament a further grant of £3,000 a year for himself and his next two successors. On the death of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852, Lord Hardinge was made Commander-in-Chief, and in 1855 advanced to the rank of Field-Marshal. He held his high office throughout the Crimean war.

HARDWICK, Philip, R.A. [1792—1870], architect, son of Mr. Thomas Hardwick (architect, and a pupil of Sir W. Chambers), was brought up in his father's office. His first great works were the buildings at St. Katherine's Docks. He designed several classical edifices in London, including the Goldsmiths' Hall (generally considered his finest work); the grand entrance to the North-Western Railway Station, Euston Square; the Globe Insurance Office, the City Club, and the great hall at Lincoln's Inn.

HARDWICKE (The Earl of), The Right Hon. Charles Philip Yorke, Admiral, R.N., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., son of Sir Joseph S. Yorke, K.C.B., born April 2, 1799, was educated at Harrow and at the Royal Naval College. Entering the navy, he saw much active service in early life, and served as a midshipman at the attack on Algiers under Lord Exmouth. He sat in the House of Commons for Reigate in 1831-2, and represented Cambridgeshire in the Conservative interest from 1832 until he succeeded his uncle as fourth earl, Nov. 18, 1834. He was captain of the *Vengeance* in 1848, and on the revolt of Genoa against Victor Emmanuel he succeeded in handing the town over to the legitimate government. He attained the rank of Admiral, was Lord-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, and a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen during Sir R. Peel's administration. He was Postmaster-General under Lord Derby's first administration in 1851, when he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and held the post of Lord Privy Seal in Lord Derby's second administration, 1858-9. He died Sept. 17, 1873.

HARDY, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas, Bart., G.C.B., and Governor of Greenwich Hospital, was the second son of Joseph Hardy, of Portisham, Dorsetshire. He entered the navy at the age of twelve, was promoted lieutenant in 1793, and commander in 1797, when he accompanied Nelson, and took part in the action of the Nile. In 1803 he joined the *Victory* under Nelson, whom he never afterwards left. Captain Hardy was present at the death of his great chief; commanded the *Victory* when it returned home with Nelson's body; and at the funeral bore the banner of emblems immediately before the relations of the deceased. He was created a baronet in 1806, from which year to 1824 he was on active service in the West Indies and on the coasts of North and South America. In 1830, after thirty-six years' service, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in 1834, on the death of Sir Richard Keats, became Governor of Greenwich Hospital. He died there, Sept. 20, 1839, and was buried in the mausoleum of the Hospital.

HARDY, Sir Thomas Duffus, D.C.L. [1804—1878], son of Major T. B. P. Hardy, of the Royal Artillery, was born at Port Royal, Jamaica, and entered the public service as junior clerk in H.M.'s Record Office, Tower, in 1819. On the death of Mr. Henry Petrie, keeper of the records in the Tower, the compilation of the "Monumenta Historica Britannica" was entrusted to him by the Government, to which work he wrote the

general introduction. In 1861, on the death of Sir Francis Palgrave, he was appointed Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, and in the following year undertook the preparation of his invaluable "Descriptive Catalogue of Materials for the History of Great Britain and Ireland." Eight years later he was knighted, and in 1870 made a D.C.L. of Oxford. His chief service to literature was the establishment of the "Rolls Series," of critical editions of the old chronicles, &c., bearing on English history, which he persuaded the Master of the Rolls to found.

HARE, Julius Charles [1795—1855], M.A., Archdeacon of Lewes, a canon of Chichester, rector of Hurstmonceaux, and chaplain to the Queen, was born at Valdagno, near Vicenza, in Italy, and accompanied his parents to England in 1798. In 1804-5 he spent a winter with his parents at Weimar, where he became acquainted with Goethe and Schiller, and acquired the taste for German literature which influenced his style throughout his whole career. He was educated at the Charterhouse school, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in 1818, and in 1822 was appointed assistant-tutor at Trinity College, a post he held for ten years. Among the distinguished men who attended his lectures there, were John Sterling, Frederick Denison Maurice, and Richard Trench, all of whom admired and loved him as a teacher, and became his staunch, life-long friends. Other remarkable men among his friends at that time, were Thirlwall, Sedgwick, Dr. Whewell, W. M. Praed, and Dr. Arnold. He took holy orders in 1826, and in 1832, on the death of his uncle, succeeded to the family living of Hurstmonceaux, in Sussex, where he collected a library, consisting of about 12,000 volumes, particularly rich in German literature. Before settling in his parish he visited Rome, where he met the Chevalier Bunsen, who subsequently dedicated to him part of his work, "Hippolytus and His Age." In 1840 he was appointed archdeacon of Lewes, and in that year, and again in 1848, preached a course of sermons at Cambridge. He was collated to a prebend in Chichester in 1851, and in 1853 appointed one of the Queen's chaplains. Among his writings may be mentioned the translation which he undertook, in conjunction with Canon Thirlwall (afterwards bishop of St. David's), of Niebuhr's "History of Rome," 1828-32; "Vindication of Luther against his recent English Assailants," 1854, and an edition of the "Remains of John Sterling," who had at one time been his curate. Carlyle's "Life of John Sterling" was written through disapproval of this work.

HAREWOOD, Second Earl of, The Right Hon. Henry Lascelles, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the West Riding of Yorkshire, &c., was born in 1767, and was the second son of Edward, the first Earl. He was returned to Parliament as one of the members for Yorkshire, in the Tory interest, in 1796, being re-elected in 1802. In 1807, at the general election, occurred the famous contest for Yorkshire, the first that had been attempted for thirty-six years, when Mr. Lascelles was beaten by a small majority. He was soon after elected for Westbury, and in 1812 for Pontefract. On the retirement of Mr. Wilberforce, he was returned for the county of York, with Lord Milton for his colleague. He succeeded to the Peerage on the death of his father, in 1820, and as a representative of moderate Conservative opinions, is said to have had a good deal of influence in the House of Peers and on the Government. He married, in 1794, Henrietta, eldest daughter of Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart., and had a family

of four sons and three daughters. He died suddenly while out hunting at Bramham, Yorkshire, November 24, 1841, in his 74th year.

HARLEY, John Pritt, an actor, who was struck with paralysis while acting Launcelot Gobbo in "The Merchant of Venice" at the Princess's, Aug. 22, 1858, was born in London about the year 1790, and went on the stage in 1807, at the age of seventeen. He acted in the provinces till 1815, when he made his first appearance in London at the Lyceum, then under the management of Mr. Arnold. In September of the same year he appeared at Drury Lane, and at once took a position as one of the principal comedians at that house. As an actor of Shakespearian clowns he is said to have stood entirely alone.

HARMAN, Jeremiah, banker, was the head of the old firm first known as Gurnell, Hoare & Harman, then Harman, Hoare & Co., and lastly Harman & Co. The house were bankers to the Russian Court for more than half a century. Mr. Harman had been a Director of the Bank of England from 1794 to 1827, and was made Governor of the Bank in 1816, in which year 25 per cent. was added to the capital of Bank stock. On his retirement in 1827 the thanks of the General Court were voted to him for his long and valuable services. Mr. Harman was known to all the ministers of the day, was frequently consulted by Mr. Pitt and Lord Liverpool on all questions of importance, and gave evidence before the Bullion Committee of 1810, before the Committees on the resumption of cash payments in 1819, and on the Bank Charter in 1832. He died in Adams Court, Broad Street, Feb. 7, 1844, in his 81st year.

HARMER, James, at one time an Alderman of London, was the son of a Spitalfields weaver, and was left an orphan at the age of ten. He was long well known as an attorney in the Criminal Court, and his legal experience is said to have had much influence upon public opinion and even upon legislation; his evidence before the Committee for the Reformation of the Criminal Law being pronounced by Sir James Mackintosh to be unequalled in its effect. He exposed the shortcomings of witnesses, and was mainly instrumental in the abolition of the blood-money system, by which persons turning informers were paid so much per case, sometimes £40, by Government. In 1833, on being elected Alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, he relinquished his legal practice. He was Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1834, but was never elected to the mayoralty on account of his connection with the *Weekly Dispatch*. For some years before his death he lived at his residence, Ingress Park, near Greenhithe, which he had built chiefly from the stone taken from old London Bridge. He died at Cricklewood, Middlesex, June, 1853.

HARRIS, Lieutenant-General William George, Second Lord, K.C.H., C.B., K.W.H. [1782—1845], entered the army in 1797, and served as lieutenant in the campaign of Seringapatam, where he greatly distinguished himself, and was highly commended by Sir David Baird. He next went with Sir Hyde Parker's expedition to the Baltic, and took an active part in the siege of Copenhagen, after which he was ordered to India. On his way out he took part, as second in command under Lord Macdonald, at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. As Lieutenant-Colonel of the second battalion of the 73rd Regiment, in 1812, he was ordered to join General Gibbs' expedition to Stralsund, where he served with distinction under General Walmoden on the plains of Golinde in Hanover. From 1813 to 1815 he was on active

service in Holland. In the latter year he was ordered to join the army of the Duke of Wellington, which he accompanied to Quatre Bras, his regiment being nearly cut to pieces in that memorable action, and he himself being severely wounded in the right shoulder. On retiring on half-pay, the officers of his regiment presented him with a splendid sword. From 1823 to 1828 he was Major-General on the staff in Ireland and Yorkshire, and took a prominent part in quelling the disturbances in the manufacturing districts. On succeeding to the title in 1829 he retired to his country seat of Belmont in Kent.

HARRIS (Baron), Sir George Francis Robert Harris, Third Lord [1810—1872], eldest son of the above, and grandson of the first peer who stormed Seringapatam, born Aug. 14, 1810, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1831. In 1846 he was nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad, of which he became Governor and Commander-in-Chief; held that post until nominated, early in 1854, to the Governorship of Madras, which he administered with great ability through the Indian mutiny, and returned to England in 1859, when he had conferred upon him the Order of the Star of India. His Lordship, who succeeded his father as third baron May 30, 1845, was appointed lord in waiting to the Queen in 1861, and Chamberlain of the Household to the Princess of Wales, March 10, 1863.

HARRIS, Sir William Snow, Knt., F.R.S. [1792—1867], was a son of Thomas Harris, Esq., of Plymouth, where he was born. In early life he became a member of the College of Surgeons, and devoted himself from the first to the cause of scientific discovery. He was well known as the inventor of the fixed and continuous electric conductors for preserving ships from lightning, now universally employed in the Royal Navy, and also as the inventor of a new steering compass. Sir William was the author of many papers on electricity and magnetism, an elaborate report on damage done by lightning in the navy, printed by order of the House of Commons, and on other scientific subjects, as also of a work on thunderstorms. Many of his papers have been published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, and in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the British Association, and other works. He also received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society in 1835, in acknowledgment of his contributions to scientific knowledge, and in 1845 a magnificent vase from the Emperor of Russia, as a testimonial of his Imperial Majesty's recognition of his scientific labours.

HARRISON, The Hon. Robert Alexander, D.C.L., Chief Justice of Ontario, was born at Montreal in 1833, and was the eldest son of Richard Harrison, Esq., formerly of Skegarvey, co. Monaghan. He was educated at Upper Canada College, and studied law, being called to the Bar in 1855, and from that time till his elevation to the Bench there was hardly a case of public importance in which he was not retained. He was made a Q.C. in 1867; was elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1871; and in 1875 succeeded Sir W. B. Richards as Chief Justice of Ontario. He wrote and edited several very useful law-books. The first, "Robinson and Harrison's Digest," published about 1850, is still a standard book of reference. In 1857 he annotated the Common Law Procedure Act, and one of the most important works with which his name is connected, "Harrison and O'Brien's Digest," was prepared by Mr. O'Brien under Mr. Harrison's supervision, and published in 1863. He was also a constant contributor

to several Canadian law journals. He died Nov. 1, 1878.

HARRISON, Captain William, Commander of the *Great Eastern*, was drowned by the upsetting of his boat in a squall off Southampton docks, Jan. 21, 1860, in his 46th year. He had been captain of the *Great Eastern* from the first, and in spite of the misfortunes which attended her, every confidence was felt in Captain Harrison's great skill as a seaman. He was buried at St. James's Cemetery, Liverpool, his funeral almost partaking of the character of a public ceremony.

HARRISON, William [1813—1868], one of the best-known and most popular tenors of the last generation. He took to singing from an early age, and became a student at the Royal Academy of Music, appearing first as a professional in 1837. Two years later he sang at Covent Garden in Rooke's opera "Henrique," and from this time the stage claimed him more than the concert room. He took part in nearly all the best known English operas, and achieved much success. In 1856 he took the step by which he is most likely to be remembered. In partnership with Miss Louisa Pyne he established an English Opera Company, producing at the Lyceum, in an excellent manner, works by Balfe, Wallace, Benedict, Mellon, and other composers, and introducing to the public many most excellent singers. In 1864 he removed to Her Majesty's, still giving English operas there. He died at Kentish Town in the autumn of 1868.

HARROWBY, First Earl of, Right Hon. Dudley Ryder [1762—1847], a Privy Councillor, D.C.L., F.S.A., &c., was the eldest son of Nathaniel, first Lord Harrowby. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1782, and two years later was returned to Parliament as member for the family borough of Tiverton. In 1789 he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and a year later Controller of the Household, and a member of the India Board and of the Privy Council. In Feb., 1791, through the influence of his friend, Pitt, he was appointed Paymaster of the Forces and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and in the same year was chairman of the Finance Committee. He was highly esteemed by his colleagues in office, and enjoyed in no small degree the personal friendship of Pitt, to whom he acted as second in the memorable duel with Tierney (May 27, 1798). In May, 1800, he accepted the Treasurership of the Navy, became second Baron Harrowby on the death of his father in 1803, and in 1804 received the seals of the Foreign Office. He resigned that post at the end of eight months, retaining, however, his seat in the Cabinet, and subsequently was for a short time Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In Nov., 1805, he was sent on a special mission to Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, to open negotiations for a fresh coalition against France, but, although he was successful at Berlin, his further plans were frustrated by the victory of Napoleon at Austerlitz. He held the office of President of the Board of Control for a few months in 1809, in July of which year he was created Earl of Harrowby and Viscount Sandon. In the Liverpool administration of 1812 he was appointed President of the Council, an office he held till Lord Goderich (Earl of Ripon) became head of the Goverment. He was chairman of the Currency Committee of 1819, of which he prepared the report, and supported the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. It was Lord Harrowby who first became aware of the Cato Street Conspiracy (1820), from the communications of a man whom he met in the park. It was called the Cato Street Conspiracy from a place

near the Edgware Road where Thistlewood and his colleagues were found assembled in a hayloft. Lord Harrowby retired from office in 1827.

HARROWBY, 2ND EARL OF, THE RIGHT HON. DUDLEY RYDER, K.G. [1798—1882], son of the above, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and afterwards M.A. and D.C.L. In 1819 he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for Tiverton, which he represented till 1830, when he was chosen for Liverpool. He sat for that town till 1847, when he succeeded to his father's seat in the House of Lords. He was secretary to the India Board during the earlier part of Earl Grey's administration, was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster under Lord Palmerston's first administration in 1855, and exchanged that post for the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he resigned in Dec., 1857. He was made a K.G. in 1859. Although he did not take a very prominent part in politics, he was often consulted by the leaders of both parties, and in all public questions relating to religion his co-operation was sought by statesmen and bishops alike.

HART, SOLOMON, R.A. He was born in Plymouth in April, 1806, but in 1820 his father removed to London, and the boy was apprenticed to Samuel Warren, the line engraver. Three years later he entered the Academy Schools, and in 1826 exhibited a miniature portrait of his father, but the picture by which he gained earliest notice was "Isaac of York in the Donjon of the Castle of Reginald Front de Boeuf." In 1836 he was elected Associate, and in 1840 full member. In 1857 he succeeded Leslie as Professor of Painting at the Royal Academy, and held that office till 1863. In 1865 he was elected librarian, and to his untiring energy the Royal Academy owes the excellence of its present library. He was, for some years, curator of the pictures in Greenwich Hospital, and one of the Art examiners at South Kensington. To the great injury of his artistic reputation he continued painting after his sight and strength had failed, and his last picture was exhibited in the Academy exhibition which was open at the time of his death, which occurred June 11, 1881. He exhibited 180 pictures. His "Interior of a Synagogue" is in the National Gallery.

HARTOG, EDWARD NUMA [1846—1871], the first Jew who ever won the blue riband of Cambridge, was the elder son of M. Alphonse Hartog, and was born in London. He received his early education from his father, and at University College, London, where he highly distinguished himself in classics, mathematics, natural philosophy, and modern languages. In 1862 he obtained the Jews' Commemoration Scholarship of £15 per annum, and in the following year gained a scholarship for £80 for mathematics and natural philosophy, and again in 1864 a similar honour. He gained the Andrew Exhibition, and took his degree at London University with honours and emoluments for proficiency in mathematics, classics, French and German. He then entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in 1865, he gained a senior scholarship, and followed up that success by winning at the end of his first year a Foundation Scholarship at the same college. In 1869 he was senior wrangler, but the second great mathematical reward of the year would have been beyond his reach owing to his religious convictions had not a special grace of the senate been passed to confer upon him the degree of B.A. Soon after taking his degree, being in common with other Nonconformists excluded from a fellowship, he received an appointment in the Treasury, which he subsequently

gave up for employment under Mr. Thring, the Parliamentary draughtsman. His friends expected for him a distinguished career, either in the public service or at the Bar, but he did not live to see the passing of the University Tests Bill, dying suddenly of small-pox at the early age of twenty-five.

HARTSHORNE, Rev. Charles Henry, M.A., was born about 1803, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1825. Having taken holy orders, he held several curacies in succession, and in 1838 was appointed rector of Cogenhoe, Northamptonshire. In 1850 he received from the Crown the rectory of Holdenby in the same county, which he held till his death. He was an enthusiastic antiquary, and a voluminous writer. Among his works may be mentioned "Historical Remains of Northampton," "Memoirs Illustrative of the History and Antiquities of Northumberland," and "Salopia Antiqua, or an Enquiry into the Early Remains in Shropshire." He also edited "Ancient Metrical Tales," and contributed papers to the *Archæological* and other journals. He died at Holdenby, March 11, 1865.

HARTT, Charles Frederick, M.A. [1840—1878], Superintendent of the Geological Survey of the Empire of Brazil, was born in Fredericton, Canada. In 1862 he went to Harvard College and studied zoology under Professor Agassiz, whom later he accompanied to Brazil on an exploring expedition. In 1871 he was sent by the Harvard and Cornell Colleges on an expedition to the valley of the Amazon, for the purpose of studying its geographical structure; he remained there a year, and on his return published "The Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil." He was sent to Brazil again in 1874 by the Government to make a geological survey of the empire. This was the great work of his life, and, though he was not able to complete it, it established his reputation as one of the foremost scientific explorers of the day.

HARVEY, Sir George, P.R.S.A. [1805—1876], painter of historical pictures, landscapes, and *tableaux de genre*, was born at St. Ninian's, a small village near Stirling. He displayed a taste for drawing at an early age, but having been apprenticed to a bookseller, had only limited opportunities for cultivating his talent. From 1823 till 1825 he studied at the school of the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh. In 1826, when the Scottish artists resolved to establish an academy of their own, framed upon the model of the Royal Academy of London, Harvey was invited to join it as an associate, and he became academician in 1829. Incidents from the history of the Covenanters supplied the subjects for some of the pictures by which he first won fame; such as, "Covenanters Preaching," in 1830; "Covenanters' Baptism," in 1831; "Curlers," 1835; "Battle of Drumclog," from Scott, in 1836; "Shakespeare before Sir Thomas Lucy on a charge of Deer-Stealing," 1837; and "The Covenanters' Communion," in 1840. "First Reading of the Bible in Old St. Paul's," in 1847, first made him known at the London exhibitions. He painted many domestic subjects; such as, "Examination of a Village School," in 1832; "John Bunyan in Gaol," in 1838; "A Castaway," in 1839; "Dismissal of a Village School," in 1840; "Quitting the Manse," and "The Past and Present—Children blowing Bubbles in the old Greyfriars Churchyard," in 1840; "A Highland Funeral," in 1844; "John Bunyan and his Daughter selling Laces at the door of Bedford Gaol," in 1857; "Sabbath in the Glen," and "The Penny Bank," in 1864. Sir George Harvey's popularity has been increased by

good engravings from his Covenanters' pictures, and other subjects which appeal to the sympathies of a large class. "Dawn Revealing the New World to Columbus," and "Quitting the Manse," are in the Scottish National Gallery. Sir George Harvey, who was elected President of the Royal Scottish Academy on the death of Sir John Watson Gordon in 1864, was knighted in 1867. Sir George was the author of an interesting volume of "Notes of the Early History of the Royal Scottish Academy," published at Edinburgh in 1870.

HARVEY, Captain John, R.N., the inventor conjointly with his nephew, Commander Frederick Harvey, of the torpedo which bears their name, died at Folkestone, Sept. 3, 1882, aged 88. He was a member of the Society of Naval Architects.

HARVEY, Sir John, K.C.B. and K.C.H. [1778—1852], Lieutenant-Governor of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Lieutenant-General in the army, and Colonel of the 59th Foot, entered the army in 1794 as ensign in the 80th regiment. He served in Holland under the Duke of York, during the campaign of 1794-5, and in 1796, having gained his lieutenancy, went to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was present at the surrender of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay. He served in Ceylon from 1797 to 1800, and in 1801 took part in the Egyptian campaign under Sir David Baird. Having seen much active service in India, he was, in 1812, appointed Deputy Adjutant-General in Upper Canada, and served throughout the campaigns of 1813-14. He was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia in 1846, having previously been Governor of New Brunswick, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Newfoundland. He was nominated K.C.H. in 1842, and K.C.B. in 1848. He married in 1806, the Hon. Elizabeth Lake, daughter of Gerrard, first Viscount Lake, K.B.

HARVEY, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas, K.C.B. [1776 — 1841], Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies and North America, was the fourth son of Sir Henry Harvey, K.B. He began his naval career as master's mate on board the *Ramilies* in Lord Howe's action, was made Lieutenant of the *Prince of Wales*, 98, which formed part of the fleet under Lord Bridport in 1795, and in the following year was appointed to the command of the *Lacedemonian* and *Pelican*. In the former he took part in the reduction of the island of Trinidad, when he was promoted post-captain of the *Prince of Wales*. He accompanied Lord Hugh Seymour in the expedition against Surinam in 1799, and commanded the *Standard* in the celebrated passage of the Dardanelles. He was nominated C.B. in 1815, Colonel of the Royal Marines in 1821, Rear-Admiral in the same year, and K.C.B. in 1833. He succeeded Sir Charles Paget as Commander-in-Chief on the West India and North American stations in 1839.

HARVEY, William [1800—1866], was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and served an apprenticeship as a wood engraver with Thomas Bewick. In 1817 he came to London, and in a short time afterwards became a pupil of B. R. Haydon, the historical painter, with a view of improving himself in drawing, and of thus further qualifying himself for the profession of a designer on wood. While studying under Haydon, he drew and engraved his large cut of the "Death of Dentatus," from a painting by his master; this admirable cut was published in 1821. In 1824 Harvey drew and engraved the beautiful vignettes and tail-pieces in Dr. Henderson's "History of Ancient and Modern Wines." With those cuts he may be considered as having closed his career as an engraver, and to have entered on that of a designer on wood. In

the latter capacity, perhaps no other artist has furnished more employment for wood engravers. Among the numerous works illustrated by him, the following specially deserve favourable mention:—"Northcote's Fables," first and second series; the "Tower Menagerie;" the "Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society;" White's "Selborne;" Lane's "Arabian Nights;" the Illustrated Edition of the "Common Prayer;" and Charles Knight's "Pictorial Shakspeare."

HASTINGS, Sir Charles, M.D. [1794—1866], a younger son of the Rev. James Hastings, rector of Martley, Worcestershire, was educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1818. He subsequently settled at Worcester, where he obtained an extensive practice. He has published a "Treatise on Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane of the Lungs;" "Illustrations of the Natural History of Worcestershire," and other works more or less nearly connected with the science and practice of his profession. Sir Charles was also the founder of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, now called the British Medical Association, and served for several years as President of the Council. Sir Charles, who was an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and a deputy-lieutenant for Worcestershire, received the honour of knighthood in 1850.

HATCHELL, The Right Hon. John [1783—1870], born in county Wexford, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained several University honours and a scholarship, was called to the Irish bar in 1809, and in 1847 was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland. Mr. Hatchell became Attorney-General in 1850, when he was sworn of the Privy Council in Ireland, was twice returned to the House of Commons for Windsor, and sat from Jan., 1850, till July, 1852. He was appointed a Commissioner of National Education, and of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland in 1853, but withdrew from the Board of Education on its re-construction in 1861. Mr. Hatchell was a short time Commissioner of the Insolvent Court in Ireland, previous to its amalgamation with the Court of Bankruptcy.

HATHERLEY, Lord, Right Hon. William Page Wood, F.R.S. [1801—1881], was the second son of Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, the friend of Queen Caroline. He was educated at Winchester, from which he was expelled in 1818, for taking part in the memorable barring out of that year. It was at Winchester that his lifelong friendship with Dean Hook began. He was next sent to Geneva, where he studied Roman law at the University, attending the lectures of the celebrated Rossi. Having been employed as translator and interpreter to the Commissioners sent on Queen Caroline's behalf to collect evidence in Italy, he returned to England, and in 1819 entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in high honours, and obtained a Fellowship. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1827, and began practice as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer. He attached himself to Vice-Chancellor Wigram's Court in 1841, and in 1845 was made a Q.C. He was one of the members in the Liberal interest for the city of Oxford from Aug., 1847, to Dec., 1852, Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster from 1849 till 1851, and Solicitor-General from 1851 till 1852. He retired with his political chief in the latter year, and went back to private practice. In the interim he had served on the Commission for reforming the procedure in Chancery, and was made an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford. In 1852 he was made a Vice-Chancellor, and in 1868 was

appointed a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, and sworn of the Privy Council. In the same year when Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister, the dignity of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain was conferred on Sir William Page Wood, who, on Dec. 10, was created Baron Hatherley, of Down Hatherley, Gloucestershire. He resigned the office of Lord Chancellor in 1872 owing to failing eyesight, and was succeeded by Lord Selborne. He never took any active part in public matters after that, though occasionally he sat in the House of Peers as a law lord, and at Downing Street in important appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

HATHERTON, Lord [1791—1863], better known under his former name of the Right Hon. Edward John Littleton, son of Moreton Walhouse, Esq., was educated at Rugby and at Brasenose College, Oxford. Soon after reaching his majority he assumed the name and arms of Littleton, on the death of his maternal grand-uncle, the last baronet of that name, to whose estates he succeeded. In the same year he was elected M.P. in the Liberal interest for Staffordshire, which he represented until the end of 1832, when he was chosen for the southern division of that county. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Speakership of the House of Commons in Feb., 1833, against Mr. Manners Sutton (Viscount Canterbury), and for a short time in the following year held the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Melbourne. On the return of the Whig party to office and power in the spring of 1835, he was raised to the peerage, but did not subsequently hold any public post or mix much in political life. He was lord-lieutenant of Staffordshire.

HAVELL, William, landscape painter. He was the son of a drawing-master at Reading, where he was born in 1782. His name first appears in the Academy catalogue in 1804, in which year he was also a foundation member of the Old Water Colour Society, but on the reorganisation of the society in 1813 he was among the seceders. In 1807 he went to Westmoreland and lived there till, in 1816, he was appointed draughtsman to Lord Amherst's Embassy. He went to China, but in the following year proceeded to India, where he remained till 1825. On his return he again joined the Water Colour Society, but after three years ceased to exhibit there, and in future sent his water colours, as well as his oil paintings, to the Academy, in which gallery he exhibited 103 works. His subjects were chiefly small sunny Italian landscapes, varied by Welsh and lake country scenes. His style was original and characteristic, his colour true, though somewhat yellow in tone. He died at Kensington, Dec. 16, 1857. There are two drawings by him in the South Kensington Museum.

HAVELOCK, Major-General Sir Henry, K.C.B. [1795—1857], was the son of a merchant and shipbuilder at Sunderland, and was born at Wearmouth, a suburb of that town. He was educated at the Charterhouse, on leaving which he entered at the Middle Temple in 1813, and became a pupil of Chitty. Owing to some misunderstanding with his father who withdrew his support, he was obliged to relinquish the law, and on the advice of his brother William, then just returned from the battle of Waterloo, he entered the army. He obtained a commission as second lieutenant in the rifle brigade (the 95th), and after serving for eight years in England, Scotland, and Ireland, he exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry, and embarked for India in 1823. At the beginning of the first Burmese war (1824), he was appointed deputy-assistant-adjutant-general of the expedition

and was present at several actions. On the conclusion of the war in 1826 he rejoined his regiment at Dinapore, and in 1827 was appointed adjutant to the dépôt of King's troops at Chinsurah. In the same year he began to write his "Campaigns in Ava," which appeared a year later at Serampore. The work gave great offence, owing to his free comments upon the faults of the commanders. In 1838 he was promoted captain, after having served for twenty-three years as subaltern. During the first Afghan campaign he took an active part at the storming of Ghuznee and the occupation of Cabul, and wrote a "Memoir of the Afghan Campaign," which was a failure as far as the sale of the book went, but has remained, nevertheless, a standard work on the campaign. Having joined Sir Robert Sale's brigade he was present at the forcing of the Khoord Cabul Pass, and at all the other engagements of that force till it reached Jellalabad, and in the final attack on Mahomed Akbar (1842), he commanded the right column and defeated him before the other columns could come to his aid. For his gallant conduct on that occasion he was promoted to a brevet-majority and made a C.B. He took an important part in the action at Italiff, which he planned and carried out himself. In 1843 he was simultaneously appointed major of his regiment and Persian interpreter to Sir Hugh Gough. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel by brevet, and in the following year went with the army to meet the invasion of the Sikhs, and took a distinguished part in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur, and Sobraon. His twenty-six years of incessant work he had spent in India now began to tell upon his health, and in 1849 he was ordered to Europe on furlough. After two years spent in England he returned to Bombay in 1851. In 1854 he was appointed quartermaster-general, and in the following year adjutant-general of the Queen's troops, with the rank of brevet-colonel. On the despatch of the expedition to Persia in 1856 he was appointed to the second division, and commanded the troops at Mohumra. Peace being concluded between the two nations in the following year Havelock returned to Bombay, and was sent almost at once to Allahabad as brigadier-general to command the column appointed to quell the formidable mutiny which had then just broken out (1857). He left Allahabad on July 7 with about 1000 Europeans from the 64th and 84th Foot, the 78th Highlanders, Madras Fusiliers, Royal Artillery, and Volunteer Cavalry, and nearly 200 natives, and in eight days Cawnpore was occupied, the troops having marched 126 miles. Nana Sahib's army was defeated in four engagements, at Futtehpore on the 13th, at Pandoo Nuddee twice on the 15th, and at Cawnpore on the 16th. Leaving Lucknow on the 29th, he gained the battles of Oonao and Busseeruthgunge, and on receiving reinforcements under Sir James Outram, he entered Lucknow, Sept. 25, which place he held till the garrison was finally relieved by Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde) on Nov. 6. His health was utterly broken down by the anxieties he had endured, and he succumbed to an attack of dysentery Nov. 21, 1857, four days after he had heard that he was appointed K.C.B. The Queen had conferred a baronetcy upon him by the title of Sir Henry Havelock of Lucknow, with a pension of £1000 a year for life, but he died the day before the patent was sealed, and the title and pension were transferred to his son, Captain Henry Marsham Havelock.

HAVELOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel William, who was killed in action at the head of his regiment, the 14th Light Dragoons, in their

desperate but successful attack on the Sikh army at Ramnuggur in the Punjaub, was born in 1795, and was the eldest son of William Havelock, of Ingress Park, Kent. He entered the army at an early age, served throughout the Peninsular campaign, 1810-1814, and at Waterloo, where he was wounded and received the Cross of the Hanoverian Order. He exchanged into the 4th Light Dragoons, and with that regiment went first to Bombay, where he became A.D.C. to Sir Charles Colville, and afterwards to Madras as Military Secretary to Lord Elphinstone. His last exchange was into the 14th Light Dragoons, in command of which regiment, at the glorious charge on the Sikh army, he lost his life, Nov. 22, 1848.

HAVERGAL, Frances Ridley, youngest child of the Rev. William Henry Havergal [q. v.], was born December 14, 1836, at the rectory of Astley, Worcestershire. At the age of seven she began writing hymns and religious rhyme, and two years later wrote long letters to her relations and friends in rhyme. She was sent to school in 1850 to Mrs. Theed at Belmont, and two years later went to the Louisenschule at Düsseldorf. She returned to England in 1854, and devoted herself to the study of German, French, and Greek, at the same time systematically studying the scriptures, and acquiring a great part of them by heart, besides earnestly taking up parish work, teaching in the Sunday school, etc. It was not till 1860 that she wrote for publication, and then her poems appeared in *Good Words*. As quite a child she was very fond of music, and in 1865 began to turn her musical talents to account, learning singing, and composing several hymns, for which she also wrote the words. The loss of her father in 1869 was a great blow to her; for years he had been her kindly helper and critic in her writings, which as time went on absorbed more and more of her time. From then till her death, June 3, 1879, she devoted herself to good works, writing religious books and songs, visiting the sick, working for various missions, among others, for the Irish Society Missions, and also using all her influence with her surroundings in the cause of temperance. She died very happily and quietly, and was buried beside her father in Astley churchyard. Among her works may be mentioned: "Four Happy Days;" "Ben Brightboots, and other True Stories, Hymns, &c.;" "Footprints and Living Songs;" "The Ministry of Song," &c. Some of her works—prose and poems—were collected and published after her death by her sister M. V. G. Havergal.

HAVERGAL, The Rev. William Henry [1793—1869], was educated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1815, and M.A. in 1819. He became Rector of Astley, in Worcestershire, in 1829, Rector of St. Nicholas, Worcester, and Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral, in 1845, and Perpetual Curate of Shareshill, near Wolverhampton, in 1860, from which he was compelled to retire on account of failing health. Mr. Havergal was one of the first authorities in sacred music of the age; and much of his music is in use in our cathedrals. Mr. Havergal practised musical composition in hours when prevented by illness from attending to pastoral work, in which his whole heart was engaged. He was the author of various sermons, including one on ordination, published in 1845; of Death for Murder—Assize Sermon, in 1847; and of two volumes of Historical Sermons, in 1853.

HAWKER, Peter [1786—1853], Lieut.-Col. of the North Hants Militia, and author of the celebrated "Instructions to Young Sportsmen in all that relates to Guns and Shoot-

ing," was also the inventor of many improvements in fire-arms, some of which were exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851. He had entertained great hopes that some of these inventions would have been adopted by Government, and it is supposed that disappointment in this matter brought on the disease of which he died, Aug. 7, 1853, in his 67th year.

HAWKER, Robert Stephen, the poet whose stirring Cornish ballad, "And Shall Trelawney Die?" took in so good a judge as Sir Walter Scott, was born at Plymouth, in 1805. He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, and gained the Newdigate prize in 1827. In 1834 he was presented to the vicarage of Morwenstow, on the North coast of Cornwall; and here he spent the last forty years of his life. Mystical in his religious views, and eccentric in conduct, Hawker was undoubtedly a man of genius, though it was the genius "to madness near allied." The wild neighbourhood where he lived was full of stories of the strange vicar of Morwenstow, his fondness for cats and birds, and his patriarchal manner of uniting the functions of farmer and priest. He wrote many books in verse and prose, his "Cornish Ballads" (collected in 1869), being the most original. Just before his death (1875), after a melancholy old age, he was received into the Church of Rome. His life was written by Mr. Baring Gould, and again by the Rev. Dr. Lee (1876).

HAWKINS, Cæsar, F.R.S. [1798—1884], Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen, and Consulting Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, with which his family had been connected for 150 years, was a son of the Rev. Edward Hawkins, and grandson of Sir Cæsar, the first baronet of the family, his elder brother (q. v.) having been the well-known Provost of Oriel. He received his early education at Christ's Hospital, which he left in 1813, and in 1818 entered as a pupil at St. George's Hospital under Sir Benjamin Brodie. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1821. He taught anatomy with Sir Charles Bell in the Hunterian school, and was appointed surgeon to St. George's Hospital in 1829, an office he held till 1861, when he was appointed consulting-surgeon. He was elected a trustee of the Hunterian Museum in 1871; and in 1862 on the death of Sir Benjamin Brodie, was appointed Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen, having previously been one of her Majesty's surgeons. In 1874 he printed for private circulation, two volumes containing all his communications to different scientific societies and to the medical journals, and of these volumes it was said in a medical journal which was reviewing them, "No one who is not acquainted with Mr. Hawkins' writings can have studied adequately, any more than he could who was unacquainted with the writings of Brodie." He was for a long time the only surgeon who had performed the operation of ovariotomy with success in a metropolitan hospital; and although he was rather conservative in surgical matters, he was never opposed to novelty upon the ground that it was new.

HAWKINS, Edward, F.R.S., F.S.A., and F.L.S. [1780—1867], numismatist and archæologist, born at Macclesfield, was educated at Macclesfield Grammar-school. In 1824 he succeeded Taylor Coombe, Esq., as Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum, which office he retained till the close of 1860. Mr. Hawkins had for many years devoted himself to the study of archæology in general, and to that of coins and medals in particular, and his very important collection of medals illustrative of English history, commenced in early life, was purchased by the trustees of the British Museum. He possessed the largest collection ever

made of political caricatures relating to England, some as early as the reign of Henry VIII., and formed an extensive collection, commenced in boyhood, of printed books, &c., as well as of views and portraits of places and persons illustrative of the county of Chester. He was elected in 1846 one of the treasurers of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and was the author of "The Silver Coins of England," published in 1841; of "Description of the Anglo-Gallic Coins in the British Museum," in 1826; of the 7th to the 10th part, both inclusive, of "Description of the Ancient Marbles in the British Museum," and of various papers in the "Archæologia" and in the *Numismatic Journal*.

HAWKINS, Edward, D.D., Provost of Oriel College, Oxford [1789—1882], eldest brother of Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, was educated at Merchant Taylor's School, and at St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1811. In 1813 he was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel, and his subsequent life was wholly connected with that college, which became the centre of the Oxford movement. He was appointed a Tutor of his college in 1819, together with Keble, Whately, and Tyler, and had besides for his contemporaries Arnold, Hurrell Froude, the two Wilberforces, Edward Denison, and J. H. Newman. He was chosen, in 1828, to succeed Dr. Copleston as Provost of Oriel, to which office a canonry in Rochester Cathedral, and the Rectory of Burleigh, Essex, are annexed. The choice for the Provostship lay between Keble, Newman, and Hawkins, and to everyone's surprise Newman gave his whole support to Hawkins, which determined the votes of the junior Fellows, and the election. But very shortly the new Provost came into collision with his Tutors, who wished to introduce various reforms in the studies and methods of study with which the Provost did not agree. Newman and two others resigned their tutorships, and from that time, according to Mark Pattison, the position of Oriel began to change. Dr. Hawkins became Bampton Lecturer in 1840, and was appointed Dean Ireland's Professor of Exegesis in 1847. His active connection with Oxford ceased in 1874, and the Vice-Provost, Mr. D. B. Monro, undertook the management of Oriel College. Dr. Hawkins was the very intimate friend of Dr. Arnold, of whom he predicted that if he were elected to Rugby "he would change the face of education throughout the public schools of England."

HAWKINS, Captain John Croft [1798—1851], was descended from the renowned Admiral Sir John Hawkins, of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Captain Hawkins entered the royal navy at the age of thirteen, and in 1812 was admitted to the marine service of the Hon. East India Company. He served with distinction at the reduction of Ras al Khyma and Beni Boo Alee; and in 1834, for his services in rescuing the crew and cargo of the *Sylph*, of Calcutta, which had been wrecked at the entrance to the China seas, he received the thanks of the Supreme Government, the Bombay Government, and the Government of the straits of Malacca, and was presented with £1,500 for his personal risk and exertions. He was made captain in 1839, and in 1844 was appointed commodore of the Persian Gulf squadron, and on the death of Sir Robert Oliver, in 1848, served for a time as Acting Superintendent and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian navy. He received the thanks of the British Parliament and of the Indian Government for his skill and energy in fitting out the expedition sent to Mooltan. He was killed by being thrown from his curricle at Bombay, August 25, 1851, in his 53rd year.

HAWTREY, Rev. Edward

Craven, D.D. [1789—1862], was the only son of the Rev. Edward Hawtrey, Fellow of Eton College, Rector of Monxton; Hants, and Vicar of Burnham-with-Boveney. His family had been connected with Eton for two centuries, for, besides his father, his uncle was Fellow of King's, and Vicar of Ringwood; his grandfather was Fellow of King's, and Rector of Dunton Waylett, Essex; and his great-grandfather, Fellow of King's and Eton successively, and Rector of Sanderstead, Surrey. Dr. Hawtrey was educated on the foundation of Eton, and in due course proceeded to King's in 1808. Having taken his B.A. degree in 1812, he became an assistant-master of Eton under Dr. Keate, whom he succeeded as head-master in 1834. He raised the number of the school to 777 in one year, and having held the post till 1853, became Provost of Eton on the death of the Rev. F. Hodgson, B.D. (the well-known friend and associate of Lord Byron), in that year. In 1848 he received an *ad eundem* D.D. degree at Oxford. He was appointed Rector of Maple-Durham, Oxfordshire, in 1854, and was vicar of that place at the time of his death. He was a good linguist, and spoke and wrote three or four languages, especially French and Italian, fluently. In 1847 appeared a volume of English Hexameters, translations from Goethe, Schiller, Homer, and Callimachus, to which Sir John Herschel, Archdeacon Hare, Dr. Whewell, Dr. Hawtrey, and the Rev. J. G. Lonsdale contributed. His contributions to the "Arundines Cami" are also well known to scholars. He printed privately, in 1839, a volume of Italian poetry, called "Il Trifoglio," which was much admired by Italian scholars, and a few notes on Virgil, which appeared in Yonge's "Æneid." He printed besides two or three volumes of sermons. Dr. Hawtrey was also the possessor of a very choice and valuable library.

HAY, Sir Edward Drummond [1815—1884], Governor of St. Helena, was the eldest son of Mr. Edward William Auriol Drummond Hay. He entered the Colonial Office in 1834, and in 1839 was appointed Governor of the Virgin Islands. In 1850 he was nominated Lieutenant-Governor of St. Kitts, and in 1855 transferred to the Governorship of St. Helena, which appointment he held till 1863, when he retired with a pension. He was knighted in 1859.

HAY, Lieutenant-General James, C.B., Colonel of the 79th Highlanders, served throughout the campaign of Spain and Portugal, being present at the passage of the Douro, the capture of Oporto, the battles of Salamanca, Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor, &c., and greatly distinguished himself in a skirmish near Especia, where he took 79 prisoners, for which he was very favourably mentioned in the Duke of Wellington's despatches. He commanded a regiment at the attack on Burgos, and at the battles of Vittoria, the Nivelle, and the Nive, and received a medal and clasp for his services at the battles of Vittoria and the Nive, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel. He commanded the 16th Lancers at Quatre-Bras and Waterloo, where he was very severely wounded. He was promoted to be major-general in 1841, and lieutenant-general in 1851. He died at his seat near Kilburn, Longford, Feb. 25, 1854.

HAYDN, Joseph, who died in Crawley Street, Oakley Square, Jan. 17, 1856, was the compiler of the following works:—"The Dictionary of Dates and Universal Reference relating to all Ages and Nations," 1841, a book which has passed through many editions and is still in general use; "The Book of Dignities, containing Rolls of the Official Personages of the British Empire, Civil, Ecclesiastical, Judicial, Military, Naval, and Municipal; together with the Sovereigns

of Europe, the Peerage of England and of Great Britain," &c., 1851; besides which he edited the last impression of Lewis's "Topographical Dictionaries." Shortly before his death a pension of £25 was conferred upon him from her Majesty's privy purse; this was afterwards augmented into a rather larger annuity for his widow.

HAYDON, Benjamin Robert, historical painter. He was the son of a bookseller at Plymouth, where he was born, Jan. 26, 1786, was educated at the Grammar School, and afterwards came to London and entered the Academy schools, May, 1804. Three years later he exhibited his first picture, "Joseph and Mary," and then went to Plymouth to paint portraits, though neither the bent of his talent nor his eccentric character were suited to that branch of art. He returned to London in 1808, and drew from the Elgin marbles, whose beauty he was the first to recognise; about this time he produced his "Dentatus." This was badly hung in the Academy of 1809, and this circumstance and the rejection of his subsequent work led to a quarrel with the Academy in 1813. In the meantime Haydon was deep in debt and in great poverty; the £100 prize awarded by the British Institution for "Dentatus" only partly relieved him; his works did not find a market, and his large "Judgment of Solomon" was painted in a time of great privation. His great picture "Christ's entry into Jerusalem," was finished in 1820, and by the entrance money Haydon made £1700, a sum which is, however, by no means large when we consider the expense incurred in painting and exhibiting a large work. It found no purchaser, but Haydon at once set to work on "The Raising of Lazarus," a huge production with twenty figures on a scale of nine feet which was exhibited in 1823, and attracted great notice; but during its progress Haydon had been arrested for debt. In 1826 he finished "Venus appearing to Anchises," followed by "Alexander taming Bucephalus" and "Euclus." He was again thrown into prison, and this time made an appeal to the public, by which money enough was raised to clear him. On his release he painted the "Mock Election" from a burlesque scene which occurred in the prison. This was bought by the king, and was exhibited with a companion picture, "Chairing the Member," and brought the artist a good sum, but in 1830 he was again in gaol. The sale of "Chairing the Member" may have taught Haydon that English taste was not for historic art, for on his release he painted a reform bill picture, "Waiting for the Times," and "The Reform Banquet," a portrait commission from Lord Grey; still in 1835 he was again in gaol. His "Xenophon" was raffled for, and on his release he gave a series of lectures on art, by which he maintained himself and his family for two or three years, but another disappointment awaited him; he was not chosen to share in the decoration of the new House of Commons. Angry, disappointed, baffled, he set to work on six frescos for the House of Lords—not as a commission, but as a protest and appeal. The effort was too great; his mind gave way, and on June 26, 1846, having written in his diary, "God forgive me! Amen. Finis. 'Stretch me no longer on the rack of this rough world,' Lear" he put an end to the life that had brought him little but sorrow and disappointment. Haydon's art belongs to an age more lenient in its judgment than our own, and his work, truly remarkable for its time, no longer seems admirable. He exhibited 57 works in public galleries, besides those which he showed for money at the Egyptian Hall. His "Raising of Lazarus" was till lately hung

on the staircase of the National Gallery, and in the National Portrait Gallery there is a small sketch of himself, a painting of "Leigh Hunt," and a huge composition of the Anti-Slavery Convention. In the South Kensington collection there is also a drawing by him. His lectures on painting have been published, and his diary, a tragic record of the sufferings of an erratic genius, was given to the world in 1853.

HAYES, Catherine [1825—1861], a soprano of Irish birth and education. Her masters were chiefly Garcia in Paris and Ronconi in Milan, but though they developed her beautiful voice, they did not or could not make her a musician. This, however, never seems to have stood much in her way, for, from her first appearance at Marseilles in 1845, her career was most brilliant throughout. She appeared in London in 1849 as Linda, after having won laurels in Italy and Austria, and soon afterwards began a tour of the world. She sang in America, India, and Australia, and, returning in 1857, married. But her life, if brilliant, was short, for she died at Sydenham four years later.

HAYTER, Sir George, Knt., portrait painter. He was born in London in 1792, and while very young became an art student at the Academy, where he obtained two gold medals. In 1808 he was rated as a midshipman, but returned to his art in the following year, and painted miniatures in Winchester and Southampton. In 1815 the directors of the British Institution awarded him a premium of 200 guineas for his picture of the "Prophet Ezra," and in the same year he was appointed painter of portraits and miniatures to the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (afterwards King of the Belgians). In 1816 he went to Rome, and there studied art for three years. His picture of "The Trial of Lord William Russell, 1683," exhibited in 1825, was engraved, and made his name widely known. He afterwards painted "The Trial of Queen Caroline" and "The Meeting of the First Reformed Parliament." The heads in both these pictures are mostly portraits, and the latter is now in the National Portrait Gallery. In 1826 he went back to Italy and remained there, painting portraits and miniatures at various Courts till 1831, when he came to London to paint portraits of her Majesty, then Princess Victoria, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. On the accession of the Queen he was appointed her portrait painter, and painted the well-known picture of her Coronation in Westminster Abbey. In the following year his last exhibited work, the portrait of the young Queen, was in the Academy. He exhibited only 89 pictures in all, but many of his portraits were painted for private galleries both in England and abroad. He was knighted in 1842, and died in 1871. He was a member of the Academies of Rome, Florence, Bologna, and Venice, but not of the English Academy.

HAYTER, The Right Hon. Sir William Goodenough, Bart., youngest son of the late John Hayter, Esq., of Winterbourne Stoke, Wilts, born Jan. 28, 1792, was educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he took a second-class in classics. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in Nov., 1819, practised for some years in the Court of Chancery, but retired in 1839, having shortly before obtained a silk gown. In July, 1837, he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for Wells, which he represented until the general election in July, 1865, when he retired from political life. He was Judge-Advocate-General from Dec., 1847, till May, 1849, when he became Financial Secretary of the Trea-

sury, and in July, 1850, Parliamentary Secretary. The delicate and responsible duties of this latter post he discharged, except in the short period during which Lord Derby's first administration held office, till 1858, when he retired, and was rewarded for his services by a baronetcy. In 1861 a dinner was given in his honour at Willis's Rooms by Lord Palmerston and 365 members of the House of Commons, when a handsome service of plate was presented to him, "in remembrance of the courtesy, fairness, and efficiency" with which he had discharged his duties as Liberal Whip. He retired from public life in 1865. On Dec. 26, 1878, he was accidentally drowned in a small lake near his house, South Hill Park, Berkshire.

HAYWARD, Abraham [1802—1884], author and barrister, was the eldest son of a gentleman of Lyme Regis, and was born at Wishford in Wiltshire. He was educated at the Tiverton Grammar School, on leaving which he was articled to a solicitor. On coming of age he entered at the Middle Temple, and after some practice as a special pleader was called to the bar in 1832. From the first, however, he neglected law for letters, and in 1833 came to a turning-point of his career, when he brought out his prose translation of Goethe's "Faust." Among the many distinguished Germans who entered into a correspondence with him were Tieck, Von Chamisso, De La Motte Fouqué, Franz Horn, Dr. Hitzig, Retzsch, and Madame de Goethe. In 1828 he founded the *Law Magazine*, which he edited till 1844, and in 1848 was engaged in writing for the *Morning Chronicle*, when that paper was bought by the Peelites and transformed into an organ for the advocacy of their opinions. He received the silk gown in 1845 from Lord Lyndhurst. In 1861 he edited the "Letters and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi," and three years later he published his "Selection from the Diary of a Lady of Quality," the lady being a daughter of Sir Watkin Wynn, the fourth baronet. But his literary reputation will rest on his essays and articles, the best of which were re-published by Messrs. Longman and Mr. Murray. He contributed for many years to *The Times* and to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*. He was in early life a Tory, but latterly embraced Liberal opinions, and laid himself out to forward the interests of the Liberal party. His influence was even more social than literary. He knew everybody, and went everywhere. He was consulted by statesmen and social leaders; for his mind was a storehouse of political and personal experience, and his judgment was singularly acute.

HEAD, The Right Hon. Sir Edmund Walker, Bart., K.C.B., an eminent administrator and a favourite writer on art, son of the Rev. Sir John Head, Bart., was born in 1805, and educated at Winchester, and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated as a first-class in classics in 1827, and was elected Fellow of Merton College. In 1834 he was appointed University Examiner. In 1838 he became an Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner, and was promoted to a Commissionership, which he resigned in 1847 on being appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. In 1854 he was nominated Governor-General of Canada, and resigned in 1861. During his governor-generalship the principle of Free Trade was adopted in Canada, which added greatly to the commercial prosperity of the country. He left that country just as the civil war between the Northern and Southern States of America broke out, and was succeeded by Lord Monck. On his return to England he was nominated a Civil Service Commissioner. In 1857 he was sworn of the Privy Council, and in 1860

made a K.C.B., and had received the degrees of D.C.L. at Oxford, and LL.D. at Cambridge. He was the author of "The Handbook of Spanish and French Schools of Painting," 1847, and of a "Handbook of Painting of the German, Flemish, Dutch, Spanish, and French Schools," 1854, &c.

HEAD, The Right Hon. Sir Francis Bond, Bart., K.C.H. [1793—1875], and Knight of the Prussian Military Order of Merit, son of James Roper Head, Esq., was born at Hermitage, near Rochester, Jan. 1, 1793. After serving with the Royal Engineers at Waterloo, and under the Prussian general Ziethen at Fleurus, in which battle his horse was twice shot under him, he took charge of an association which started from Falmouth to Rio de la Plata in 1825, to work the gold and silver mines. He rode six thousand miles, and drew up a narrative of travel under the title of "Rough Notes of a Journey across the Pampas," published in 1826. In 1835, while holding the post of Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner in the county of Kent, he was appointed by Lord Glenelg, at a moment's notice, Governor of Upper Canada. Here, under the greatest difficulties, with the aid of the militia, he not only suppressed an internal rebellion, but repelled the invasion of large bodies of "sympathizers" from the United States, for which services, having received the thanks of the legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Upper Canada, he was created a baronet in 1838. He published in 1839 an account of his administration in Upper Canada. The title of Privy Councillor was conferred on him Dec. 24, 1867. He wrote "Bubbles from the Brünnen of Nassau," 1833; a "Life of Bruce, the African Traveller," 1830; "The Emigrant," 1847; "Stokers and Pokers," 1850; "The Defenceless State of Great Britain," 1850; "A Faggot of French Sticks," 1855; "A Fortnight in Ireland," 1852; "Descriptive Essays," 1857; "The Horse and his Rider," 1860; and "The Royal Engineer," 1870. He enjoyed a pension of £100 a year "in consideration of his contributions to the literature of this country."

HEAD, Sir George, Knt. [1782—1855], Deputy Knight Marshal to Her Majesty, was the eldest son of James Roper Head, Esq., of the Hermitage, Kent, and was descended on his father's side from Fernando Mendez, a Portuguese Jew, physician to Charles II. In 1809 Sir George Head held an appointment in the Commissariat and joined the British Army before Badajoz, being present at the battles of Busaco, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. Of this period of his life he has left an account in his "Memoirs of an Assistant Commissary-General," published in 1832, with the second part of his "Home Tour." He next served on the American Lakes, and for three years at Halifax and Nova Scotia, and on his return published his "Forest Scenery and Incidents in the Wilds of North America." His other works are, "A Home Tour through the Manufacturing Districts of England in the Summer of 1835," to which he afterwards added a sequel, entitled "A Home Tour through Various Parts of the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man," and "Rome, a Tour of Many Days." He was, besides, a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, and translated "Historical Memoirs of Cardinal Pacca," 1850, and the "Metamorphoses of Apuleius," 1851. He was knighted in 1831.

HEARDER, Dr. Jonathan, an electrician and scientific discoverer of some celebrity, was one of the first to see the practicability of laying down a cable across the Atlantic, and he invented a cable, a slight modification of which was afterwards adopted for Atlantic telegraphing.

He also made many valuable discoveries in connection with the induction-coil, and the therapeutic application of electricity, and invented several special forms of stoves, and fishing gear. He practised as a medical electrician, and was appointed electrician to the South Devon Hospital. He died July 16, 1876.

HEATH, John Benjamin, Baron Heath of the Kingdom of Italy, Italian Consul-General in this country, F.R.S. and F.S.A. [1790—1879], was educated at Harrow, where he was contemporary with Lord Byron and Palmerston. To the last he retained a great love for his old school, and was a frequent guest on the annual "Speech Day." For many years he discharged the duties of Italian Consul-General in this country, and it was for those services that he received his title of nobility. He was a man of very polished manners, and of high scientific attainments. a connoisseur of art, and a collector of fine books. He was one of the oldest Governors of the Foundling Hospital, having been elected Governor in 1817, and Vice-President in 1847.

HEATHCOAT, John [1785—1861], who was for nearly thirty years M.P. for Tiverton, and well known as the inventor of a machine for making French or Buckingham lace, was the son of a small farmer in Leicestershire, and was in early life apprenticed to a frame-smith. Here he was engaged in the manufacture of the stocking-frame and warp machine, and managed to pick up a good deal of practical knowledge of machinery which was most useful to him afterwards for his own invention. This was patented in 1808. In 1816 his factory at Loughborough was attacked by the Luddites, and the lace-frames destroyed; this led to the removal of it to Tiverton, where it restored the prosperity which had been lost by the decay of the woollen trade. He was first returned for Tiverton in 1831, and continued to represent it till 1859.

HEATHCOTE, Sir Gilbert, Fourth Bart. [1774—1851], of Normanton Park, Rutland, was the eldest son of Sir Gilbert, the third bart., and succeeded to the title in 1785. At the age of 21 he entered Parliament as member for Lincoln, and was again returned for the same place in 1796—1802 and 1806. He represented Rutland from 1812 to 1841, when he retired from political life, and devoted himself to the turf, of which he was in his day one of the best-known patrons.

HEATHCOTE, The Right Hon. Sir William [1801—1881], was the eldest son of the Rev. William Heathcote, some time Prebendary of Winchester, and was educated at Winchester College and at Oriel College, Oxford. Having taken his degree, he was elected to a Fellowship at All Souls, which he resigned in 1825, on succeeding to the baronetcy. He represented the county of Hants in 1826-31, and served as its high sheriff in 1832. From 1837 to 1849 he sat for the Northern Division, in the Conservative interest, gaining the respect and esteem of both parties; and having remained out of Parliament for a few years, returned, in 1854, as Mr. Gladstone's colleague in the representation of Oxford University. This seat he retained until 1868, when he retired into private life, and was soon after sworn a member of the Privy Council. He was twice married, first, in 1825, to a daughter of the first Lord Arden, and secondly, in 1841, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Evelyn J. Shirley, M.P.

HEATON, Mrs. Charles (Mary Margaret Keymer) [1836—1883], authoress, was the eldest daughter of James Keymer, the intimate friend of Douglas Jerrold, and niece of Laman Blanchard. She married Professor Charles Heaton in 1863. The most important work,

and the one by which she will be best remembered, is her "History of the Life of Albrecht Dürer," which first gained for her a wide reputation for literary skill. Almost simultaneously with her work appeared William Bell Scott's "Life and Works of Albert Dürer," a chance which, instead of rivalry, led to a lasting friendship between the two. It was owing to her "Life of Dürer" that she became acquainted with Dr. Appleton, through whom her connection with the *Academy* began, a connection which lasted for nine years, no number of that Review appearing during those years without something from her pen. Her next best work was her "Concise History of Painting," 1872, and, besides other work, she edited a new edition of Allan Cunningham's "Lives of British Painters," with additional biographies.

HELPS, Sir Arthur [1817—1875], youngest son of Thomas Helps, was born at Balham Hill, near Streatham, Surrey. His father was the head of a large mercantile house in the city of London, and for the last twelve or thirteen years of his life Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Young Helps was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1839. Although he won no high honours at the University, he was looked upon by his contemporaries as a man sure to make his mark in the world, and was honoured by being elected a member of the Apostles' Society, started in 1820 for the discussion of social and literary questions, and which in its early days included such men as Trench, Arthur Hallam, Monckton Milnes, Alfred Tennyson, &c. On leaving the University, he entered the public service as private secretary to Mr. Spring Rice (Lord Monteagle), at that time Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was appointed Commissioner of French, Danish, and Spanish Claims. He held this appointment till 1840, when he became private secretary to Lord Morpeth (Earl of Carlisle), then Chief Secretary of State for Ireland. But with the fall of the Melbourne administration his official experience came to an end for nearly twenty years. In 1859, upon the retirement of the Hon. W. L. Bathurst from the clerkship of the Privy Council, Mr. Helps was appointed his successor, an office which brought him into personal communication with the Queen and Prince Consort, whose "Speeches" he was employed to edit after his death. He also prepared for the press the Queen's "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands," 1868, to which he wrote an introductory preface. During his early official career he devoted himself to literature, and among his numerous and varied writings the following may be mentioned: his "Essays written in the Intervals of Business," 1841; "Claims of Labour, an Essay on the Duties of the Employers to the Employed," 1844, followed by one or two plays, which were not very successful. "Friends in Council, a Series of Readings and Discourse thereon," 1847-51, which made for him a high and enduring reputation; "The Conquerors of the New World and their Bondsmen," 1852; "The Spanish Conquest in America," 1855-61, a book both brilliant and solid; "The Life of Pizarro," 1869; three novels, "Realmah," "Casimir Maremma," and "Ivan de Biron;" "Thoughts upon Government," 1871; and the best of his later works, "Some Talk about Animals and their Masters," 1873. In 1864 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford; was made a C.B. in 1871, and K.C.B. in the following year, when he was knighted.

HEMANS, Charles I., author of "A History of Mediæval Christianity and Sacred Art in Italy," "Historic and Monumental Rome,"

&c., was a son of Mrs. Hemans, the poetess. He lived mostly on the Continent, settling finally in Italy, where he devoted himself to his favourite studies of history and archæology. He was appointed secretary and librarian to the English Archæological Society in Rome, in the interests of which he worked from its beginning. He died at Lucca, October 26, 1876.

HENDERSON, J. Scott, a well-known journalist and *littérateur*, was a native of Berwickshire, and for some time a banker at Paisley. He gave up this occupation, however, to devote himself to literature, and for some years conducted the *Ayr Observer*. He then removed to Bristol, where he took charge of the *Times* and *Mirror*. Returning to Scotland, Mr. Henderson was editor of the *Edinburgh Courant* from 1867 to 1872, after which he removed to London, where he contributed to various journals until his death, and conducted the *Bullionist* newspaper. He was familiar with most systems of German philosophy, and wrote upon these and cognate subjects in the leading periodicals. He died in London at the early age of 45, in Sept., 1883.

HENDERSON, Thomas [1798—1844], Professor of Astronomy at the Edinburgh University, was born at Dundee, the son of a tradesman of that town. Having worked for six years in a solicitor's office, devoting all his spare time to the study of astronomy, at the age of 21 he went to Edinburgh, where he became acquainted with Professors Leslie and Wallace, Captain Basil Hall, and other distinguished persons. He first came prominently before the public as an astronomer in 1824, when he communicated to Dr. Young, Secretary to the Board of Longitude, a method of computing an observed occultation of a fixed star by the moon, which was published under the title of an improvement on his own method in the Nautical Almanac for 1827. In 1831 he was appointed director of the Royal Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, where he made observations which resulted in settling the parallax "Centauri," the nearest fixed star to our system. Compelled by ill-health, he returned to Scotland in 1833, and again settled in Edinburgh, being appointed, soon after his arrival, Astronomer Royal and Professor of Astronomy at the university of that town. During the years 1834 and 1839 he published five volumes of observations, the result of his labours at the Edinburgh Observatory. He died at Edinburgh, in his 47th year, 1844.

HENLEY, Right Hon. Joseph Warner, M.P. for Oxfordshire [1793—1884], only son of Mr. Joseph Henley, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was a Gentleman Commoner, and where he took his B.A. degree in 1815. He proceeded M.A. in 1834, and was created an honorary D.C.L. in 1852. Long before he entered Parliament he had become known in his own locality as an active and consistent Conservative, and when he took his seat as M.P. for Oxfordshire, in 1841, he quickly became one of the leading members of Sir R. Peel's working majority, and staunchly supported his leader until the latter adopted Free Trade views. He still sat for the same constituency during Lord John Russell's premiership, and when, in 1852, Lord Derby first came to power, Mr. Henley was appointed President of the Board of Trade, in succession to Lord Stanley of Alderley, and was sworn in a Privy Councillor. He held the same office on the return of Lord Derby to the Treasury in 1858, but resigned it in the following year on account of dissatisfaction with the Reform Bill. He accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in 1878. He was an active magistrate and a deputy-lieutenant for Oxfordshire, and was also for some years chair-

man of the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions.

HENSLOW, The Rev. John Stevens, M.A., F.S.A. [1796—1861], Professor of Botany at Cambridge, was the son of a solicitor at Rochester. He was educated at the Free School of that town, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1822 he was appointed Professor of Mineralogy, in 1825 Professor of Botany, and in 1837 was presented to the Crown living of Hitcham, which under him became known as a model parish. He was the author of the following works: "A Geological Description of Anglesey," "The Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany," "The Bouquet des Souvenirs," "Report on the Diseases of Wheat," "Account of Roman Antiquities found at Rougham," "Dictionary of Botanical Terms," and "Flora of Suffolk," which was written conjointly with Mr. E. Skupper.

HERAPATH, William [1796—1868], F.C.S., &c., chemist, son of a maltster at Bristol, was early called upon by the exigencies of the business to which he succeeded, to study the practical application of chemistry, and became a proficient in the more strictly scientific part of his studies. Having given up his business, he devoted himself to chemical science, and more especially to toxicology. He was one of the founders of the Chemical Society of London (of which he was a Fellow), and of the Bristol Medical School, in which he became Professor of Chemistry on its first opening in 1828. Mr. Herapath, who was the senior magistrate for Bristol, was frequently consulted, both in his native city and in other parts of England, in the analysis of the remains of persons and animals supposed to have died from the effects of poison. He was extensively engaged in analyses for the arts, manufactures, and agriculture.

HERBERT, Henry William, better known under his *nom de plume* of "Frank Forrester," was the eldest son of the Dean of Manchester, the Hon. and Very Rev. William Herbert, and was born in London in 1807. He was educated at Eton, and at Caius College, Cambridge, after which he emigrated to the United States. There he became professor of classics in a school, and wrote books on field sports, and numerous novels and stories. His best known works are perhaps his "Fish and Fishing in North America," and "Field Sports of North America." Among his other works may be mentioned, "The Brothers," "A Tale of the Fronde," "Oliver Cromwell," "The Roman Traitor," "Marmaduke Wyvill," and a poetical translation of the "Agamemnon" and "Prometheus" of Æschylus. He died by his own hand at the Stevens House, Broadway, New York, May 17, 1858.

HERBERT, Lord, of Lea, Right Hon. Sidney [1810—1861], was the second son of George Augustus, 11th Earl of Pembroke, and was educated at Harrow, and at Oriel College, Oxford. He was returned to Parliament as member for the southern division of Wiltshire in the Conservative interest in 1832, and continued to represent that place till 1860, when he was called to the Upper House. He took a leading part in opposition to the Government and the Ballot, and became a staunch supporter of Peel, who, when he became First Minister in 1841, appointed Sidney Herbert Secretary of the Admiralty. In 1845 he was promoted to be Secretary at War with a seat in the Cabinet, and in that same year, when Cobden moved for a select committee to inquire into the effects of legislative protection upon the landed interests, he was put forward to oppose it, almost unsupported. In a few months, however, a great change had taken place, Peel had become a convert to Free Trade, and, with the exception of

Lord Stanley, his Cabinet was converted with him. Herbert was one of the converts, and frankly admitted that he had been in the wrong, and that free trade in corn was the only wise policy. He retired with his political chief in 1846, and after Peel's death in 1850, he, with Sir James Graham, Gladstone, the Duke of Newcastle, Cardwell, and a few others, formed a party familiarly called "The Peelites," holding Liberal-Conservative views, and refusing to join with either political extreme, so that for some years the country was deprived of the services of some of its most respectable statesmen. However, on the formation of the Aberdeen administration in 1852, Mr. Gladstone became Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty, the Duke of Newcastle First Secretary of State for War, and Sidney Herbert returned to his old post of Secretary at War, which office he held during the Russian war, but again withdrew from the public service in consequence of the resolutions of the Sebastopol Committee (1855). In 1859 he became Secretary of State for War under Lord Palmerston, where he increased his already high reputation. Under him the Volunteer Force sprung up and had to be organised and promoted, the Indian army and the Royal army had to be amalgamated, the artillery was reconstituted on the principle of rifled ordnance, and fortifications were reconstructed on corresponding principles. His exertions for the public good were untiring, but his close application to his duties told on his health, and he died of a lingering and painful illness in August of 1861. In Jan. of that year he had been raised to the peerage as Baron Herbert of Lea. A fine bronze statue of him, executed by Foley, was placed in front of the War Office, Pall Mall, in 1867.

HERBERT, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas, K.C.B. [1793—1861], entered the navy in 1803, and was present at the reduction of the Danish West India Islands in 1807. In 1840, on the outbreak of the first Chinese War, he went out to China, where he held command of the blockading force until the arrival of Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Elliott. In the following year he conducted the attack on the enemy's forts at Chuenpee, when eleven powerful junks, the best ships in the Chinese fleet, were destroyed. In June of the same year he succeeded to the command of the whole force in the river, and greatly distinguished himself at the taking of Amoy, Chusan, and the reduction of Chinghae. He returned to England in 1843, and from February to December, 1852, was one of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty. He sat for Dartmouth in the House of Commons from 1852 to 1857.

HERBERT, The Hon. and Very Rev. William, D.C.L., Dean of Manchester, and Rector of Spofforth, Yorkshire, was born in 1778, and was the third son of Henry, first Earl of Carnarvon. He was educated at Eton and at Merton College, Oxford, and became Dean of Manchester in 1840. He possessed much literary taste and was the author of numerous works, editing the "Musæ Etonenses," a selection of Greek and Latin poetry, by Etonians, 1795, and writing a number of poems, which had some success in their day. He died at his residence in Park Lane, May 28, 1847, in his 70th year.

HERRIES, Right Hon. John Charles [1778—1855], was the son of a London merchant, and was educated at the University of Leipsic. He entered the public service in 1798 as a junior clerk in the Treasury, was successively private secretary to Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Perceval, and in 1811 was made comptroller of army accounts. His next office was that of commissary-in-chief, which he filled until

the conclusion of the war, and devoted much time and attention to the financial reform of the Civil List, for which he was appointed auditor of the Civil List, a newly created office. In 1821 he was made a member of the Commission of Inquiry into the Revenue Board, and succeeded with his colleagues in effecting an entire alteration in the customs and excise departments. In the following year he accepted the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and soon after was returned to Parliament as member for Harwich, which he represented till 1841. After the death of Canning, Mr. Herries became in 1827 Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Coalition Cabinet of Lord Goderich, but that administration did not last long. In 1828 Mr. Herries resigned, and the Government being a very weak one was dissolved. In the Duke of Wellington's administration he was a member of the Cabinet as Master of the Mint and President of the Board of Trade, and took an active part in the proceedings of Sir Henry Parnell's Finance Committee which sat in that year. He left office in 1830, but returned in 1835, when he was Secretary at War in Sir R. Peel's short Government. In 1841 he unsuccessfully contested the borough of Ipswich, and remained out of Parliament for six years, during which time Sir R. Peel had again been in office, had carried the repeal of the corn laws, and had resigned. Mr. Herries returned to Parliament as member for Stamford in 1847, and became a prominent member of the protectionist party. In 1852 he was appointed President of the India Board during Lord Derby's administration, and resigned with his party when it came to an end. Mr. Herries retired altogether from Parliament in 1853.

HERRIES, Sir Charles, K.C.B. [1815—1883], Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, was the eldest son of the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, M.P. (q. v.), and was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was appointed a Commissioner of Excise in 1842 by Sir Robert Peel; was chosen by Sir George Cornewall Lewis in 1856 to fill the deputy chair of the Board of Inland Revenue; and in 1877 succeeded to the chairmanship of that Board upon the nomination of Lord Beaconsfield. In 1871 he was nominated C.B., and in 1880 advanced to K.C.B., on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, in recognition of his services to the revenue. Failing health obliged him to retire from the public service in Nov., 1881, and his eminent financial and administrative abilities were acknowledged in a Treasury minute dated Dec. 2, 1881, and subsequently presented to Parliament. While the sagacity and ability displayed by Sir Charles Herries in the administration of a great Revenue Department received these successive marks of approval from various political superiors, his kind and sympathetic nature had won the affectionate respect of his official subordinates, and in 1882 no less than 4,382 members past and present of the Inland Revenue Department joined in testifying to their warm appreciation of the kindness of their former chief.

HERRING, John Frederick [1795—1865], painter of animals, was for some years a leading member of the Society of British Artists, at whose exhibitions, as well as at those of the British Institution, he principally appeared before the public. He was entirely self-taught. For many years he painted racehorses, especially the winners of the St. Leger, and thus obtained a wide connection in the sporting world. Not being satisfied, however, with his efforts, he for a time gave up painting and took to driving, and was nearly four years on the road, finishing his career as coachman on the old and celebrated

coach, the "York and London Highflyer." At last Frank Hawksworth persuaded him to give up driving and resume the pencil, and he became a most successful painter of hunters and hounds. The Queen had eight horses painted by him. More interesting works, however, were his coloured studies from the farmyard, with its motley population of horses, cows, pigs, and poultry. Many of his best productions were bought for America, where he was almost as highly esteemed as Sir Edwin Landseer in England. Among his works may be mentioned his "Derby Day," "Market Day," "Horse Fair," and "The Road."

HERSCHEL, Caroline Lucretia [1750—1848], sister of Sir William Herschel, the great astronomer, and aunt of Sir John Herschel (q. v.), was born at Hanover, where her father, a musician, was employed as hautboy player in the Hanoverian Guards. Her early education was very scanty, her mother not wishing her to learn more than was necessary to make her useful in the family. In 1767, after the death of her father, she was allowed to learn millinery and dressmaking, but still continued to help her mother in the household till the autumn of 1772, when she went to England, and joined her brother William at Bath, where he had established himself as a music teacher. She at once threw herself heart and soul into his work, and became his right hand both in his professional duties and in the astronomical pursuits to which he had already begun to devote all his spare time. When he was Astronomer Royal in 1782, she became his constant assistant in his observations, and it was she who undertook the laborious calculations connected with them. For these services George III. granted her, in 1787, a salary of £50 a-year. She spent all her leisure time in sweeping the heavens with a small Newtonian telescope planted on the lawn, with the help of which she succeeded in detecting many of the small nebulæ included in Sir William Herschel's catalogue, and discovered seven comets, to five of which her claim to priority was admitted, namely, those of 1786, 1788, 1791, 1793, and 1795. In 1797 she prepared for the Royal Society a catalogue of 560 stars taken from Flamsteed's observations and not included in the British catalogue. On the death of her brother in 1822 she returned to Hanover, where she spent the remaining years of her life, preserving to the last her interest in science. In 1828 she completed the reduction to Jan., 1800, of 2500 nebulæ discovered by her brother. The Astronomical Society presented her with their gold medal, and elected her an honorary member of the Society in 1835, and in 1846 the King of Prussia gave her a gold medal. (*See* "Memoir and Correspondence of Caroline Herschel" by Mrs. John Herschel, 1876.)

HERSCHEL, Sir John Frederick William, Bart. [1792—1871], astronomer, born at Slough, near Windsor, the only son of the great astronomer, Sir Frederick William Herschel, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in 1813, and devoted himself to the pursuits which had already made the name of Herschel illustrious. His earliest mathematical researches are contained in his reconstruction of Lacroix's treatise "On the Differential Calculus," undertaken in conjunction with Dean Peacock. Sometimes alone, and sometimes in conjunction with South, he devoted a considerable portion of the year 1816 to observations on the multiple stars, for which the Royal Astronomical Society voted to each of them their gold medal, Feb. 7, 1826. As the first result of these observations, ten thousand in number, he pre-

sented to the Royal Society of London, in 1823, a catalogue of three hundred and eighty double and triple stars, whose positions and apparent distances had never until then been fixed. In 1827 he published a second catalogue of two hundred and ninety-five stars of this kind; and in 1828, another, in which three hundred and twenty-four more were set down. In 1830 he published important measurements of twelve hundred and thirty-six stars, which he had made with his twenty-foot reflecting telescope; contributed to the "Transactions of the Astronomical Society" a paper which contained the exact measurement of three hundred and sixty-four stars, and a great number of observations on the measurements of double stars. At the same time he was occupied with the investigation of a number of questions on physics, the results of which appeared in his "Treatise on Sound," in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana;" a "Treatise on the Theory of Light;" a "Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy," in Lardner's "Cyclopædia," in his "Treatise on Astronomy," forming part of the same series; and in a great number of memoirs, many of which relate to photography, published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society" and elsewhere. The Astronomical Society again voted him their gold medal for his Catalogue of Nebulæ, Jan. 8, 1836. He spent four years at the Cape of Good Hope in 1834-8, where he examined, under circumstances the most favourable, the whole southern celestial hemisphere, and suggested the idea of making exact meteorological observations on given days, and simultaneously at different places. The expedition to the Cape was undertaken at his own expense. The interest which was felt in Herschel's expedition by the educated classes outside the circle of astronomers was manifested in the honours showered upon him on his return. A considerable number of the members of the Royal Society offered their suffrages for his election to the presidency of that body, vacant by the resignation of the Duke of Sussex—an honour, however, which he did not seek. In 1838 he was created a baronet; in 1839 an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford; and in 1842 was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1848 the Astronomical Society voted him a testimonial for his work on the Southern Hemisphere, during which year he filled the office of President. In 1850 he published his "Outlines of Astronomy," a most valuable manual; and in Dec. of that year was appointed Master of the Mint; which post he resigned in Feb. 1855.

HERTFORD, Fourth Marquis, Most Noble Richard Seymour Conway, Earl of Hertford, Earl of Yarmouth, etc. [1800—1870], was the elder of the two sons of Francis Charles third Marquis. He entered the army, rose to be captain of the 22nd Dragoons, and was attaché to the embassy at Paris in 1817, and again in 1819. He sat as member for Antrim from 1823 to 1826, but never took any active part in politics, and having succeeded to the family honours and estates in 1842, left England soon after that date, and settled in Paris. Having a great love for art, he there devoted himself to making collections of works of art of the richest and rarest kinds, which collections are now to be seen at Hertford House. His contributions to the Musée Rétrospectif at Paris were said to be only excelled in splendour and value as well as in their rarity by those contributed from the Imperial treasures. The whole of his personal property and superb collections were left to Mr. Richard Wallace, who was soon after made a baronet. The Marquis was supposed to be the original of Thacke-

ray's Marquis Steyne, and of D'Israeli's Marquis of Monmouth.

HERTFORD, Francis Hugh George Seymour, Marquis of Hertford, was born Feb. 11, 1812. He was educated at Harrow, and entered the army. He became Lieutenant-General in 1868, General in 1870, and was placed on the retired list in 1881. In 1870 he succeeded to the family honours on the death of his cousin Richard, the fourth Marquis [q. v.]. His Lordship was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1874, and in 1879 was nominated G.C.B. and G.C.H. In 1839 he married Lady Emily Murray, daughter of the Earl of Mansfield, by whom he left issue four sons and five daughters. The Marquis of Hertford died from the effects of a hunting accident, Jan. 25, 1884.

HEWITSON, William C. [1806—1878], naturalist, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne. At an early age he showed the bent of his tastes by making collections of shells, birds' eggs, and insects, and on leaving school was articled to a land-surveyor at York. In 1831 he began "The British Oology," originally published by subscription, and explored the Shetland Islands and the coast of Norway, from Drontheim to the Arctic Circle, in search of materials for the work. In 1846 he joined Mr. E. Doubleday in publishing "The Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera," afterwards completed in conjunction with Mr. Westwood. In 1848 he settled at Oatlands, Surrey, having purchased a portion of the ancient park, and in 1852 began the "Exotic Butterflies." In 1862 the trustees of the British Museum published the first part of the catalogue of Lycænidæ by this author, who, on their declining to proceed with it, commenced in the following year a new work, "Illustrations of Diurnal Lepidoptera." After the commencement of his study of the subject, Mr. Hewitson was unceasingly engaged in forming a collection of exotic butterflies. It was the best extant, and contained upwards of 4000 species.

HEWLETT, The Rev. Joseph T., M.A., Rector of Little Stambridge, Essex [1810—1847], was educated at the Charter House, and at Worcester College, Oxford, where he took holy orders, and was appointed head-master of Abingdon Grammar School. In 1839 he resigned this appointment and accepted the curacy of Wantage, in Berkshire, which he gave up on being appointed rector of Little Stambridge, near Rochford, Essex. He wrote several novels, among which the best-known are "The Life and Times of Peter Priggins, College Scout and Bedmaker;" "The Parish Clerk," 1841; "College Life," 1842; "Parsons and Widows," 1844; and "Dunster Castle, a Tale of the Great Rebellion;" besides which he was a constant contributor to Colburn's *New Monthly Magazine*. He died in great poverty, and after his death a public subscription, to which the Literary Fund contributed £100, was raised for the benefit of his children.

HIGGINS, Matthew James, better known by his pseudonym of "Jacob Omnium" [1810—1868], was born at Benown Castle, co. Meath, and was the youngest child and only son of Matthew Higgins. Losing his father at an early age, he was brought up under the care of his mother. He was educated at Eton, and at New College, Oxford, on leaving which he travelled on the Continent for a time. In 1838, and again in 1849, he visited the West Indies, and the knowledge which he then acquired of the colonies was afterwards of great use to him as a public writer. In 1846-47, when the potato famine was at its height in the south and west of Ireland, he offered his services to the Relief Committee, and for several months took an active part in relieving the distress of the north-western district of Con-

naught. In 1847 he stood for the borough of Westbury, but was defeated by Mr. James Wilson, later Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and Finance Minister in India. About this time the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, once the famous organ of the Whigs, had suffered reverses, and was advertised to be sold. It was bought, it was supposed, by Mr. Sidney Herbert (Lord Herbert, of Lea), and the Duke of Newcastle, and early in 1848 became the recognised organ of the "Peelites." Mr. J. Douglas Cook (afterwards the well-known editor of the *Saturday Review*) was the editor, and it was supported by the chief politicians and men of letters among Peel's supporters. Mr. Higgins became one of the chief writers for it, and together with his friend, Mr. John Robert Godley, took charge of the Colonial department. In spite, however, of the talent and spirit with which the *Chronicle* was conducted, it never became a commercial success, and was sold at a low rate in 1854, and soon after that died out altogether. Higgins then joined the staff of *The Times*, to which he was for upwards of twenty years a constant contributor, chiefly of letters on all kinds of questions, political, military, colonial, educational, &c. He wrote under all kinds of pseudonyms, as "Jacob Omnium," "J. O.," "Civilian," "Paterfamilias," "West Londoner," "Belgravian Mother," "A Thirsty Soul," "Providus," and others; but his most important letters were always signed "J. O.," and indeed his clear terse style always revealed "Jacob," no matter what other name he assumed for the time being. At this same time he also wrote for the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, the *Cornhill Magazine*, and other leading periodicals, and in 1857 some of his early magazine articles, together with a few essays, were collected, and printed later under the title "Social Sketches." In 1863 Mr. Higgins's long connection with the *Times* came to an abrupt termination, on account of the condemnatory articles he wrote on the subject of the famous court-martial on Lieut.-Colonel Crawley, of the 6th, or Inniskilling Dragoons (Aldershot, 1863). It was the outcome of another court-martial, held at Mhow, in India, in April and June, 1862, on Captain Smales, during which an important witness for the defence, Sergeant-Major Lilley, and his wife, were placed under close arrest by order of Colonel Crawley, and died. The affair aroused strong sympathy in India and at home, and during the session of 1863 the matter was frequently before the House of Commons, and was endlessly discussed in all the newspapers. The *Times* wrote strongly against Colonel Crawley, and the court-martial at Mhow was very severely criticised in its columns by Mr. Higgins, who also took the lead in condemning the authorities at the Horse Guards for not enquiring more particularly into the unfortunate affair. This led to the court-martial at Aldershot. In time public opinion veered round and took Colonel Crawley's part, and in this opinion the *Times* concurred. Mr. Higgins, however, still retained his views on the subject, and withdrew from the staff of the *Times*. During the rest of his life he wrote chiefly for the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to which he contributed delightful "Occasional Notes." As a writer for the *New Monthly*, he became acquainted with Thackeray, an acquaintance which soon ripened into friendship. Thackeray has immortalized him in the ballad "Jacob Omnium's Hoss" to be found in the "Bow Street Ballads, by Policeman X.," and also in the dedication to "The Adventures of Philip," "in Grateful Remembrance of Old Friendship and Kindness." Mr. Higgins married, in 1850, Emily Blanche, daughter of Sir

Henry Joseph Tichborne, of Tichborne, a connection which caused him to be much interested in the Tichborne trial, during which he took an active part in examining and exposing Arthur Orton's claims.

HILL, David Octavius, R.S.A. He was born at Perth in 1812, and became the pupil of Andrew Wilson at Edinburgh, where he settled and painted Scotch subjects. In 1830, at the early age of eighteen, he was one of the foundation members of the Scottish Academy. His early pictures were illustrative of the manners of the Scottish peasantry, and in 1843 he painted "The Establishment of the Free Kirk," with 470 portraits. Later he devoted himself to landscape. His works were little known in England, and he did not exhibit in London until 1852, when he sent a picture to the Academy: this was followed by three others—all landscapes. He died at Edinburgh, May 17th, 1870.

HILL, Matthew Davenport, Q.C. [1792—1872], was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas W. Hill, and brother of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., and was educated chiefly by his father. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1819, and went the Midland circuit. He was one of the members in the Liberal interest for Kingston-upon-Hull from 1832 till 1834. In the latter year he received a silk gown with a patent of precedence. He was appointed Recorder of Birmingham and Commissioner in Bankruptcy for the Bristol district. The latter office he held until its abolition at the close of the year 1869, but resigned the former in 1866. Mr. M. D. Hill was well known for his exertions in promoting the establishment of reformatories for juvenile criminals, and published in a collected form, under the title of "Suggestions for the Repression of Crime," a large number of charges addressed by him to grand juries in his capacity of Recorder of Birmingham; besides various pamphlets; among which may be mentioned "Practical Suggestions to the Founders of Reformatory Schools," "Mettray," "Tuscan Jurisprudence," and Letter to the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, "On the Insufficiency of Punishments simply Deterrent." He edited Biographies of men and women who became benefactors of their country.

HILL, Right Hon. Rowland, Viscount Hill, of Hawkstone [1772—1842], a Privy Councillor, G.C.B., D.C.L., &c., was the second son of Sir John Hill, Bart., of Hawkstone. He entered the army at an early age, as ensign in the 38th Regiment, and at the same time received leave of absence to enter a military academy at Strasburg, where he remained, after removing into the 53rd Regiment, with the rank of lieutenant. Early in 1793 he raised an independent company, and was promoted to a captaincy. In the same year he went out to Toulon, and served with distinction at the siege of that place as A.D.C. to the three successive generals commanding there—Lord Mulgrave, General O'Hara, and Sir David Dundas. In 1797, as colonel of the 90th Regiment, he accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition to Egypt, where he greatly distinguished himself, and was wounded at the battle of Alexandria. He was gazetted brigadier-general in 1803, and in 1808 went to Spain under Sir Arthur Wellesley, whose untiring and gallant coadjutor he proved throughout the whole campaign. He was made lieutenant-general in 1809, and in 1810 received the independent command of the 2nd Army Corps of Wellington in Portugal. He greatly distinguished himself at Arroyomolinos (Caceres) in 1811, having succeeded in routing the army under Gérard, and for his conduct on that occasion was made C.B. In 1814 he captured the forts of Almarez, which cut off the com-

munication between the French armies on the north and south sides of the Tagus, and was rewarded with the title of Baron Hill of Almarez. In 1813 he for a short time held the command of the English and Hanoverian troops in Belgium, and two years later, at Waterloo, was at the head of the brigade which repulsed the final effort of the French imperial guard. In 1828, when Wellington became premier, he was appointed General Commanding-in-Chief, and on resigning that office, in 1842, was created a viscount. He was a gallant and energetic soldier, possessed of great strategic skill and military capacity, and for his attention to the moral and physical welfare of the army gained for himself the title of "the soldier's friend."

HILL, Sir Rowland, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S. [1795—1879], was the third son of Thomas Wright Hill, a schoolmaster near Birmingham, and was named after the famous preacher Rowland Hill of Surrey Chapel. At the age of twelve he became an assistant in his father's school, into which with the aid of his eldest brother Matthew, he introduced many important reforms. About 1827 he started a branch school at Bruce Castle, Tottenham, but his health giving way under the long continued strain of hard work, he began to look about for fresh employment, and being interested in Mr. E. G. Wakefield's scheme of colonisation of South Australia, he was appointed secretary to the commissioners appointed by Parliament. About this time he began to turn his attention to the subject of postal reform, and in 1837 appeared his famous pamphlet headed "Post Office Reforms," which was treated with scorn by the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand, but soon roused public interest. Associations were formed to carry it through, petitions were presented to Parliament in its favour, and in 1838 a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the plan. Though the Government seemed still indisposed to accept it, the country was thoroughly in earnest on the subject, and at last on Jan. 10, 1840, penny postage came into effect. The changes brought about by it are enormous. Till then there were only 3000 post-offices for the 11,000 parishes of England and Wales, the rates of postage were very high, the services were irregular and the system of "franking" much abused. The number of letters posted advanced during the years 1838-64 from 76,000,000 to 642,000,000. In order to thoroughly reorganise the postal service, Hill accepted an office in the Treasury at a salary of £1500 a year. But that position conferred on him no authority whatever, in spite of which he made some great improvements, and his footing seemed about to become more secure when in 1842 a change of government having taken place, he was removed from office, on the alleged ground that his services—the value of which Government fully acknowledged—were no longer required. The public, however, justly considered him ill-used, and he was rewarded in 1846, by a public testimonial of the value of £13,360. In 1843 he was made first a Director, and later Chairman of the Brighton Railway, and it was he who started the first excursion train and the first express. In 1846 he was appointed Secretary to the Postmaster-General, and in 1854 Chief-Secretary, in the room of Colonel Maberly. He was made K.C.B. in 1860, in acknowledgment of his services at the Post-Office. He retired in 1864 on account of ill-health, and the Treasury in a highly complimentary minute, declaring the entire success of his plans, awarded him for life his full salary of £2000 a year. In the same year he received a Parlia-

mentary grant of £20,000, the First Albert Gold Medal of the Society of Arts, and the honorary degree of D.C.L. (Oxon.). A few weeks before his death the freedom of the City of London was conferred upon him. He died Aug. 27, 1879, in his 84th year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. A bronze statue of him was afterwards placed behind the Royal Exchange.

HILL, Thomas, art patron, and a great book collector, began life as a drysalter in Queenhithe, but meeting with losses in his business he gave it up altogether, and retired to some property which he possessed in the north. During his life he made a wonderful collection of old English poetry, part of which after his death was bought by Messrs. Longman & Co., and catalogued in their famous "Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica," 1815. Mr. Hill was a constant contributor to the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Herald*, for both of which he wrote criticisms of books, of interesting book sales, &c., and was for many years, in conjunction with Mr. Lichfield, proprietor of the *Monthly Mirror* magazine. He died at his chambers, James Street, Adelphi, Dec. 20, 1847.

HILLS, Robert, water-colour painter. He was born at Islington, June 26th, 1769, and first exhibited in the Royal Academy of 1791. This early work was a landscape, but later he painted exclusively animal subjects. He was one of the foundation members of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours (1804), and was a constant exhibitor till 1818, when for four or five years he sent his drawings, with his oil-paintings, to the Academy. He then rejoined the Water-Colour Society to which gallery alone he had, at the time of his death contributed 599 works. He sketched much from nature, but painted his pictures entirely in the study; for this cause his sketches and etchings, mostly outlines and very lightly shaded studies, are in many respects superior to his pictures. There is a collection of 1240 of his etchings in the print-room of the British Museum, and in the South Kensington Galleries three water-colour drawings, two entirely by him, and a picture of deer with the landscape by Barrett, in connection with whom, and more frequently with Robson, Hills sometimes worked. He died in Golden Square, May 14, 1844.

HILLYAR, Sir James, K.C.B., K.C.H., Rear-Admiral of the White [1769—1843], was born at Portsea, and was the eldest son of James Hillyar, a surgeon of the Royal Navy. He entered the navy in 1779, served in the *Chatham*, *Princess Royal*, and *Aquilon*, in which last he took part in Lord Howe's action, June 1, 1794. He was made Commander in 1800 in the *Niger* troop-ship, and afterwards served throughout the Egyptian campaign, being in the immediate confidence of Sir Sydney Smith. In 1804, on the strong recommendation of Lord Nelson, the *Niger* was altered to a post-ship, and Captain Hillyar appointed to command her. In the *Phœbe*, a 36-gun frigate, Captain Hillyar took an active part in the reduction of the Mauritius in 1810, and in 1814 did good service in capturing the United States frigate *Essex*, of 46 guns and 328 men, which had been for some time committing great depredations on British commerce in the South Seas. He was made C.B. in 1815 for his services, having been on active service for nearly 44 years. He was promoted to be Rear-Admiral in 1837, was made a K.C.H. in 1834, and in 1840 a K.C.B. In 1837 a good service pension of £300 a year was conferred upon him.

HILTON, John, F.R.S. [1807—1878], Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Queen, was born at Sible Hedingham, Essex, Sept. 22, 1807, and educated at the Grammar School, Chelmsford, and at Boulogne-sur-Mer. He was appointed

Demonstrator of Anatomy at Guy's Hospital in 1828, Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy, Anatomy and Physiology, and on Surgery; Assistant-Surgeon, then Surgeon, and afterwards Consulting-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital. The museum at Guy's Hospital contains numerous models of his extremely minute dissections of various parts of the human body, especially of the nervous system. He was President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Professor of Anatomy at the College, where he delivered his lectures on Pain and Rest, which have contributed largely to the more scientific treatment of surgical diseases.

HILTON, William, R.A., figure painter. He was the son of William Hilton, portrait painter, and was born at Lincoln, 1786. He was, with Peter de Wint, the pupil of Raphael Smith, and as early as 1803 was an exhibitor in the Academy. In 1806 he entered the Academy schools, and in 1811 exhibited "The Entombment," for which he was awarded a second-class premium by the British Institution. This was followed by "Christ restoring the Sight to the Blind" and "Mary anointing the feet of Jesus," which was bought by the directors of the British Institution, as was, in 1825, "Christ Crowned with Thorns." Of private patrons Hilton had but few, and his paintings remained for the most part unsold, but his talent, though of a kind little appreciated by the public, was recognised by artists, and he was elected an Associate in 1813 and Academician in 1820. At this time he was doing his best work, "Nature blowing bubbles to her children," 1821; "Comus, the Lady in the Enchanted Chair," 1823; "Christ Crowned with Thorns," 1825; "The Crucifixion"—a fine triptych now in Liverpool, but in a grievous state of decay—1827; "Sir Calepine rescuing Serena"—bought, after Hilton's death, by the Academy students for the National Gallery, and engraved by Engleheart—1831; "The Angel releasing Peter from Prison," 1831; "Una"—engraved for the Art Union—1832; "Editha seeking the dead body of Harold"—for which the British Institution voted the painter a complimentary sum of £100—1834; and in 1838 "Herod." In 1828 he had married the sister of his friend and fellow-pupil, Peter de Wint, and she had died in 1835. Hilton, always shy, delicate, and retiring, never recovered from that great grief. His chief consolation lay in the friendship of De Wint and his family. But soon the asthma from which he always suffered became worse, and, after four years of sorrow and weakness, he died Dec. 30th, 1839. He was buried in the Savoy. His paintings, of which 56 were exhibited, have fallen into a premature decay from the use of perishable pigments, chiefly asphaltum. "Sir Calepine" has been removed from the National Gallery, where there is now no painting by Hilton, who was unquestionably one of the greatest English painters of his day. There is in the South Kensington Museum a "Samson and Delilah" after Rubens by his hand, and a portrait of John Keats in the National Portrait Gallery.

HINCKS, Rev. Edward, D.D. [1792—1866], a distinguished philologist and archæologist, was born in Cork, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1812, and was elected a Fellow in 1813. In 1819 he took the college living of Ardtrea, and in 1826 exchanged it for that of Killileagh, which he held until his death. Three years later, 1829, he proceeded D.D. Dr. Hincks was celebrated for his knowledge of Egyptian and Assyrian inscriptions, and we owe to him the determination of the numerals, the name of Sennacherib on the monuments of Konyunjik, and of Nebuchadnezzar

on the bricks of Babylon. He threw much light on the grammar of the Assyrian language, on cuneiform writings generally, and in many ways greatly aided subsequent investigators. Most of his investigations were published in the "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy." He published in 1854 a "Report to the Trustees of the British Museum respecting certain Cylinders and Terra-Cotta Tablets, with Cuneiform Inscriptions;" and in 1863 a "Letter on the Polyphony of the Assyrio-Babylonian Cuneiform Writing." In the latter year he received the insignia of the Prussian Order of Merit in the Department of Science and Literature.

HINDMARSH, Rear-Admiral Sir John, K.H. [1786—1859], first Governor of South Australia, entered the navy in 1793 as first-class volunteer on board the *Bellerophon*, in which ship, during the battle of the Nile, he greatly distinguished himself, saving her (by cutting her cable and letting her drift away), from being blown up with the *L'Orient*, which had caught fire. For his services on that occasion the ship's officers presented him with a sword, and he was publicly thanked by Lord Nelson. He served at Trafalgar, at Aix Roads, and at the capture of the Ile de France; was made commander 1814, and post-captain 1830. Three years after he was appointed to the *Buffalo*, and founded the province of South Australia, of which he was the first Governor. From 1840 to 1857 he was Governor of Heligoland, and while there received many long-delayed honours, being invested with the insignia of a Knight of Hanover, and receiving from the Queen the honour of knighthood, with a good-service pension and the war medal and seven clasps. He was made Rear-Admiral in 1856.

HINDS, Right Rev. Samuel, D.D., Bishop of Norwich [1793—1872], was the son of Abel Hinds, of Barbadoes, on which island he was born. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1815, and became Vice-Principal of St. Alban Hall (under Dr. Whately). He was Principal of Codrington College, Barbadoes; was Vicar of Yardley, Herts, from 1834 till 1843, and in the latter year he went to Ireland and became Rector and Prebendary of Castleknock, Dublin, and Chaplain to Archbishop Whately. In 1846 he was appointed Chaplain to the Earl of Bessborough, in 1847 to his successor the Earl of Clarendon, in 1848 succeeded Dr. Cramer as Dean of Carlisle, and in 1849 succeeded Dr. Stanley in the see of Norwich. Having embraced somewhat rationalistic views which interfered with his work at Norwich, he resigned his see in 1857. Among his writings may be mentioned an "Introduction to Logic," "A Free Discussion on Religious Topics," and "A History of the Rise and Progress of Christianity."

HINTON, James, M.R.C.S. [1822—1875], an eminent aural surgeon, was the son of the Rev. John Howard Hinton, and was born at Reading. He was educated at various private schools, and in 1838 came to London and was apprenticed to a clothier in Whitechapel. There he remained for a year, after which he entered an insurance office. Then his health being enfeebled by over study he determined to go to sea, but instead of doing so, on the advice of a friend began to study medicine. He entered at St. Bartholomew's, made rapid progress, was made M.R.C.S. in 1847, and in the following year was sent out to Sierra Leone, to take surgical charge of a ship carrying free blacks from that port to Jamaica. He remained in the latter place for two years, after which he visited America, and on his return to England began practice as a surgeon. Soon, however, he

turned his attention to aural surgery, which he practised with distinguished success, and in 1863 was elected aural surgeon to Guy's Hospital, a post he held till 1874, when he relinquished his profession in order to devote himself entirely to philosophical studies. His "Atlas of Diseases of the Membrana Tympani" and "Questions of Aural Surgery" still form one of the chief authorities on the subject. His chief philosophical works are "Man and his Dwelling Place," 1858; "Life in Nature," and "The Mystery of Pain," all of which, written with profound sincerity, have greatly impressed large numbers of readers. His "Life and Letters," edited by Ellice Hopkins, appeared in 1878.

HOARE, Sir Richard Colt, Bart., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S. [1758—1838], was the eldest son of Sir Richard Hoare, the first Bart., and began his career as a clerk in his father's bank, from which his grandfather removed him, giving up to him during his life all his landed property. After the loss of his wife, who died in 1785, he travelled for a time, and wrote accounts of his travels, the first, "A Classical Tour through Italy and Sicily, tending to illustrate some districts which have not been described by Mr. Eustace in his Classical Tour," was published in 1818, and was followed by "Accounts of some Journeys in Wales and Ireland." But his principal work, and the one by which he is still remembered, was the "History of Ancient Wiltshire," published in 1821. He wrote besides a "History of South Wilts," and numerous papers for the Society of Antiquaries and the *Gentleman's Magazine*. His fine library and collection of works of art, after remaining at Stourhead till recently, were sold by Messrs. Christie in 1883 and 1884.

HOBART, Vere Henry, Lord, Governor of Madras, was the eldest son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and was born in 1818. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and in 1842 appointed a clerk in the Board of Trade. He accompanied Sir H. Ellis on his special mission to Brazil in 1843, as his private secretary, and filled the same post to Sir George Grey at the Colonial Office, 1854, and at the Home Office, 1855. He was made special Commissioner to enquire into the condition of Turkish finances in 1861, and in the following year was appointed a member of the Consolidated Commission at Constantinople, after which he became Director-General of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople. He succeeded Lord Napier of Ettrick as Governor of Madras in 1872. He married Mary Catherine, daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Carr, Bishop of Bombay. He died at Madras, April 27, 1875.

HOBHOUSE, The Right Hon. Henry [1776—1854], Keeper of her Majesty's State Papers, one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, D.C.L. and F.S.A., was the only son of Henry Hobhouse, Esq. He was called to the bar in 1801, and in 1806 was appointed Solicitor to the Customs, an office he afterwards held in the Treasury. From 1817 to 1827 he was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department., and being obliged to resign on account of ill-health, a pension of £1,000 was conferred upon him. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1828. In 1826 he was made Keeper of His Majesty's State Papers, and was also one of the Commissioners appointed to select for publication such papers from the store of unarranged documents in the State Paper Office, as might prove important to historical literature. Mr. Hobhouse was chosen to edit the result of their labours, which was published under the title "State Papers, Henry VIII." in 11 vols., 4to, the last part of which appeared in 1852.

He died at Hadspen House, Somersetshire, April 13, 1854, in his 78th year.

HODGSON, The Rev. Francis, B.D. [1780 — 1852], Provost of Eton, and Rector of Cottesford, Oxfordshire, was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, where he became acquainted with Lord Byron, and a friendship sprang up between them which only ended with the death of the poet. He was an accomplished scholar of the old fashioned type. Among his writings may be mentioned a clever translation of Juvenal, "Lady Jane Grey, with Miscellaneous Poems in English and Latin," 1809; "Sir Edgar," a tale in two cantos, 1810, and several works on the art of versification written specially for Eton. He also contributed numerous poems in Latin to the "Arundines Cami," a collection of poems in Latin and Greek, the forerunner of the "Anthologia Oxoniensis," and "Sabrinæ Corolla." He was elected Provost of Eton in 1840 by the Fellows on Her Majesty's recommendation, and soon after became Rector of Cottesford, one of the livings attached to Eton.

HODGSON, The Rev. John, antiquarian and collector of all documents and relics relating to the northern counties, wrote numerous archæological treatises, and published part of an elaborate history of the county of Northumberland. He was Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle. He died at Hartburn, Northumberland, of which parish he was the vicar, June 12, 1846, in his 66th year.

HODGSON, William Ballantyne, LL.D., Professor of Economic Science in the University of Edinburgh, was born at Edinburgh in 1815, and educated in the High School and University of that city. Up to the year 1839 he was engaged in private study and instruction in Edinburgh, and from 1839 to 1847 he was first Secretary and then Principal of the Liverpool Institute, one of the largest and most important groups of schools in the kingdom. In the three day-schools (two for boys and one for girls) and in the evening classes attached to it, about 1,700 pupils were regularly taught by from sixty to seventy male and female teachers; public evening lectures were delivered twice a week, for forty weeks in the year, to an audience of from 800 to 1,200 persons; and there were, besides, a large library, sculpture gallery, and museum. Over every part of this organization it was Mr. Hodgson's duty to exercise a general supervision, while he acted also as Head Master of the High School. In 1846 he received from the University of Glasgow the diploma of LL.D. From 1847 to 1851 he was Principal of the Chorlton High School, Manchester. In 1851 he went abroad, and resided for some time in France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. Several winters between 1854 and 1860 he spent in Edinburgh, endeavouring to extend and improve instruction in schools, chiefly by introducing the elements of economic and sanitary science. In 1858-59 he was engaged in the Royal Commission on Primary Schools, and his report on the London district is appended to the general Report of the Commission. From 1863 to 1870 Dr. Hodgson resided mainly in London; and from the former year to 1868 he acted as Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London. On July 17, 1871, he was elected to the Professorship of Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law in the University of Edinburgh. He wrote several useful educational works, one or two on Political Economy. He died at Brussels, aged 65, Aug. 25, 1880.

HODSON, Lieutenant William Stephen Raikes, of the First European Regiment, Bengal, was a

son of the Ven. George Hodson, Archdeacon of Stafford, and was born in 1821. He went to India as a cadet in 1845, and served throughout the Sutlej campaign, and obtained for his services at Sobraon a medal and two clasps. He was appointed Commandant of the corps of Guides in the expedition sent under Colonel Makeson against the Hussunzai tribes on the Black Mountains in 1852-53, and in the latter year commanded the same corps in the attack on the Affreedies above Baree in November. He greatly distinguished himself at the head of the famous corps of Hodson's Irregular Horse in repelling the attack of the mutineers on the camp at Delhi, and at the storming of that city followed the King of Delhi who had taken to flight, and managed to take two of the princes prisoners. An attempt was made on the road to Delhi to rescue the princes, whereupon Hodson shot them both, with carbines which he had seized from his soldiers. He died before Lucknow, in April, 1858. An elaborate discussion of Hodson and his character will be found in Mr. Bosworth Smith's "Life of Lord Lawrence" (last edition.)

HOFLAND, Thomas Christopher, landscape painter. He was the son of a cotton manufacturer at Worksop, Notts, where he was born Dec. 25, 1777. He was brought up in wealth, but his father failed, and at the age of 19 he had to support himself. He chose art for his profession, and began giving lessons in drawing. In 1808 he married Mrs. Hoole (q. v.), whose literary talents were of great service to him through life, and who survived him. He went to Derby as drawing master, but returned to London about 1811, and exhibited with success at the Academy. In 1814 his "Storm off the Coast of Scarborough" gained the British Gallery prize of 100 guineas. He was now on the road to prosperity, but in 1817 the Duke of Marlborough commissioned him to prepare an extensively illustrated account of the seat of White Knights. On this Hofland laboured for some years, and unfortunately made himself responsible to the printers and engravers; for this expense he was never reimbursed, and being deep in debt, he returned to London and recommenced teaching. But he did not give up painting, and about this time produced some of his best work, "A Lake View of Windermere," "Jerusalem at the Time of the Crucifixion," "Windsor Castle by Moonlight," 1823; "Llanberris Lake," and "Twilight," 1833. At the age of 63 he was free from debt and able to visit Italy, but while in Florence he contracted a low fever from which he never really recovered, and he died at Leamington in the 66th year of his age, Jan. 3, 1843. He was an original member of the Society of British Artists, to which he was a regular contributor. He exhibited 331 paintings, and wrote and illustrated "The British Anglers' Manual," published 1839, and republished in 1848 by Bohn, with many additional illustrations and a memoir of the author, by his son.

HOFLAND, Mrs. Barbara [1770—1844], wife of the above, authoress of "The Son of a Genius," &c., was a daughter of Mr. Robert Wreaks, partner in a large manufactory at Sheffield, where she was born. At the age of 26 she married Mr. T. Bradshaw Hoole, who died two years afterwards, leaving her in very straitened circumstances. Her first work was a volume of poems, which was very favourably received, and with the proceeds of which she opened a school at Harrogate. Here she continued to write small works, chiefly in prose, one, "The Clergyman's Widow," running through several editions. Ten years after the death of her

first husband, she married Mr. Hofland, and went to live in London, where she devoted herself entirely to literature, publishing in the course of the year 1812 five different works. She wrote "The Daughter-in-Law," "Emily," &c., but her best-known work was "The Son of a Genius," which was translated into several languages, and received with immense favour in the United States. She was, besides, a constant contributor to magazines and annuals, either anonymously or under assumed names. She died at Richmond in her 75th year, 1844.

HOGAN, John, sculptor, was born in 1800 at Tallow, co. Waterford, where his father was a builder. At the age of twelve he was placed in a solicitor's office at Cork, but after two years changed into the office of an architect. Although entirely self-taught he produced at this time a wood carving bas-relievo of fifteen figures. In 1823 he modelled a "Minerva" of so much promise that his friends raised a fund to send him to Rome, and he started in November of the same year. His first production in Italy was "Eve Picking up a Dead Bird," followed by a monumental group to the memory of Dr. Doyle, which gained him admission as an Associate of the College of Art at Rome. He next completed "O'Connell," now in the Dublin Exchange, and "The Drunken Faun." On his return he practised in Dublin, and only exhibited twice at the Academy, in 1833 a marble figure of the dead Redeemer, and in 1850 two busts, and the model of a mural monument. He died at Dublin, March 27, 1858, in his 57th year. Irish in all his associations, he has been called "The Irish Sculptor."

HOGARTH, George [1777—1870], musical critic and author, born in Scotland, began his career as writer to the signet in Edinburgh towards the close of the last century. He is chiefly known to the public by his works in musical literature. His "Musical History, Biography, and Criticism," was published in 1836, and the second edition, considerably enlarged, appeared in 1838. "Memoirs of the Musical Drama" appeared in 1839, and a second edition, under the title of "Memoirs of the Opera," in which the view of the musical stage was brought down to the period of publication, in 1851. These books have been received as the best modern authorities on the subjects of which they treat. Mr. Hogarth, who conducted for many years the musical and dramatic criticism of the *Morning Chronicle*, on the establishment, in 1846, of the *Daily News* by his son-in-law, Mr. Charles Dickens, joined the staff of that paper in a similar capacity.

HOGG, The Right Hon. Sir James Weir, Bart. [1790—1876], was the eldest son of Mr. William Hogg, and was born at Lisburn, co. Antrim. He was educated at Dr. Bruce's school at Belfast, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he won the gold medal for oratory, his chief competitor being Richard Lalor Sheil. Having been called to the Bar, he proceeded to India in 1814, where he speedily won a large and lucrative practice. In 1822 he was appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Calcutta, at that time a highly-paid office, which he held till his return home in 1833. In 1834 he was returned to Parliament as member for Beverley, as a Liberal-Conservative, and represented that place till 1847, when he was elected for Honiton, for which he sat till the general election in 1857. He then lost his seat by two votes, having been one of those who voted against Lord Palmerston on the occasion of the rupture with China, in consequence of the seizure of the Lorcha *Arrow*. He was twice chairman of the East India Company, and when, in 1858, the Government of India was transferred to the Crown, he

was elected a member of the Council of India, in which he sat till 1872, when he resigned. In the House of Commons he was known by the nickname of "Superior Person," which had been given him by D'Israeli. He took an active part in general politics as a staunch supporter and intimate friend of Sir Robert Peel, who created him a baronet in 1846, and on one occasion offered him the post of Judge-Advocate-General, which he refused, not wishing to sever his connection with India. He was succeeded in the baronetcy by his son, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Macnaughten Hogg, K.C.B., M.P. for Truro.

HOGG, Thomas Jefferson [1792—1862], was the eldest son of John Hogg, barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn, and was born at Norton in Durham. He was educated at the grammar-school of Durham, and at University College, Oxford, where he first became acquainted with Percy Bysshe Shelley. This intimacy quickly ripened into an ardent friendship which only ended with the unfortunate death of the poet. He studied law and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1817. For many years he regularly attended the Durham and Northumberland sessions and assizes, and obtained some practice. In 1833 he was elected one of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners for England and Wales, and subsequently was for upwards of twenty years revising barrister for Northumberland, Berwick, and the northern boroughs. Besides his "Life of P. B. Shelley," the first two vols. of which appeared in 1858, and which he never lived to complete, he wrote a very amusing account of his travels, entitled "Two Hundred and Nine Days; or, the Journal of a Traveller on the Continent;" a novel, "Memoirs of Prince Alexy Haimatoff," 1813, which he wrote under the pseudonym "John Brown," and which he pretended to have translated from the Latin, some papers for the *New Monthly* about Shelley, some articles for the *Edinburgh Review*, and two on "Alphabet," and "Antiquities," to the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

HOLKER, Sir John, Q.C., M.P. [1828—1882], son of Mr. Samuel Holker, manufacturer, of Bury, Lancashire, was born there, and educated at the grammar-school. He was intended for the Church, but choosing instead the profession of the law he entered as a student at Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1854, being then 26 years of age. Not being successful in London he removed to Manchester, where, for a time, he had a very hard struggle, and was principally engaged in conducting causes at sessions. He left Manchester in 1864 to settle in London, and at that time was making a considerable professional income. He was made Q.C. in 1868, and became one of the leaders of the northern circuit. In 1872 he was returned to Parliament as member for Preston in the Conservative interest, and soon afterwards was appointed by D'Israeli to the post of Solicitor-General, on which occasion he was knighted. In 1875 he succeeded Sir R. Baggallay as Attorney-General, and shortly before his death was appointed one of the Lords Justices by Mr. Gladstone.

HOLL, Francis, A.R.A. [1815—1884], son of the eminent engraver, William Holl, and father of Frank Holl, R.A., was born in Camden Town, and educated by his father. His chief large works are his plates after Frith's "Railway Station," "Coming of Age," and "The Stocking Loom," after Alfred Elmore, R.A. But he was best known as an engraver of portraits, especially of those charming chalk heads drawn by George Richmond. During the last twenty years of his life he was employed by the Queen in engraving portraits of the royal family, private commissions which

never came before the public. He also executed the engravings in Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort." He was elected an A.R.A. Jan. 16, 1883, and died just a year after. He was probably among the last of English line engravers, for fine engraving, whether in mezzotint or in line, seems to be doomed, owing to the impossibility of competing with the rival processes—so much cheaper — discovered by modern ingenuity.

HOLL, William, engraver. He was the eldest son of William Holl, the eminent portrait engraver, and was born at Plaistow, Essex, in 1807. He studied under his father, and during his career engraved many portraits in the stipple manner, and illustrated Moore's works, Blackie's Bible, &c. His first large work, executed in 1851, was "An English Merry-making," after Frith; followed by Frith's "Village Pastor" and "Gleaner;" a number of portraits after G. Richmond, R.A., "Rebekah," &c. He died in London Jan. 30, 1871. Twenty-two of his plates were exhibited in the Academy.

HOLLAND, 3rd Baron, Right Hon. Henry Richard Vassall, M.A., F.R.S., and F.S.A., was the only son of Stephen, second Lord Holland, elder brother of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, and was born in 1773. He succeeded to the peerage when only a year old, and was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. On leaving the university he visited Denmark, France, and Switzerland, and was at Paris when Louis XVI. accepted the Constitution. He afterwards travelled in Spain and Italy, and in the latter country formed an intimacy with the wife of Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart., who brought an action against him and obtained £6,000 damages. After Lady Webster's divorce, Lord Holland married her in 1797, when he took the surname of Vassall, which was not, however, assumed by his children. He began his Parliamentary career in 1798, and remained throughout an uncompromising advocate of the Catholic claims and an asserter of popular rights. When the Whigs came into office in 1830 he became a Cabinet Minister and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. During his life Holland House was the centre of all that was brilliant in the world of literature and art. He died Oct. 22, 1840. He was the author of "Foreign Reminiscences," "Memoirs of the Whig Party," &c.

HOLLAND, Lady, Right Hon. Elizabeth Vassall, wife of the preceding, was the daughter and heiress of Richard Vassall, of Jamaica, and was born about the year 1769. In 1786 she married Sir Godfrey Webster, of Battle Abbey, Sussex, but in 1797 this marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament, and she then married Henry Richard, 3rd Lord Holland (q. v.). She played a very conspicuous part in the society of her day, political and literary, and her great social talents placed her at the head of Whig fashion. Of the charming hospitality of Holland House during her life numerous accounts have been written. She died at her residence in South Street, Grosvenor Square, November 16, 1845, and was buried at Ampthill, Bedfordshire.

HOLLAND, Sir Henry, Bart., M.D. [1788—1873], author and physician, was the eldest son of Peter Holland, a doctor in the town of Knutsford, in Cheshire, where he was born. He was educated for the medical profession at the Edinburgh University, where he took his M.D. degree in 1811. Having spent some few years in travelling about in Europe, and published accounts of his travels, he was in 1816 admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and then began his professional life in Lon-

don, where he became at once a success. In the summer of 1814 he was appointed domestic physician to Caroline, Princess of Wales, and was one of the witnesses called at the Queen's trial. In 1835 he was gazetted physician extraordinary to William IV., but his relations with the Court were merely nominal until, in the following reign, he was appointed one of Her Majesty's physicians extraordinary, and on the Queen's marriage received a like appointment on the establishment of the Prince Consort. He became physician in ordinary to the Queen in 1852, and was created a baronet in 1853. His love of travel continued to the end, and during his long professional career in London he visited every capital in Europe, most of them repeatedly. Having gained a firm footing in polite society, it became his hobby to be on intimate or apparently intimate terms with everyone of note, and in his "Recollections of Past Life" will be found accounts of most of the celebrities of his day. He wrote some books of travel and "Medical Notes and Reflections," but he made no additions to medicine.

HOLLINS, John, A.R.A. He was the son of a glass painter, and was born at Birmingham, June 1st, 1798, and began exhibiting portraits in 1818. In 1822 he came to London, and in 1825 went to Italy, where he remained for two years. From the time of his return he was a constant exhibitor at the Academy, and was elected associate in 1842. He died in Berners Street, March 7, 1855. He exhibited 142 works, chiefly of historical subjects and flower pieces. Some of the latter are admirable.

HOLLIS, Vice-Admiral Aiskew Paffard [1764—1844], entered the Royal Navy in 1774, and gained his lieutenancy in 1781. He was present in Lord Howe's victory of June 1, 1794, where he was seriously wounded; and in 1797 was at the Cape of Good Hope, and did distinguished service in suppressing the mutiny on board the *Crescent* frigate. He was advanced to post rank in 1798. From 1804 to 1807 he served in the West Indies, and in 1809 in the *Standard*, joined the Danish fleet under Sir James Saumarez, and commanded a small squadron at the attack on the Danish island of Anholt, and in 1811 took part in the blockade of Toulon. After much active service in the *Adriatic* he returned to England in 1813, and remained on half-pay till 1816, when he was appointed to the *Rivoli*, stationed at Portsmouth. He was made colonel of Royal Marines on the coronation of George IV., and rear-admiral and vice-admiral in 1837.

HOLLOWAY, Thomas, is said to have been born at Devonport, Sept. 22, 1800, and at an early age went to Penzance, where his father kept an inn. After his father's death he and his mother and brother set up a grocery business at Penzance, but later "Tom" appeared in London as interpreter and secretary to a gentleman. How he got into the ointment and pill business is not very clear, though one authority says that the receipt for the pills was given to Mr. Holloway's mother by an old German woman, and that the son determined to try his fortune in London with it. His first shop was opened in Broad Street Buildings, and, according to one of his advertisements, the 15th day of October, 1837, was the first day his advertisements appeared in any paper. One authority says that he spent £100 the first week in advertising, while another gives the impression that he went much more warily to work, and that it was by a slowly developed experience that he realized how important a factor in the growth of a business is judicious advertising. In spite of all his advertising and exertions, however, he did not get on at first, and eventually had to declare him-

self insolvent, and passed some time in Whitecross Street Prison. His creditors were for the most part newspaper proprietors, and he obtained his release by arranging with them for the payment of a composition. He soon began business again, and took a shop in the Strand, a little to the west of Temple Bar, where the Law Courts now stand, and his indefatigable industry soon had its reward. At the time of his death the firm spent weekly £1,000 in advertising, and the proprietor was making about £50,000 a year profit from his patent medicines alone. For many years he lived above the shop in the Strand, and later above the great shop in Oxford Street. He began during his lifetime the philanthropical schemes with which his name will always be connected. At Lord Shaftesbury's suggestion he built a sanatorium or hospital for the mentally afflicted of the lower middle class, and after his wife's death in 1877 he began the building of the Ladies' College at Egham to her memory. These two institutions when finished will have cost a million sterling. He was lavish in his expenditure when their efficiency or adornment was concerned. He bought for the college Landseer's "Man Proposes and God Disposes" for £6,000, and the art gallery contains pictures for which he paid in the aggregate £100,000. Until within a few years of his death he daily attended at his establishment in Oxford Street. He died after a comparatively short illness at Sunninghill, his country residence, on Dec. 26, 1883, aged 83.

HOLMAN, Lieutenant James, R.N., F.R.S., the "Blind Traveller," entered the navy in 1798, as first-class volunteer on board the *Royal George*. He was obliged to leave the service at the age of 25, on account of ill-health, which resulted in the total loss of his sight, and from that time he devoted himself to travelling and writing accounts of his travels. He visited all the chief countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia. His chief work a "Voyage round the World," was published in 1834, and was dedicated to the Queen. He was engaged in preparing fresh journals for the press at the time of his death, which occurred July 29, 1857. Although totally blind, he never took a servant with him on any of his travels.

HOLMES, Alfred [1837—1876], a violin player of great attainments. He was born in London and gained his first lessons from his father, and, by the help of those lessons and Spohr's "Violin School," attained great proficiency. His younger brother Henry and he became quite the vogue for their playing of duets. At ten years old, Alfred, who could sing as well as play, was made principal treble at the Oratory, and in the same year the brothers made their first public appearance as violinists at the Haymarket Theatre, playing the overture to "Masaniello," arranged as a duet. From this time to 1864 they were almost entirely together, visiting most of the musical cities of Europe, and everywhere meeting with success. In 1864 Alfred definitely settled in Paris, and two years later succeeded in establishing a quartet there. His compositions at this period include a symphony called "The Youth of Shakspere," and an opera, "Iñez de Castro." Later he wrote four other symphonies and several overtures. His best-known work is the "Jeanne d'Arc" symphony, a piece with solos and chorus, which was given in 1875 at the Crystal Palace. Holmes was a thoroughly conscientious, as well as a highly gifted, musician, and his death was a real loss to the cause of music.

HOLMES, Edward [1797—1859], received his musical education from Novello, and became, for a time, a teacher of the piano. In

1828 he published a work entitled "A Ramble among the Musicians of Germany," the book becoming rather popular, and reaching a third edition. But the most important work of his career was "The Life of Mozart," published in 1845. Competent critics spoke of it very highly, and Otto Jahn—himself a famous biographer—declared that up to his time no Life of the great composer had appeared which was at the same time so full and trustworthy. Holmes also wrote a "Life of Purcell," an "Analytical and Thematic Index of Mozart's Pianoforte Works," and much other valuable musical matter.

HOLMES, James, miniature painter. He was born in 1777; was apprenticed to an engraver, but in 1813 joined the Water-Colour Society. Here he exhibited portraits and small numerous rural subjects, among them "Hot Porridge;" "Going to School;" "The Doubtful Shilling," which was engraved and very popular; "Girl protecting chickens from a Hawk," and "The Unskilful Carver," which was bought by the king. In 1822 he left the society and exhibited both in oil and water-colours at the Academy where he had first contributed in 1819. He was a promoter of the Society of British Artists, and became a member in 1829. He painted chiefly miniature portraits, and had many distinguished sitters, among them Lord Byron, who was a warm admirer of his work. He died Feb. 1860. He exhibited 18 works in the Academy, and 142 in Suffolk Street.

HOLMES, William, at one time Treasurer of the Ordnance, and for many years whip to the Tory party, was born in Sligo, and began his career as a soldier. He served for some years in the West Indies, where he was military secretary to Sir Thomas Hislop, but retired from the army in 1807, on his marriage with Lady Stronge, widow of the Rev. Sir James Stronge, Bart. He sat in the House of Commons successively for Grampound, Tregony, Bishop's Castle, Haslemere, and Berwick-on-Tweed, and as a Tory whip it was said of him that "in the private management of the members of an unreformed House of Commons, he was without a rival." He was appointed treasurer of the Ordnance in 1820, an office he held till the breaking up of the Wellington Administration in 1830. He was with Mr. Perceval when that gentleman was assassinated. He died in Grafton Street, Bond Street, January 26, 1851.

HOME, Colonel Robert, C.B., R.E., who died Jan. 29, 1879, at the early age of 41, first saw active service in the Crimea, where he established his reputation as a practical engineer. He afterwards served on the West Coast of Africa, being chosen by Sir Garnet Wolseley to command the Engineers in the Ashantee War. In 1875 he was appointed to preside over the Intelligence Department of the Army, in which he effected very great improvements. His last appointment was as English Chief Commissioner for the delimitation of Roumania according to the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, and it was while discharging the duties of this office that he caught the fever of which he died. A pension of £300 a year was conferred upon his widow, in recognition of his services.

HONE, William [1779—1842], bookseller and miscellaneous writer, was born at Bath at which place his father was a preacher among the Dissenters. He was intended for the law, but gave it up and began business as a print and bookseller in Lambeth Walk, London. Having struggled through many failures and troubles, he began about 1812 to write for the *Critical Review* and the *British Lady's Magazine*. In 1815 he started the *Traveller* newspaper, and in 1816

the *Reformists' Register* in which he ably combated Robert Owen's doctrines. Soon after that he was persuaded to write a series of political satires, one of which, the "Political House that Jack Built," went through fifty editions. It was illustrated by woodcuts from designs of George Cruikshank, who first became extensively known in these works of Mr. Hone. Another successful production was entitled "A Slap at Slop," a burlesque on *The New Times* newspaper, which was followed by a satire on the government of the day written in the form of a parody upon the liturgy. For this he was prosecuted by the Government, and brought to trial on three separate charges. He defended himself for three days with great courage and ability, and as the Government was at the time very unpopular with the reform party, a verdict was returned in his favour. His case excited much sympathy, and a large sum of money was collected for him as a "persecuted but triumphant champion of the press." He again started in business as a bookseller on Ludgate Hill, and began to bring out publications of a more useful kind, such as the "Every-Day Book," "Table Book," &c. But though the sale of these books was large he could not make enough to support himself and family, and was arrested for debt and thrown into prison, where he remained for some time. On his release, with the help of friends, he started the Grasshopper coffee-house in Gracechurch Street, but that also failed. About that time he became acquainted with the Rev. T. Binney, an Independent minister, and was induced by him to try his powers in the pulpit. This connection led to his becoming sub-editor of the *Patriot* newspaper, a post which he filled till his death in 1842.

HONEY, Mrs. [1817—1843], who for some years acted in London under the name of Laura Bell, was the daughter of Mrs. Young, an actress of some note, and was brought out on the stage at a very early age. In early life she was engaged at Sadler's Wells, the Olympic, Victoria, and Surrey theatres, where she exhibited much ability, and became a general favourite. At the age of sixteen she married Mr. Honey, a lawyer's clerk, a union which proved most unhappy, Mr. Honey being jealous of the attentions lavished upon his wife. He was accidentally drowned in the Thames in 1836. Mrs. Honey was engaged at the New Strand Theatre in 1833, where she first attracted public attention in the character of Lilias, in Leman Rede's drama, "The Loves of the Angels." She next played at the Adelphi, where she was very popular, in the burletta of "Cupid," and at the Haymarket, where she appeared in Buckstone's farce, "Open House." Having established herself as a public favourite, she visited nearly all the provincial theatres with great pecuniary advantage. She died at the early age of 26, at her house, in Albany Street, Regent's Park.

HOOD, Lieutenant-General Charles Hood, entered the army in 1844, and obtained a lieutenancy in 1846, in which year he was employed as secretary on a special public mission to the Argentine Republic to settle the difference on the part of the combined Powers of England and France, and General Rosas, the Governor of Buenos Ayres. The gallant officer was promoted to the rank of captain in 1851, and from May, 1855, till the following January, he served in the Crimea with the Buffs, taking part in the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He commanded the ladder party of the above regiment in the assault of the Redan, and he marched his regiment, with colours flying, into the Karabelnaia, these being the only English colours that entered

Sebastopol. For his services in the Crimea he obtained the brevet rank of major, the 5th class of the Medjidie, and the English and Turkish medals. He became a colonel in 1865, and major-general in 1870. He died Feb. 8, 1883, aged 57.

HOOD, Thomas [1789—1845], humorous writer and poet, was the son of Mr. Hood, bookseller, of the firm of Vernon and Hood. He was early placed in the counting-house of a friend of his family, but failing health soon put an end to his commercial career, and he was shipped off to a relation of his father's in Dundee. This relation refusing to help him or have anything to do with him, he was thrown on his own resources, and before long began to contribute humorous and poetical articles to the provincial newspapers and magazines. He did not however at once accept literature as a profession, but on his return to London was apprenticed to an engraver, where he acquired a skill that in after years became a most valuable assistance to his literary labours. Mr. John Scott, the editor of the *London Magazine*, being killed in a duel in 1821, that periodical passed into the hands of Messrs. Taylor and Hessey, who proposed to Hood to take a part in its publication. He became a sort of sub-editor, a post which brought him acquainted with the best literary society of the day. Among his intimate friends were Charles Lamb, Cary, De Quincey, Allan Cunningham, Proctor, Talfourd, Hartley Coleridge, Clare the peasant poet, and others. "Odes and Addreses," his first work, written in conjunction with his brother-in-law, T. H. Reynolds, Keats's friend, brought him first prominently before the public. It was soon followed by "Whims and Oddities," "National Tales," "The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies," and "Tylney Hall," a novel. In the *Comic Annual* series, a publication which he started, and continued, almost unassisted, for several years, he treated all the leading events of the day in a fine spirit of caricature. For one year he also edited another annual, *The Gem*, in which appeared the poem on the story of "Eugene Aram." He started a magazine in his own name, which was mainly carried on by himself, and in which appeared the "Song of the Shirt," the "Bridge of Sighs," and the "Song of the Labourer." Extreme ill-health brought with it straitened circumstances, and Sir Robert Peel was applied to to place his name on the pension list. This was done without delay, and the pension was continued to his wife and family after his death. Nine years after that event a monument was raised to his memory at Kensal Green Cemetery, where he was buried.

HOOD, Tom [1835—1874], son of the above, was born at Lake House, Wanstead, Essex, Jan. 19, 1835. He was educated at University College School and Louth Grammar School; and entered as a commoner at Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1853, where he passed all the examinations for the degree, but did not put on the gown of B.A. His first work, "Pen and Pencil Pictures," written at Oxford, was published in 1854-5. It was followed by "Quips and Cranks," and "Daughters of King Daher, and other Poems," in 1861; "Loves of Tom Tucker and Little Bo Peep, Rhyming Rigmarole," in 1862; "Vere Vereker's Vengeance: a Sensation," in 1864; "Captain Masters's Children: a Novel," and "Jingles and Jokes for the Little Folks," in 1865. "A Disputed Inheritance," "Golden Heart," "Money's Worth," and "Love and Valour," 1871, are amongst other novels he has written. He was also author of "Rules of Rhyme," a guide to versification. He wrote several books for juveniles, and illustrated his father's comic verses, "Precocious Peggy," having on other occasions wielded pencil

as well as pen, and was appointed editor of *Fun*, which had passed into the hands of a new proprietor, in May, 1865. Tom Hood was a contributor to many magazines and periodicals, edited various editions of his father's works, and had some experience as a journalist.

HOOK, Theodore Edward [1788—1841], novelist, dramatist, and a very clever improvisatore, was the son of James Hook a favourite musical composer, whose house was the resort of all the popular characters of the day. He was sent for a short time to Harrow, where he had for companions Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel. There he learned very little, and matriculated at Oxford; he never actually resided at the University. On the death of his mother in 1802, he seems to have given up all idea of serious study, and the early development of his musical and metrical gifts soon made him a centre of attraction among his father's friends. In 1805 he produced "The Soldier's Return; or, What can Beauty do?" a comic opera in two acts, first represented at Drury Lane. It had an enormous success, and was followed in rapid succession with a series of over a dozen sparkling productions of the same kind. But a too great love of society prevented him from making a lucrative career as a dramatic author, and some ten of the best years of his life were given up to the pleasures of the town, where his inimitable powers of improvisation and mimicry, and the audacity of his practical jokes, soon gained for him a foremost place in the world of fashion. His great gifts and popularity attracted the notice of the Prince Regent, who appointed him Accountant-General and Treasurer of the Mauritius with a salary of £2000 a year (1813). There he remained for five years, five years of merriment and festivities, which came to an abrupt end in 1817, when a serious deficiency was discovered in the Treasury accounts, and he was arrested and sent to England on a criminal charge. A sum of £12,000 had been abstracted by a deputy official, and Hook was held responsible for the sum. While the matter was being investigated he supported himself by writing for magazines and newspapers. In 1820 he started the *John Bull*, a Tory newspaper which, by its witty criticism and pitiless invective, obtained a large circulation, and by which during the first year he gained an income of £2000. As however he made no effort to pay his debt to the State, he was arrested and confined for eight months in a sponging-house in Shire Lane, and afterwards in the King's Bench prison. During his incarceration he produced the first series of his "Sayings and Doings." On regaining his liberty he worked most industriously for the remaining twenty-three years of his life, producing altogether thirty-eight volumes, besides innumerable articles and sketches. His novels, which were very popular in their day, are now almost forgotten; among them may be mentioned "Maxwell" (1830); "Love and Pride;" "Jack Brag" and "Peregrine Bunce." He never recovered from the effects of the unfortunate Mauritius affair, and his last years were made miserable by failing health and pecuniary embarrassments. He still seemed outwardly to enjoy the same flow of spirits, but his diary at that period discloses a degree of mental anguish and anxiety which few about him suspected. He died at Fulham, Aug. 24, 1841, aged 53.

HOOK, Walter Farquhar, Dean of Chichester [1798—1875], son of the Rev. Dr. James Hook, Dean of Worcester, and nephew of Theodore Hook (*q. v.*), was born in London, and educated at Winchester School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1821.

He was ordained in the same year, and became curate at Whippingham, Isle of Wight, of which parish his father was rector. He was curate of St. Philip's, Birmingham, in 1827, Vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, 1829, and in 1837 was elected to the Vicarage of Leeds. He was at that time, as he himself confesses, "a High churchman, and something more," and his general adhesion to the principles advocated in the earlier "Tracts of the Times," brought him at first into collision with the Evangelical party at Leeds, but in the end his tact and ability won the day, his parishioners learnt, however widely they might dissent from some of his opinions, to admire the zeal with which he laboured for Church extension, for the cause of general education, and for the elevation of the working man. During his incumbency of 22 years at Leeds, 22 new churches, in addition to the parish church (rebuilt at a cost of £40,000), 32 new parsonages, and more than 60 new schools were erected in his parish. In 1827 he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to George IV., an office which he continued to hold under William IV. and Queen Victoria. On the accession of her Majesty he preached in the Chapel Royal his famous sermon "Hear the Church," of which upwards of 100,000 copies were sold within a month, and which created almost as great an excitement as three years later Newman's "Tract No. 90." This sermon was never forgiven by those in high place. From that time Hook was regarded as one of the popular leaders of the Anglican High Church movement, but as soon as he discerned its Romeward tendency, he began to hold aloof from it. He sympathised neither with Pusey nor Newman. In 1846 he suddenly astonished his party by coming forward, in spite of his High Church theories, as the advocate of a larger and broader system of national education than that hitherto accepted by the clergy of the Establishment, and his letter to the Bishop of St. David's "On the Means of Rendering more efficient the Education of the People," attracted great attention for the boldness and liberality of its views. In 1859 he was appointed to the Deanery of Chichester, and in that capacity restored the Cathedral, and took part in its reopening in 1867. He was the author of "The Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," from the earliest times down to the post-Reformation era; the "Church Dictionary;" "Ecclesiastical Biography;" "Devotional Library," &c. He was elected an F.R.S. in 1862. His "Life and Letters," by his son-in-law, W. R. W. Stephens, appeared in 1879.

HOOKER, Sir William Jackson [1785—1865], botanist, and curator of the Royal Gardens at Kew, was the only surviving son of Joseph Hooker of Exeter, and a member of the family which produced the learned author of "The Ecclesiastical Polity." He early devoted himself to the study of botany, and travelled extensively for the purpose of collecting plants. Having lived for five years at Halesworth in Suffolk, where he began to form a splendid herbarium, he removed, in 1820, to Glasgow, where he was appointed Regius Professor of Botany in the University, a post he held for many years. He was subsequently appointed to the Curatorship of the Royal Gardens at Kew, which under his management were greatly extended and gradually out-rivalled any establishment of the kind in the world. On the recommendation of Viscount Melbourne he was knighted in 1835, and in 1845 was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, in recognition of his scientific attainments. He was a member of nearly all the learned and scientific societies both upon the Continent and in America, and a

Knight of the Legion of Honour. He wrote numerous botancial works, all of which are of standard authority. Among them may be mentioned "The British Flora;" "A Century of Ferns;" "Journal of a Tour in Iceland," and the botanical portion of Admiral Beechey's account of his voyage of discovery in the Arctic regions. He also wrote a great deal for the periodical literature of botany.

HOPE, Charles, Lord President of the Court of Session, and Lord Justice-General of Scotland, was the eldest son of John Hope, a merchant in London, and was born June 29, 1763. He was educated at the Enfield School in Middlesex, and at the High School and University of Edinburgh, where he studied for the bar, and passed advocate in 1784. He was appointed deputy-advocate in 1786, sheriff of Orkney in 1792, and Lord-Advocate in 1801. He soon after received the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, and was presented with a piece of plate for his services in helping the magistrates to obtain a Poor's Bill for the city. He was elected M.P. for the Dumfries district of burghs in 1802, but on the elevation of the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas to the peerage, he succeeded him in the representation of Edinburgh. On the death of Lord Eskgrove, he was appointed to succeed him as Judge and Lord-Justice-Clerk, 1804. He succeeded Robert Blair of Avontown as Lord President in 1811, an office which he held for thirty years, being the longest occupant of the president's chair next to Lord Hare, who had held it for thirty-nine years. He was created Lord Justice General by Act of Parliament, on the death of the Duke of Montrose in 1836, and five years later, at the age of 78, resigned his seat on the bench and retired into private life. He died in Oct., 1851, aged 88. He had married, in 1793, his cousin, Lady Charlotte Hope, eighth daughter of the second Earl of Hopetoun, and had a numerous family.

HOPE, Rev. Frederick William, F.R.S., M.A., &c. [1797—1862], an eminent entomologist, was the second son of John Thomas Hope, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820; M.A., 1823; and Honorary D.C.L. in 1855. He is known as the author of "The Coleopterist's Manual," and as the munificent contributor of a library of books and a splendid entomological collection to the Oxford University Museum (in which he founded a professorship of zoology, 1861), and also of many thousands of engraved portraits of all ages and nations. The portraits, with a numerous collection of biographical works in various languages, were placed in the Radcliffe Library in 1861.

HOPE, Admiral Sir James, G.C.B. [1808—1881], the only son of Admiral Sir George Johnstone Hope, K.C.B., and a relative of the Earl of Hopetoun, was born at Edinburgh. At the age of twelve he entered the Royal Naval College, became a midshipman in 1822, attained the rank of captain in 1838, and saw some active service in the expedition to the river Plate in 1844-5, and in the Baltic Fleet during the Russian war, in 1854-6. He held the chief command of our naval forces on the East-Indian station, and on the Chinese coast in 1859-60, and was nominated a K.C.B. for his ability and skill in that capacity, especially in the operations which led to the capture of Pekin. In 1863 he was transferred to the chief command of the West Indian Station. He was promoted to the rank of Admiral in 1870; was appointed principal naval aide-de-camp to the Queen in 1873; and was placed on the retired list, March 9, 1878. Sir James was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Linlithgow.

HORN, Charles Edward [1786—1849], born in London of German

parents, received the chief part of his musical teaching from his father. He first began the world as a concert singer, but, not succeeding in this, took to the stage, where his histrionic talent helped the poor quality of his voice to pass with the public. He made a great success in Storace's "Siege of Belgrade," and also in "Der Freischütz." Then he became director of the music at the Olympic, and after this he appeared in America. An illness, however, ruined his voice, and he had to take to teaching. He returned to England in 1843, and produced an oratorio entitled "Satan." He divided his time during the next four years between England and America, and died at Boston in 1849. Horn was an industrious composer. The list of his theatrical pieces is large, but none of them are remembered by the present generation. Some of his songs, however, are still popular, and deservedly so. Such are "I've been Roaming," "Cherry Ripe," "The Deep, Deep Sea," and the duet, "I Know a Bank."

HORNE, Richard Henry, born Jan. 1, 1803, was educated at Sandhurst, and entered the Mexican navy as a midshipman. He was present at the bombardment of Vera Cruz, the capture of the fortress of San Juan, Ullva, and followed the fortunes of the Mexican-Spanish war to its close. He next went to the United States, visiting several Indian encampments, and after innumerable and perilous adventures returned to England, where he now devoted himself to literature. Among his published works are, "The Spirit of Peers and People," "The Death of Marlowe," "Cosmo de Medici," "Gregory VII.," dramas in which not a little of the Elizabethan fire and spirit are reproduced, and "Orion," the poem by which he is most widely known. This latter work, an epic poem, was originally published at a farthing, partly with the view of obtaining a wide circulation for the first three editions of the work, of which no person was allowed to buy more than one copy. "Orion" is now in the eleventh edition, having appeared in various forms and at various prices. In 1846 Horne published "Ballads and Romances," which are distinguished by their energy, originality, and healthy sentiment. He was also a prolific prose writer, and edited and partly wrote "Spirits of the Age," accounts of some of the most illustrious characters of the day. To this work Mrs. Barrett Browning was a contributor. In 1869 he returned to England after a long sojourn in Australia, where his career had been full of interest and adventure. He had left England in 1852 with William Howitt, and for some time was commander of the gold escort of Melbourne. He also became one of the champion swimmers of Australia, and it is stated that he once swam bound hand and foot. But with all his gifts he had no turn for money-making, and in 1874 was glad to accept a Civil List Pension of £100 per annum. In 1877 he collected and published the letters that had been addressed to him by Mrs. Barrett-Browning, and this is the only correspondence of Mrs. Browning's that has been given to the public. Mr. Horne died at Margate, March 13, 1884.

HORNE, Rev. Thomas Hartwell, B.D. [1780—1862], son of William Horne, a barrister's clerk, was educated at Christ's Hospital, and in 1819 was ordained by the Bishop of London. In 1800-2 he published his first theological work on the "Necessity and Truth of the Christian Revelation," which he followed up by "A Compendium of the Admiralty Laws and Regulations," "Wallis's Itinerary," "Hints on Sunday Schools," "History of the Mahomedan Empire in Spain," &c. In 1818 appeared his elaborate "Introduction to the Critical Study of the Holy Scriptures,"

in 5 vols. 8vo., which reached a fifth edition in 1850. It was the publication of this work which induced Bishop Howley to offer to ordain Mr. Horne, in spite of the fact that he had not been educated at either of the Universities, and led the University of Cambridge subsequently to confer on him the degree of B.D. In 1833 he was presented to the rectory of the united parishes of St. Edmund and St. Nicholas, in the City of London. Mr. Horne also edited the catalogue of Harleian MSS. vol. 4 (folio, 1812), and wrote the "Illustrated Record of Important Events," 1812-15 (folio, 1815), in conjunction with Dr. Gillies and Professor Shakespeare. He also wrote an "Elucidation of Hogarth's Works," "Outlines for the Classification of a Library," "Manual of Bibliography," &c. He edited at various times "Murphy's Arabian Antiquities of Spain," "Van Leeuwen's Commentaries on the Roman and Dutch Law," and other learned books, and was an extensive contributor to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," and also to various periodicals.

HORRIE, Commander David [1745—1840], began his naval career as a common sailor, being promoted to the quarter-deck for his gallantry at the mutiny of the Nore, when serving on the *Inflexible*. He died at Peterhead in his 95th year, Nov. 30, 1840.

HORSBURGH, John, engraver. He was born at Prestonpans in 1791, studied drawing at the Trustees' Academy, and was apprenticed to Robert Scott, the engraver. He practised in the line manner, and was largely engaged in book illustration. Among his best works are "Mackie as Baillie Nicol Jarvie" after Allen, Simson's "Prince Charles," McInne's "Italian Shepherds," Lawrence's "Portrait of Walter Scott," and some fine plates after Turner. He was for forty years an unpaid minister in the Scotch Baptist Church, and his addresses with a short memoir were published in 1869. He died in Edinburgh, Sept. 24, 1869, aged 79.

HORSLEY, Charles Edward [1822—1876], son of William Horsley, from whom and from Moscheles he received his earlier musical education. On Mendelssohn's advice he was sent, in 1839, to Cassel, to study with Hauptmann, and afterwards to Leipzig, where he got instruction from Mendelssohn himself. He was a musician of very considerable powers, but his works are not heard now as often as they deserve. "David" and "Joseph" oratorios, written for Liverpool, and "Gideon" for Glasgow, are important works, and an air from the last-named—"Lord, in youth's eager years"—is still sometimes heard at concerts. In 1868, Horsley left England for Australia, but in a short time he removed to New York, where he died. He produced as well as vocal music several instrumental works.

HORSLEY, William, Mus. Bac. [1774—1858], born in London. He became acquainted with Callcott, and the intimacy induced him to turn his mind to vocal composition, in which he succeeded very well. His glees, "By Celia's Arbour," "See the Chariot at Hand," and others, are still much liked by all who know anything of that form of writing. He was appointed organist of Ely Chapel, and shortly afterwards assistant to Callcott at the Asylum for Female Orphans. In 1800 he took his degree of Mus. Bac. at Oxford, and in the next year, when the vocal concerts were revived, he wrote many compositions for them, including three full symphonies. In 1837 he became organist of the Charterhouse. It is as a glee writer, however, that he is best known, many of his works of this class being of first-rate excellence. He was one of the several English composers who were friends of Mendelssohn.

HORSMAN, The Right Hon. Edward, M.P. for Liskeard [1807—1876], was the son of William Horsman, of Stirling, and nephew of the Earl of Stair. He was educated at Rugby. In 1832 he was called as an advocate to the Scottish Bar, and four years later entered Parliament on a casual vacancy as M.P. for Cockermouth in the Liberal interest, and continued to represent that borough till 1852, when he was defeated. In 1853 he was returned for Stroud, for which place he sat till the general election in Dec., 1868, when he retired. In 1869 he was returned for Liskeard, and represented it till his death in 1876. He held office under Lord Melbourne's Ministry in 1841 for a short time as one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, and from 1855 to 1857 was Chief Secretary for Ireland, and was sworn a Privy Councillor. During the last years of his life he acted as an Independent Liberal, and in the Reform crisis of 1866 he formed one of the "Cave of Adullam," which opposed the Russell-Gladstone Bill and broke up the party. At one time he took an active part in exposing the shortcomings in our ecclesiastical system, and had also acted as a Commissioner of Church Inquiry in Scotland.

HORTON, The Right Hon. Sir Robert John Wilmot, Second Bart., of Ormaston, Derby, G.C.H., Privy Councillor, and at one time Governor of Ceylon, was born in 1784, and was the eldest son of Sir Robert Wilmot, the first Bart. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1806, his M.A. in 1815. He sat in Parliament for Newcastle-under-Lyne in 1818 and 1820, when he resigned on becoming Governor of Ceylon. In 1827 he was made Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and a Privy Councillor, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1834. He married, in 1806, Anne Beatrix, eldest daughter and co-heir of Eusebius Horton, of Catton, Derbyshire, and on the death of his father-in-law in 1823 assumed the additional name of Horton. He died at Sudbrooke Park, Petersham, May 31, 1841, aged 57.

HOSKINS, Captain, R.N. [1777—1861], entered the navy in 1790 under his cousin, Admiral Lord Viscount Hood, K.B., and served in the flagship *Victory* at the reduction of Toulon, the siege of Corsica, and also in Lord Hotham's action at Hyères Bay in 1795. He accompanied Lord Nelson in his pursuit of Admiral Villeneuve round the West Indies, and successfully piloted the fleet through the passage of the Bocca of Trinidad, for which service Lord Nelson appointed him master of the fleet. In 1846 he received his promotion, and a pension was conferred upon him for a wound which he had received in the face in the action with the French near the Isle of Brehat.

HOTHAM, Sir Charles, K.C.B. [1805—1855], Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Victoria, a captain in the Royal Navy, and Naval A.D.C. to Her Majesty, was the eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham, Rector of Dennington in Suffolk. He entered the navy in 1818, was made Lieutenant in 1833, and appointed to the steam-sloop *Gorgon*, stationed on the south-east coast of America. Here in 1845 he took a distinguished part, in conjunction with Captain Trehouart, in destroying four heavy batteries at Punta Obligado, where he landed, and, with a force of 180 seamen and 145 marines, completely routed the enemy 3,500 strong, and captured 22 guns. For his services in this affair he was nominated a K.C.B. in 1846. In 1852 he was mainly instrumental in negotiating a treaty between this country and South America, by which the internal

trade between the two countries was opened up through the Parana and Paraguay rivers. For this service he was appointed Governor of the colony of Victoria in 1853. During his Governorship a rebellion broke out in the colony, which was only suppressed after considerable bloodshed, and which gave rise to perpetual conflicts between the Governor and the Legislature. These troubles seem to have undermined his health, and he died of irritation of the brain brought on by over-anxiety, only a year after his appointment.

HOWARD, Edward, whose death took place suddenly, Dec. 30, 1841, was best known to the public by his marine novel, "Rattlin the Reefer," which was edited by his friend and fellow officer, Captain Marryat. His other works were: "Jack Ashore," "The Marine Ghost," "The Buccaneer," "Outward Bound," "The Old Commodore," and a "Memoir of Admiral Sir Sydney Smith."

HOWARD DE WALDEN (Baron), Sir Charles Augustus Ellis, G.C.B. [1799—1868], son of Charles Rose Ellis, Esq. (who was created Lord Seaford), was educated at Eton. He inherited the title of Lord Howard de Walden through his mother, July 8, 1803. Early in life he served in the Grenadier Guards, and entering the Foreign Office, became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Mr. Canning. In 1832 he was accredited Minister to Stockholm, whence he was transferred in 1833 to Lisbon, and thence to Brussels in 1846. His lordship married, Nov. 8, 1828, a sister of the Duke of Portland.

HOWARD, Eleventh Baron, [1767—1845], the Right Hon. Kenneth Alexander Howard, Earl of Effingham, a general in the army, colonel of the 3rd Foot, G.C.B. and K.T.S., was the only son of Henry Howard, of Arundel, a captain in the army. He entered the 2nd Foot Guards in 1786, served in Flanders from 1793 to 1795; was major of brigade during the Irish rebellion 1798, and went in the same capacity to Holland in the following year. In 1802 he was appointed deputy-inspector-general of foreign corps, and on the abolition of that office, commandant of the Foreign Dépôt. He was appointed A.D.C. to the King with the rank of colonel, 1805; and in 1810 a major-general. He served throughout the Peninsular campaign under the Duke of Wellington, and was very favourably mentioned in Lord Hill's dispatches for his gallant conduct at the action of Arroyo de Molinos. In June, 1813, he was appointed to the entire command of the Guards, which he held till the end of the war in 1814. He was made colonel of the 70th Foot in 1816, was for a time Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, and became lieutenant-general in 1819, attaining the full rank of general in 1837. He was named K.C.B. in 1815, and G.C.B. in 1820. On the death of Richard, fourth Earl of Effingham, that title became extinct, General Howard succeeding to the barony, which had been conferred in 1554 on Lord William Howard, High Admiral of England. In 1837, however, the dignity of Earl was revived in his favour. He married, in 1800, Lady Charlotte Primrose, eldest daughter of Neil, third Earl of Rosebery.

HOWARD OF GLOSSOP (Baron), The Right Hon. Edward George Fitzalan Howard [1818—1883], the second son of Henry Charles, thirteenth Duke of Norfolk, by Lady Charlotte Sophia Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of George, first duke of Sutherland, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Lord Edward Howard, as he was then called, was Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's household from 1846 to 1852, and Deputy Earl-Marshal of England

from 1861 to 1863. He unsuccessfully contested Shoreham in 1847, and Horsham in 1848, but on petition was seated in the same year for the latter borough. He continued to represent it in the Liberal interest till 1852, when he was returned for Arundel, which constituency he represented till 1868. During the twenty years in which he sat in the House of Commons, Lord Edward Howard was regarded as the mouthpiece of the English Roman Catholics, whose claims, especially in the matter of education for the poor, he unflinchingly supported, as he afterwards did in the House of Peers, to which assembly he was summoned in Nov. 1869, by the title of Baron Howard of Glossop, in the county of Derby. In 1870 Lord Howard unsuccessfully contested Westminster for the London School Board.

HOWARD, Henry, R.A., figure painter. He was born in London Jan. 31st, 1769, became a pupil of Philip Reinagle, and in 1788 entered the Academy schools where, two years later, he took the two first medals of the year. In the following year he went to Italy, and returned to London in 1794, when he was employed by the Dilettante Society on a series of drawings from the antique for their publications. From this year he was a constant exhibitor to the Academy, sending small subjects, chiefly from the poets, with, between 1798—1824, many portraits. In 1801 he married Miss Reinagle, and was elected associate in the same year and academician in 1808. In this year he painted "Christ Blessing Little Children," now the altarpiece of the chapel in Berwick Street. He made some designs for book illustrations and for Wedgwood pottery, and in 1814 obtained a premium for designing the medal for the Patriotic Fund. It was he who designed the Great Seal. In 1811 he was appointed secretary to the Academy, and about this time painted his best works, "Sunrise," for which the British Institution awarded him 100 guineas; "The Birth of Venus" and "Story of Pan" in 1815; and in 1824, "Lady in Florentine dress." In 1833 he was appointed Professor of Painting at the R. A., and though his lectures do not show much originality or talent they have been published, with a short memoir by his son. In 1843 he was awarded one of the £100 premiums at the Westminster Hall competition. He died Oct. 5, 1847. He never fulfilled the brilliant promise of his youth, though he was an industrious and fertile artist, and exhibited 333 paintings. Of these three are in the National Collection at South Kensington.

HOWDEN (Baron), Sir John Hobart Caradoc, G.C.B. [1799—1873], only son of General Sir John Francis Caradoc, who was made a peer of Ireland in 1819, and of the United Kingdom in 1831, was born in Dublin, and entered the army at an early age, succeeding to his father's title in July, 1839. As Colonel Caradoc he was present at Navarino, having been sent thither on a special mission, and in a similar capacity at the siege of Antwerp. In 1847 he went on a special mission to Rio Janeiro, and from 1850 till 1858 held the post of Minister at the Court of Madrid. He was for twenty years equerry to the Duchess of Kent. He was a Lieutenant-General in the army, and was created a G.C.B., civil division, in 1858. He sat in the House of Commons for Dundalk for a short time, just before the passing of the Reform Act. As he died without issue his title became extinct.

HOWE, Hon. Joseph [1804—1873], born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, was apprenticed to a printer, and in 1828 became sole editor and proprietor of the *Nova Scotian*. Mr. Howe advocated the right of the cities of the British

colonies to municipal privileges, and though tried for libel on the local government (when he was acquitted) and compelled to fight a duel with the younger Haliburton, he became in 1840 a member of the Provincial Government, and after a wearisome correspondence with the Home authorities, succeeded in exposing the abuses of the old system and in obtaining a municipal charter for Halifax. Mr. Howe officiated several times as colonial agent in Great Britain, and only resigned his office of Provincial Secretary to superintend the construction of the railway from Halifax to Quebec. He was considered one of the originators of the idea of responsible government in the British colonies. Haliburton's "History of Nova Scotia" was published by him in 1828. He identified himself with the question of responsible government in the British colonies, and in 1858 published on this subject "Speeches and Public Letters," in which were included several addressed to Lord John Russell. In 1870 he was appointed Secretary of State for the Provinces in the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

HOWITT, William [1795—1879], a miscellaneous writer and poet, was born at Heanor in Derbyshire, where the Howitts had long been settled. His father, having married into the Society of Friends, joined that sect, and brought up his family in their principles. William Howitt, who received his earlier education at various schools connected with the Society, afterwards studied chemistry, natural and moral philosophy, and literature. In 1823 he married Miss Mary Botham, of Uttoxeter, a Quaker lady possessing, like himself, literary tastes, and in conjunction with whom he became a frequent contributor to the serial literature of the day. Their first joint work appeared in 1823, under the title, "The Forest Minstrel, and other Poems." After a pedestrian tour in Scotland they settled at Nottingham, where Howitt started in business as an apothecary. In 1824 appeared his "A Poet's Thoughts at the Interment of Lord Byron," followed in 1827 by "The Desolation of Egam, the Emigrant, and other Poems." In 1840 Mr. and Mrs. Howitt took up their abode at Heidelberg, for the benefit of the education of their children; and in the two following years Mr. Howitt published his "Rural Life in Germany," "German Experiences," and a translation of Chamisso's "History of Peter Schlemihl." During their stay in Germany they studied the Swedish language, which induced Mary Howitt to translate Miss Bremer's novels; and a more extended acquaintance with the Northern languages enabled them to produce in 1852 the "History of Scandinavian Literature." From 1846 to 1848 Howitt edited the *People's Journal*, but a disagreement leading to his withdrawal, he started in 1847 a rival called *Howitt's Journal*, which was not very successful, however. In 1852, accompanied by his two sons and some friends, he visited Australia, where he remained for two years travelling about, and spending some time at the "diggings," where he underwent many hardships. While there he wrote "A Boy's Adventures in the Wilds of Australia," and on his return to England published the results of his observations on the Australian Colonies in the work "Land, Labour, and Gold; or, Two Years in Victoria, with Visits to Sydney and Van Diemen's Land." After their return to England the Howitts settled at West Hill, Highgate, where they continued their energetic literary labours. There they were engaged on Cassell's "Illustrated History of England," "The Ruined Castles and Abbeys of Great Britain and Ireland," &c.

HUDSON, George, well known as the "Railway King," from his vast railway speculations, was born at York about 1800. Soon after the first railways were started in England, Mr. Hudson's name appeared among shareholders and directors, and in 1837, when the York and North Midland Bill was passed, he was elected chairman of the company. He made enormous sums by his speculations, and seemed to turn all that he touched to gold, and during the railway mania of 1845-6 he made the best of it, and turned it to account for himself and the nation. He certainly did great things towards developing the railway system of the North of England, and to direct the national enterprise into that channel. The north country people stood by him for years, and his Sunderland constituents returned him to Parliament in the Conservative interest from 1845 till 1859. He possessed tremendous speculative courage, and at first took people's breath away by the vastness of his schemes; but he soon succeeded in persuading them that the larger the project and the bolder the scheme the more likely it was to pay. He showed confidence by investing more largely than anyone else, and undertaking all sorts of responsibilities, and for years was regarded as possessing the key to untold treasures. People went wild about him, and the richest men in England subscribed £20,000 as a tribute to him for his services to the public. When he was elected for Sunderland the event was thought to be of such importance that a special train was sent to London with an account of the proceedings. But at last, in 1848, came the great railway crisis, and it was found that his own private affairs were inextricably involved with those of the companies which he managed; legal proceedings were commenced against him, which lasted for years and overthrew his credit, and robbed him of his wealth. The people who, during his successes, had cringed to him and flattered him, now turned round and avenged themselves by savage reprobation. However, to the last he remained an energetic and daring speculator, and if he had only had capital enough to start with would surely have built up a second fortune. But after his fall he had to content himself with a very obscure and limited field. For a time he went abroad and engaged in continental enterprises, but was not successful. During the last years of his life he was in great pecuniary difficulties, and several of his friends in the north subscribed to buy an annuity for him. He was a deputy-lieutenant for Durham, and three times Lord Mayor of York.

HUE, Clement, M.D., son of a merchant at St. Helier's, in Jersey, was born there, and educated at Abingdon under Dr. Lemprière, and at Pembroke College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow. He took his M.D. degree in 1807, and was admitted a candidate of the College of Physicians. In 1808 he became a Fellow, was Censor in 1812, and in 1836 Consiliarius. Having been for several years lecturer on chemistry, materia medica, and the practice of medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he was, in 1823, elected physician to that institution, an office which he filled for upwards of forty years. From 1815 to 1837 he was physician to the Foundling Hospital, and in 1824 succeeded Dr. Hervey as Registrar of the National Vaccine establishment. He died June 23, 1861, aged 82.

HUGHES, John [1787—1857], author of the "Boscobel Tracts relating to the escape of King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester," was a son of Mr. Hughes, for many years Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and his mother was the "good Mrs. Hughes," mentioned

in Lockhart's "Life of Sir Walter Scott," and in his son's "Life of Southey." Mr. Hughes wrote a good deal for the magazines under the *nom de plume* "Buller of Brasenose," and was also the author of the once famous song "The Small Coal Man," which was for a long time attributed to Theodore Hook and Mr. Barham. He died at Brompton, Dec. 13, 1857.

HUGHES, The Rev. Thomas Smart, B.D., perpetual curate of Edgware, Middlesex, and a canon of Peterborough, was a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow, taking his B.A. degree in 1808, his M.A. 1811, and B.D. in 1818, and gaining numerous prizes. In 1812 he accompanied Robert Townley Parker, Esq., of Cuerden Hall, Lancashire, in his journey to some of the countries on the Mediterranean coast, an account of which he afterwards wrote under the title "Travels in Sicily, Greece, and Albania," published in 1820. In 1817 Mr. Hughes was Proctor of the University of Cambridge, and in 1822 was elected Christian Advocate, which office he held till 1829. Besides several works of divinity, Mr. Hughes wrote a continuation of the "History of England from 1760 to 1835," a work in several volumes, showing much research. He died at Edgware, Middlesex, Aug. 11, 1847.

H U G O, Rev. Thomas, M.A., F.S.A. [1820—1876], son of Dr. Charles Hugo, was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1842. In 1868 he was presented to the rectory of West Hackney, Stoke Newington, and became one of the most prominent members of the extreme High Church party, and won a great reputation as a preacher. He was an excellent musician, and contributed several hymns to "Hymns Ancient and Modern." He was an active member of the Society of Antiquaries, on the Council and Executive Committee of which he served for a number of years; of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, of which he was the reputed founder; of the Royal Society of Literature; and of the Genealogical Society of Great Britain. He was the author of numerous antiquarian works, more or less successful, and in 1866 he prepared a catalogue, critical and descriptive, of the works of the brothers Bewick, of Newcastle, of which he possessed one of the finest collections ever formed, including many of the original wood blocks. A supplement followed in 1868, and in 1870 a volume containing 2,000 impressions from the blocks just mentioned.

HULLAH, John, LL.D. [1812—1884], whose name is a household word among musical people, was born at Worcester, but came, at an early age, to London. Here he had instruction from William Horsley, and (while a student at the Royal Academy) from Crivelli. At 24 he composed music to Charles Dickens's opera, "The Village Coquettes," and then wrote "The Barbers of Bassora," which was produced at Covent Garden. About 1838 he visited Paris to witness the results of Mainzer's teaching, and in 1840 went again to that capital, where Wilhem's classes were in full work. On his return to England he, with the assistance of Sir James Kay Shuttleworth and Mr. E. C. Tufnell, opened those classes which, in a short time, by their efficiency and enthusiasm, redounded so greatly to his credit. Like most new departures, in art especially, his system was unsparingly attacked, but Hullah lived to see its triumph. Little by little he extended the size and scope of the classes, passing from a few students in Battersea to schoolmasters, whom he taught at Exeter Hall, and on to professors and the public generally. From these he formed a large and excellent choir, with which he gave concerts. In 1847

his friends determined to show him some mark of appreciation, and built for him St. Martin's Hall, in Long Acre. Here Hullah continued his work till the hall was destroyed by fire, in 1860. Having lost heavily by this disaster, his friends again rallied round him, and gave him a handsome testimonial. It is said that in twenty years 25,000 persons received the benefit of his instruction. In 1844 he was made Professor of Vocal Music in King's College, London, and later held like offices in Queen's College and Bedford College. He was also a Professor at the Royal Academy of Music. In 1858 he was appointed organist of the Charterhouse. In 1872 the Government made him the first Inspector of Music in Training Schools; and in 1876 Edinburgh, always honourably connected with music, conferred on him the degree of LL.D. His writings are sound and learned, "A History of Modern Music" being especially good. His musical compositions are not so interesting, though some of his songs—such as "The Three Fishers" and "The Storm"—reached a considerable level of popularity.

HULLMANDEL, Charles Joseph, lithographer. He was the son of a German musician, but was born in London about 1789, and studied art. In 1818 he first tried lithography, and devoted himself thenceforward to that art, in which he invented many improvements. It was he who first succeeded in producing a gradual tone, and in white high lights; he invented the Lithotint process; the use of liquid ink on the stone with a brush; and experimented in the use of the *stump* on the stone. He died in Great Marlborough Street, Nov. 15, 1850.

HUME, Andrew Hamilton [1762—1849], was born at Hillsborough, county Down, and was a son of the Rev. James Hume, a Scotchman, who had settled in the north of Ireland in 1751. Mr. Hume went out to the Australian colonies in 1787, being one of the first settlers in those lands, and there, by his industry and perseverance, became very prosperous. He settled finally in New South Wales, where he was known as "The Father of the Colony," having lived there longer than anyone else. He died September 23, 1849, aged 87.

HUME, David [1754—1838], Baron of the Exchequer of Scotland, and author of the "Commentaries on the Law of Scotland respecting the Description and Punishment of Crimes," was a nephew of the historian, David Hume. He was sheriff of Berwickshire and West Lothian, Professor of Scotch law in the Edinburgh University, and Baron of the Exchequer till 1830, when the Court was abolished. At his death his valuable collection of MSS. were left to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. They contained letters from many distinguished foreigners—Rousseau, Condamine, &c., to the historian, David Hume, and a few of Hume's letters, together with numerous essays and other writings.

HUME, Hamilton, F.R.G.S., an Australian explorer of some celebrity, who was the first, in conjunction with Mr. W. H. Hovell, to make the overland journey from Sydney to Port Phillip, was a son of Hamilton Hume, of the Commissariat Department at Parramatta, N.S.W., where he was born in 1797. Mr. Hume's first tour of discovery was made in 1814, when he was a lad of 17, and comprised the country round what is now known as Berrima and Bong Bong, or Toom-boong, situated towards the east coast of New South Wales. He returned to the "new country" in 1817, and further discovered the upper part of the Shoalhaven River, Lake Bathurst, the Goulburn Plains, &c., and for his services received a grant of 300 acres of land near

Appin, where he lived for some years. On the journey from Sydney to Port Phillip, undertaken in 1824, he and Mr. Hovell discovered the Yass Plains, Tumut, and the rivers Murrumbidgee, Hume, Ovens, and the Hovell, now named the Goulburn. He afterwards accompanied Captain Sturt in his great expedition to trace the Macquarie River. He died at his residence, Yass, April 19, 1873, in his 76th year.

HUME, Joseph [1777—1855], political reformer, was the son of the master of a coasting vessel, and was born at Montrose, in Scotland. He studied medicine, and having completed his medical course at the Edinburgh University, he sailed, in 1797, for India, as surgeon to a regiment, and there his business talents and knowledge of the native languages soon procured for him the posts of interpreter and commissary-general. He served in the army in India during Lord Lake's Mahratta war, and then, in 1808, on the restoration of peace, he returned to England with a moderate fortune. Having travelled about in England and on the Continent in 1810-11, he was, in 1812, returned to Parliament as member for Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis, but was soon compelled to retire, when it was found that he had the audacity to talk of reform. He remained six years out of Parliament, during which time he became acquainted with James Mill, whose doctrines he imbibed, as well as those of Bentham. He joined a body of philanthropists who were employed in relieving and improving the condition of the working classes, labouring especially to establish schools for them on the Lancasterian system, and promoting the formation of savings banks. In 1818 he was again returned to Parliament for the Aberdeen burghs, and subsequently sat for Middlesex, Kilkenny, and for the Montrose burghs. In the House he was a prominent reformer, became the self-elected guardian of the public purse, and in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties laboured hard to reduce the burden of taxation under which the country groaned. It was he who unravelled the Orange Lodge conspiracy, by which it was sought to place the Duke of Cumberland on the throne instead of William IV. Among his other labours may be mentioned his successful protests against the laws that hampered workmen and favoured masters; the repeal of the laws prohibiting the export of machinery, his warfare against flogging in the army, the impressment of sailors, and imprisonment for debt, &c. At first he was very unpopular for his tenacity of purpose in carrying out his reforms, but in the end he gained universal respect, and was acknowledged to be one of the most useful members in the House.

HUME, Joseph [1756—1846], scientific and practical chemist, and a member of most of the learned societies of Europe, was the author of numerous discoveries in science, and contributed numerous papers to the *Philosophical Magazine*. In 1811 he published his "Analysis of the Water from the ebbing and flowing stream discovered by Boring in the Harbour of Bridlington," and later, for the *Philosophical Magazine*, "Method of detecting Arsenic;" "Observations on the Detection of Arsenic;" Observations on the Similarity of Silver and Copper in their application for the detection of Arsenic," &c. He died at Thornbury in his 90th year, 1846.

HUNT, Frederick Knight, editor of the *Daily News*, and author of "The Fourth Estate; a History of the English Newspaper Press," began his career in a very humble position in the printing office of the *Morning Herald*, working by day as clerk to a barrister in the Temple. At the same time he studied medicine at the Middlesex

Hospital, and established the *Medical Times*. He next went to Norfolk as surgeon to a union, where he remained a year, and on his return to London became sub-editor of the *Illustrated London News*, and afterwards editor of the *Pictorial Times*. In 1846, on the establishment of the *Daily News*, Charles Dickens chose him as one of his assistant editors. In 1851 he became editor-in-chief. He died at his house at Forest Hill, Nov. 18, 1854, in his 40th year.

HUNT, The Right Hon. George Ward, M.P. [1825—1877], only surviving son of the Rev. George Hunt, of Buckhurst, Berkshire, and Wadenhoe House, Oundle, Northamptonshire, by Emma, daughter of Mr. Samuel Gardiner, of Coombe Lodge, Oxfordshire, was born at Buckhurst, and educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1848; M.A. 1851; Hon. D.C.L. 1870). Mr. Hunt was called to the bar in 1851, and went the Oxford circuit, but he relinquished practice before entering Parliament. In 1852 and 1857 he unsuccessfully contested the borough of Northampton in the Conservative interest, but in Dec., 1857, on the death of Mr. Augustus Stafford, he was returned for the northern division of the county of Northampton. Always an active and industrious member of the House of Commons, Mr. Hunt took, in 1866, a very prominent position by introducing a bill for dealing with the cattle plague, and by pressing it on with energy, *pari passu* with the measure of the Government. On the accession of Lord Derby to power in June, 1866, Mr. Hunt was nominated Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and he was Chancellor of the Exchequer from Feb. to Dec., 1868. He was sworn of the Privy Council on being appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. In Feb., 1874, when Mr. Disraeli formed his Cabinet, Mr. Hunt was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Hunt was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Northamptonshire, and was elected Chairman of Quarter Sessions for that county in April, 1866. He married, in 1857, Alice, third daughter of the Right Rev. Robert Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross.

HUNT, James Henry Leigh [1784—1859]. He was the son of a Philadelphian barrister, who, having espoused the loyalist side at the revolution, was forced to fly to England, where he entered holy orders. Leigh Hunt was born at Southgate, Middlesex, Oct. 19, 1784, and was educated at Christ's Hospital. When eighteen years of age he published a volume of verses, and soon afterwards began to write for newspapers. He was also clerk at the War Office. In 1805 he became dramatic critic to the *News*, a paper started by his brother, John Hunt, and in 1807 he published a volume of dramatic criticisms. In the following year he left the War Office, and became the editor of the *Examiner*, a speculation of John Hunt. The *Examiner* soon achieved success, and won for itself a high reputation, none the less so that its founders were more than once tried for libel, and in May, 1813, published an article on "The First Gentleman in Europe," for which both John and Leigh Hunt were sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Leigh Hunt became the hero of the hour. Horsemonger Lane Gaol was visited by Moore, Byron, Brougham, and other sympathisers, and a political direction was given to Hunt's career. In 1816 he published "The Story of Rimini," a poem which had an almost unequalled influence on English narrative poetry. Hunt's return to the looser metre of Marlowe's "Hero and Leander" in place of the heroic couplet which had superseded it since the time of Pope, paved the way for Keats' "Lamia" and Shelley's "Julian and Maddalo." In 1817 Keats

dedicated to him his first volume of poems. Hunt was at this time living at Hampstead surrounded by literary friends, among whom were Byron, Keats, Hazlitt, Lamb, Procter, and, above all, Shelley, whose generosity saved Hunt, always helpless in money matters, from ruin. It was this dependent attitude of Hunt's that Dickens caricatured in Harold Skimpole, in "Bleak House." But though Hunt was so incapable of understanding the value of money, he was an admirable editor, and the *Indicator*, started about this time, had a success unequalled since the days of Addison and Steele. In 1821 Hunt's health gave way, and in November he started for Italy; but, pursued by his usual ill-luck, he did not arrive till the following June, and soon afterwards by Shelley's death he was left a dependent on Byron. It had been the intention of the three friends to start a paper of more advanced views than they dared propound in England; but any frail hope of success for the *Liberal* was crushed by Shelley's death, and after four quarterly numbers, the periodical collapsed, and Byron sailed for Greece, leaving Hunt in Genoa, to live as best he might. Here he remained two years, employing himself with his unrivalled translation of Redi's "Bacco in Toscana," and a religious work, "The Religion of the Heart." A law-suit with his brother recalled him to England in 1825, and in 1827 he published that "Lord Byron and his Contemporaries," by which he gave a blow to his own reputation, from which it has never entirely recovered. The book outraged the British idea of what was manly and right, it was ill received by the public and reviewers; and for many years after Hunt's life was a fight against poverty, in which he was handicapped by ill-health. In 1840 his "Legend of Florence" was successfully put on the stage, and about two years later he began writing for the *Edinburgh Review*. The tide of fortune had now turned. In 1844 Mrs. Shelley and her son, the present baronet, settled an annuity of £120 upon him; and three years later a Civil List pension of £200 was conferred upon him. During the ensuing years of comparative comfort and ease of mind Hunt wrote much of his best work. "Wit and Humour," "Imagination and Fancy," "A Book for a Corner," "The Town," "The Old Court Suburb," "Men, Women, and Books," "A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla," and his "Autobiography" (1850)—all belong to this period. He died at Putney, Aug. 28, 1859. The main authorities for Hunt's life are his "Autobiography," reprinted since his death, with corrections and additions, and his "Correspondence," published by his son in 1862. Mr. Alexander Ireland has published a full bibliography of his works.

HUNT, Thornton [1810—1878], son of the above, was educated to be a painter, but the inactivity of life in the studio induced him to devote himself to literature, and to become a critic on works of art. Through Mr. Laman Blanchard he was introduced to a short-lived morning paper, the *Constitutional*, of the political department of which he was for a time sole conductor. On the breakdown of the *Constitutional* he became editor of the *North Cheshire Reformer*, and then of the *Glasgow Argus*, and with the experience he had gained of the local workings of our institutions, our trade, and the condition of the people, he returned to London in 1840, and formed a connection with the *Spectator*, which lasted until 1860. In that interval he had relations with some of the chief daily papers and other periodicals. In addition to a few pamphlets, chiefly on practical subjects, he produced no work

under his own name, except the "Foster-Brothers," an historical romance, published in 1845, and suggested by his early residence in Italy, his political studies, and his admiration for the patriotic statesman, Carlo Zeno. He edited his father's "Autobiography," published in 1850, and his "Correspondence," published in 1862.

HUNT, William, water-colour painter. He was born March 28, 1790, in Old Belton, now Endell, Street, Long Acre, and was apprenticed by his father to John Varley, the artist. In 1808 he entered the Academy Schools, he had exhibited three oil paintings in the previous year, and was an exhibitor till 1811. He began exhibiting at the Old Water-colour Society in 1814, was elected Associate in 1824, and member in 1827, and from that time he was a constant and extensive exhibitor, sending yearly between twenty or thirty works. These drawings show an immense development of the artist's power, Hunt's early work being the aqua-tinted slight sketching of the early water-colour period, while his later works are gems of colour and brightness. He was all his life more or less of an invalid, and spent much of his time at Hastings, where he painted many of his most charming landscapes. But his best known works are his still-life studies, the "Study in Brown," "Study in Gold"—a smoked pilchard; the mushroom, "Study in Gold and Grey," the "Dead Humming Bird," many drawings of fruit, birds'-nests, &c., and also two small figure pictures of a small boy and large tart, "Attack" and "Defeat," which are well known through engravings. His works of this class were largely imitated during his lifetime, and have often been forged since his death. Genuine examples of good quality command great prices at the present day. Hunt died in Stanhope Street, London, Feb. 10, 1864. There is a collection of his paintings in the water-colour gallery at South Kensington.

HUNTER, John Kelso [1802—1873], "artist and cobbler," as he called himself, was born in Dundonald, Ayrshire. He began his career as a shoemaker; but while following his craft managed to teach himself painting, and secured a respectable position as a portrait-painter, working alternately at the easel and on the cobbler's bench. He exhibited at the Royal Academy a very remarkable portrait of himself as a cobbler. He was the author of "Retrospect of an Artist's Life," in which he tells his own experiences, published in 1868; "Life Studies of Character," and "Memorials of West Country Men and Manners."

HURLSTONE, Frederick Yeates [1801—1869], artist, was born in London, and at an early age entered the Royal Academy as a student. He exhibited there from 1821 to 1830, portraits chiefly, with an occasional historical piece. He was President of the Society of British Artists, at whose exhibitions his pictures were leading attractions for upwards of twenty years. In addition to numerous portraits he regularly contributed subject-pieces, which may be divided into two classes,—pictures of sentiment from Byron, Moore, &c., and "romantic" scenes from the South, such as "The Italian Boy," "The Moorish Peasant Girl," &c. To the International Exhibition of 1855 held in Paris, he sent "Arthur and Constance," and "The Farewell of Boabdil to Granada," and was one of those to whom a gold medal was awarded by the French Government through the Council of the French Academy of Arts.

HUTT, The Right Hon. Sir William, K.C.B. [1803 — 1882], son of R. Hutt, Esq., of Appleby, in the Isle of Wight, and nephew of Capt. Hutt, who was killed in Lord Howe's great naval

victory, June 1, 1794, was born in 1803, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. In 1832 he entered Parliament as one of the members in the Liberal interest, for Kingston-upon-Hull, which he represented till 1841, when he was chosen for Gateshead, which place he continued to represent in the House of Commons till 1874. He was an authority in all matters relating to the shipping and commercial interests; was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1860, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He went to Vienna to negotiate a commercial treaty in 1865; retired from the vice-presidency of the Board of Trade in November of that year, and was made a K.C.B.

HYLTON, Lord, better known as Sir William Jolliffe, was the eldest son of the Rev. William John Jolliffe, and was born Dec. 7, 1800. He was for more than thirty years a member of the House of Commons. He unsuccessfully contested Petersfield in the Conservative interest in 1832, but was seated on petition in the following year. He again unsuccessfully contested Petersfield in 1835, but was returned at the ensuing general election in 1837, and continuously represented the borough till his elevation to the peerage in 1866. He was for several years "whipper-in" to the Conservative phalanx in the House of Commons, and at the termination of his political services was presented with a handsome testimonial in plate by the united Conservative body. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in Lord Derby's first Administration —from March to Dec. 1852, and during that statesman's second Administration was Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from March 1858 to June 1859, in which latter year he was made a Privy Councillor. He was created a Baronet in 1821, and when in 1866 he was raised to the peerage he selected the title of Baron Hylton as heir and representative on his grandmother's side of the Barons Hylton, formerly of Hilton Castle, Durham. He was succeeded by his son the Hon. Hedworth Hylton Jolliffe (2nd Baron), who was born in 1829.

I.

IMAGE, The Rev. Thomas, M.A., F.G.S. [1772—1856], geologist, rector of Whepstead and Sunningfield, in Suffolk. From an early age he had been devoted to the study of geology, and spent more than fifty years of his life in making one of the finest collections in England, part of which (containing his complete collection of fossils) he gave to the Woodwardian Museum at Cambridge, and the rest was sold by auction after his death. He died at the Rectory House, Whepstead, near Bury St. Edmunds, March 8, 1856, in his 84th year.

IMLAH, John, Scottish songwriter, was the son of an inn-keeper at Aberdeen, at which place he was born in 1799. Having received a fair education at the grammar-school of his native town, he was on leaving it apprenticed to a pianoforte maker. There he learnt to be an expert tuner, and coming to London, found employment with the Messrs. Broadwood & Co., travelling professionally during most of the summer in Scotland. From his boyhood he had composed songs, and in 1827 published "May flowers," a volume of lyrics, mostly in the Scottish dialect, which was followed in 1841 by "Poems and Songs." He contributed to the *Edinburgh Literary Journal*, and to Macleod's "National Melodies." He died of fever while visiting a brother in Jamaica, Jan. 9, 1846. Two of the best known of his songs are, "There lives a young lassie far

down yon lang glen," and "Oh! gin I were where Gadie rins."

INGLIS, Sir J. Eardley Wilmot, K.C.B. [1814—1862], son of the Rev. Dr. Inglis, Bishop of Nova Scotia, entered the army in 1833, and served through the Canadian rebellion of 1837, and in India through the Punjaub campaigns of 1848-9. He succeeded to the command of one of the columns of attack at the siege of Mooltan, and was raised to the rank of Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel for his bravery in Guzerat. In conjunction with Sir Henry Lawrence he defended the Residency at Lucknow when besieged by the mutineers in 1857, and after that officer's death he continued the defence alone until relieved by Outram and Lord Clyde. For his gallantry on that occasion he was created a K.C.B., and raised to the brevet rank of Major-General, and was subsequently appointed to the Colonelcy of the 32nd Foot. He married a daughter of Lord Chelmsford.

INGLIS, Sir Robert Harry, second Bart., of Milton Bryant, Bedford, D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor of Antiquity in the Royal Academy, &c., was the only son of Sir Hugh Inglis, and was born in 1786. He was educated at Winchester College, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his D.C.L. degree in 1828. He was called to the Bar in 1818, but did not follow law as a profession. He first entered Parliament in 1824 as member for Dundalk, and in 1826 was elected for Ripon. In 1829, when Sir Robert Peel had offended his supporters by his change of policy in regard to the Roman Catholic claims, and had resigned his seat for Oxford University to give his constituents an opportunity of pronouncing on his conduct, Sir Robert Inglis was chosen by the Protestant party to contest the representation of the University, and after a hard struggle succeeded in gaining his seat, from which time till his retirement in 1853, he continued to represent the University. Sir Robert was very popular and hardworking in the House of Commons, was Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, &c. He married in 1807, the eldest daughter of Joseph Seymour Biscoe, of Penhill, Surrey, but had no children, so that the baronetcy became extinct on his death, which occurred at his residence, 7, Bedford Square, May 5, 1855.

INGRAM, Herbert, M.P. for Boston, the founder of the *Illustrated London News*, was born at Boston in 1811, of humble parentage, and was educated at the grammar school of that town. Having served his apprenticeship to a printer, he set up in business on his own account, and was very successful. But being ambitious, the position of a country printer, however thriving, did not satisfy him, and he came to London, where he at once started the *Illustrated London News*, by which he made a large fortune. One of the shilling numbers of that paper, containing an account of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, was said to have reached the circulation—unheard of at that time—of a quarter of a million copies. The *Lady's Newspaper* and the *Illustrated Times*, were also the property of Mr. Ingram. He left England in August, 1859, accompanied by an artist to illustrate the tour of the Prince of Wales in Canada and the United States. They followed the Prince to Montreal, but there Mr. Ingram left his companion and embarked on the steamer *Lady Elgin* to go to Chicago. This steamer was run into by the schooner *Augusta* and totally wrecked. Mr. Ingram was among those who perished, but his body being washed ashore was sent to England for interment. A public funeral was bestowed on his remains by his fellow-townsmen and constituents of Boston. He

had been elected M.P. for Boston in 1856. He was 49 at the date of his death, Sept. 8, 1860.

INGRAM, The Rev. James, D.D. [1775—1850], President of Trinity College, rector of Garsington, Oxfordshire, and F.S.A., was born at East Codford, and educated at Warminster School, at Winchester School, and at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he subsequently became Fellow and Tutor. In 1803 he was elected Anglo-Saxon Professor on the foundation of Dr. Rawlinson; in 1815 was appointed Keeper of the Archives of the University; and, besides editing the "Saxon Chronicle," he was the author of the well-known "Memorials of Oxford," written for a series of plates prepared by Mr. J. H. Parker. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1824. He bequeathed some pictures to the University galleries at Oxford, a valuable collection of coins to the Ashmolean Museum, and a greater part of his library to his college.

INNES, Cosmo, advocate and antiquary [1798—1874], was born at the old manor-house of Durris, on Deeside, and was a son of the laird of Leuchars, a scion of the house of Innes of Innes. He was one of the most active writers belonging to the Bannatyne, Maitland, and Spalding Clubs, editing for the members the most valuable of the old Cartularies of the old religious houses, with other important academical and municipal documents. In 1840 he was appointed Sheriff of Moray, and in 1846 was elected to the (then unpaid) Chair of History at the Edinburgh University. He wrote several good books on early Scottish history, and was a successful lecturer.

INVERNESS (Duchess of), Cecilia Letitia Underwood [1788—1873], eldest daughter of the second Earl of Arran, born about 1788, was married May 14, 1815, to Sir George Buggin, who died April 2, 1825. The lady soon after contracted a marriage with his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex (resuming by royal licence her mother's maiden name of Underwood), but the alliance, though binding in conscience, was not recognised by the law. She was raised to the peerage as Duchess of Inverness (one of the titles which had belonged to the Duke of Sussex), April 10, 1840.

IRBY, The Hon. Frederick Paul, Rear-Admiral of the White, C.B., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Norfolk, was the second son of Frederick, second Lord Boston, and was born in 1779. He entered the navy in 1791, took part in Lord Howe's action, June 1, 1794, and fought at Camperdown under Lord Duncan, after which he was appointed captain of the *Amelia*, and did good service in capturing several French ships of war. In February, 1813, he greatly distinguished himself in a severe and sanguinary action fought with a French frigate, *L'Aréthuse*, off the Isle of Los, on the coast of Guinea. It lasted three hours and fifty minutes, the *Amelia* having 145 killed and wounded, *L'Aréthuse* 150. Both vessels retired, utterly worn out with the struggle. Admiral Irby died at Boyland Hall, Norfolk, April 24, 1844, aged 65.

IRELAND, The Very Rev. John, D.D., Dean of Westminster and Dean of the Order of the Bath, was born at Ashburton in Devonshire, in 1761. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where, after taking his D.D. degree, he was ordained, and appointed to a small curacy near Ashburton. In 1793 he was presented to the vicarage of Croydon, in Surrey, which he held till 1816, when he was advanced to the deanery, on the death of Dean Vincent, and appointed rector of Islip. Dr. Ireland was the author of numerous theological works, and was a constant contri-

butor to the early numbers of the *Quarterly Review*. But his chief claim to be remembered lies in his having founded (in 1825) the famous "Ireland Scholarship" at Oxford, for the promotion of classical learning. He died at the Deanery, Westminster, in 1842, leaving £2,000 to Oriel College and £10,000 to the University, for the endowment of a Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture.

IRONS, Rev. William Josiah, D.D. [1812—1883], son of the Rev. Joseph Irons, an eminent Independent minister, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833. Having held a curacy, and later an incumbency in the southern suburbs of London, he was appointed vicar of Barkway, Herts, in 1838, and vicar of Brompton, Middlesex, in 1842, a post he held for 30 years. Having afterwards held for a short time the Crown living of Wadingham, in Lincolnshire, he in 1872 became rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, a church in the heart of the city, close to the Bank of England. He had been appointed a Prebendary of St. Paul's in 1860, and was Bampton Lecturer in 1870. He was a voluminous writer, and among his works may be mentioned his translation of the "Dies Iræ;" his Bampton Lectures, entitled "Christianity as taught by St. Paul;" "The Whole Doctrine of Final Causes;" replies to Darwin, Mill, and Tyndall, &c.

IRVING, David, LL.D., biographer and librarian, was born in Langholm, Dumfriesshire, Dec. 5, 1778. While at Edinburgh University he published a "Life of Robert Fergusson, the Poet," and in 1801, being then M.A., he published the "Elements of English Composition," said to be one of his most successful works. In 1804 came "The Lives of Scottish Poets." The years 1805-6 he spent in London, working in the Library of the British Museum, consulting rare books for his next publication—the "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan" (1807), of which Sir William Hamilton remarked, that it was a work "which for curious and recondite erudition has been but seldom surpassed." He was made an LL.D. of Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1808, and in 1820 was appointed Librarian to the Faculty of Advocates, an office he resigned in 1849. He wrote largely for the Maitland and Bannatyne Clubs, and contributed the lives of Scottish authors to the seventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He died at Edinburgh, aged eighty-two, March 10, 1860. Among his other writings may be mentioned "Observations on the Study of Civil Law," 1815; "Lives of Scottish Writers," 1839; and a "History of Scottish Poetry from the Middle Ages down to the close of the 17th Century," 1861.

ISBISTER, Alexander Kennedy, M.A., LL.B. [1823—1883], Dean of the College of Preceptors, was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Isbister, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, and was born in Canada. He was educated at the Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.A., and in 1866 took his LL.B. degree in the University of London. He studied law, and was called to the Bar, but never practised. It was as a writer of school books that he first became interested in education. Having edited "Chambers' Educational Course," and "Gleig's School Series," he was in 1861 made head master of the Stationers' Company School, a post he filled for twenty years. He was for several years editor of the *Educational Times*, and published numerous educational works, which have been extensively adopted as text-books in the principal schools of the country, and in 1872 was elected Dean of the College of Preceptors. It was greatly owing to his business-like management that that institution

rose to be such a financial success. Having been appointed in 1849 Standing Counsel and Agent of the Red River Colony, at that time struggling to emancipate itself from the government of the Hudson's Bay Company, he directed the attention of the English Government to the impolicy of the monopoly enjoyed by the latter Company, and in 1856 obtained a Committee of the House of Commons to investigate the whole subject. After some years of correspondence and negotiation between the Imperial Government, the Government of Canada, and the Hudson's Bay Company, it was settled that for a consideration of £300,000 the Company surrendered all their rights of territory, exclusive trade, and jurisdiction in North America. That surrender paved the way to the annexation of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, and for the subsequent confederation of all the British North American colonies under one government, under the title of the Dominion of Canada.

J.

JACKSON, John Richardson. This mezzotint engraver was born at Portsmouth, Dec. 14, 1819, and in 1836 began studying line engraving under R. Graves, A.R.A., but abandoned this method for mezzotint. His first important work, engraved in 1847, was "The Otter and the Salmon," after Sir Edwin Landseer, but later he devoted himself to portrait work. He exhibited twenty-seven engravings in the Academy, and died May 10, 1877.

JACKSON, Samuel. He was the son of a Bristol merchant, and was born in 1795, but did not begin to study art until the age of thirty, when he became a pupil of Danby. In 1832 he was elected Associate Exhibitor of the Old Water Colour Society, and constantly exhibited there until 1848, when he withdrew. In 1853 he exhibited in the Academy, but did not continue to do so. He died in 1870. There are two drawings by him in the water-colour galleries of South Kensington Museum.

JACOB, Brigadier-General John, the famous commander of the Scinde Horse, obtained his first appointment in the Bombay Artillery, which he entered in 1827, and with which corps, composed of Europeans, he passed his first seven years of service. At the end of that time he was appointed to command a small detached company of Native Artillery, and then undertook civil instead of military duties, and served awhile in the provincial administration of Guzerat. He was soon called from those duties, however, by the outbreak of war, and took part as an artillery officer in the Afghan campaigns. He did not go to Cabul, for before the retreat from that city he had received the appointment which was to make his name famous. In 1839, when all North-Western India was in a state of rebellion, it was determined to raise some squadrons of irregular horse for service there, and the idea had been so far carried out, that some 500 men stood enrolled in 1841 as the Scinde Horse. Colonel Outram chose the young Artillery Lieutenant Jacob for the chief command. During the campaigns and conquest of Scinde, Jacob and Jacob's Horse at once gained a great reputation, which further operations only tended to increase. After the annexation of Scinde, it was necessary to protect it, as a frontier province, with organised garrisons, and in those duties a very prominent part was taken by the Scinde Horse. They were left almost entirely to themselves, and the regiment was commanded as its colonel thought right, without much interference

from other authorities. From a few troops, the force was gradually expanded, till it included two strong regiments, and mustered 1,600 of the best horsemen in India. To them was given the patrol of the frontier, Jacob being the sole head, and having only four officers under him for the discharge of the entire duty. He was idolized by his soldiers, who knew no will but his, and whose discipline was perfection itself. The wild tribes regarded him with superstition and dread, but even the wildest of them respected his authority, and obeyed his mandates. During the thirteen years that he held the command, the spot where his troopers had first pitched their tents, a barren waste, became a city, named after him Jacobabad, with 30,000 inhabitants; and he left the surrounding district a fertile garden. He died at Jacobabad of brain fever, Dec. 6, 1858, and his loss was mourned throughout India and at home as an irreparable calamity. The extraordinary influence exercised by him over the thousands under his command, his great energies and abilities, will always cause his name to be remembered in the history of India.

JAMES, Edwin, Q.C., M.P., at one time a distinguished member of the legal profession, was the eldest son of Mr. John James, a solicitor, and for many years Secondary of the City of London. He was born about 1812, and educated at a private school. He was called to the Bar in 1836, and for some years went the Home Circuit. After distinguishing himself in many criminal cases, especially the trial of Palmer of Rugely, he very ably defended Dr. Bernard, tried at the Old Bailey for complicity in the plot of Orsini against the life of the Emperor Napoleon (1858), and mainly owing to that success was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest for Marylebone in 1859 as the colleague of Sir Benjamin Hall (Lord Llanover). He obtained silk in 1850, and in 1855 was appointed to the recordership of Brighton. Early in 1861 he was made Solicitor-General, but before he had held the post long enough to be knighted he became heavily involved in pecuniary difficulties, and in the summer of the same year the Benchers of the Inner Temple, by a formal resolution, struck his name off the books of that society. He accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, gave up his recordership, and sailed for America, where he soon acquired a large and remunerative business at the law courts. Later he returned to England, and tried to have his case re-heard, but without success. After that he was heard of as a friend and supporter of Garibaldi, as a private adviser in legal matters, and also as an occasional writer of magazine literature. He died suddenly, March 5, 1882.

JAMES, George Payne Rayns-ford, novelist, British Consul-General, and Historiographer Royal, was born in London in 1801, and was the son of a physician. His early youth was spent on the Continent, mostly in France and Italy. He was a great admirer of Scott, who at that time was in the zenith of his fame; and he determined, like so many others of that day, to enter the lists with him in the historical school of novel-writing. He began by writing for the magazines numerous tales and pieces which are now forgotten, but which at the time attracted the notice of Washington Irving, who persuaded him to try something more ambitious. Acting on his advice, he wrote the novel "Richelieu," which came out in 1828, and had a great success, gaining the favourable notice of Sir Walter himself. Soon after appeared "Darnley," which was no less widely read, and determined Mr. James's career. From

that time he wrote incessantly, and almost always with success, his works being as popular in the United States as in England, and several of them having been translated into foreign languages. He wrote some strictly historical works which were not of much value, except that they obtained for him the post of Historiographer Royal to William IV. In 1850 he accepted the appointment of British Consul in Massachusetts, U.S., and in 1856 was appointed Consul-General of the Austrian ports in the Adriatic. He died at Venice, in his 59th year, May 9, 1860. Mr. James's principal novels are: "Darnley;" "Philip Augustus;" "Henry Masterton;" "Dark Scenes of History;" "The Huguenot;" &c. To the present generation he is almost unknown, and quite unreadable; but the public of forty years ago honestly admired his long-drawn stories, his interminable conversations, his conventional sentiment, and his questionable history.

JAMES, Major-Gen. Sir Henry, F.R.S. [1803—1877], son of John James, Esq., of Truro, Cornwall, was born at Rose-in-Vale, near St. Agnes, in that county. He was educated at the Grammar School, Exeter, and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the corps of Engineers in 1825, and rising by successive steps, became Col. in 1857, and Major-General in 1868. Whilst performing his military duties, Sir Henry was Director of the Geological Survey in Ireland, of the Admiralty Engineering Works at Portsmouth, of the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom, and of the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office; wrote several works on geology, engineering, meteorology, &c., and superintended the execution and publication of the operations described in the "Account of the principal Triangulation of the United Kingdom, with the Figure, Dimensions, and mean specific Gravity of the Earth derived therefrom." He received the honour of knighthood in 1860, and discovered the art of photo-zincography, by means of which he produced a fac-simile of the whole of "Domesday-Book," in 32 volumes.

JAMES, Sir William Milbourne [1807—1881], one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, was a Welshman, being the son of Mr. Christopher James, of Swansea. He was sent to the Glasgow University, where he took his M.A. degree, and having studied law, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1831. He took silk in 1853, and first became known to the general public in connection with the great ecclesiastical suits which came before the Courts in 1863-4. He was employed as counsel for Dr. Colenso, and for Mr. Mackonochie in "Martin *v.* Mackonochie," on both of which occasions he distinguished himself. He was appointed, in 1853, Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a post he held till 1869, when he succeeded Sir George Giffard as Vice-Chancellor. In 1870 he was raised to the Court of Appeal, having Sir George Mellish for his colleague, and there began the brightest period of his career. During the last ten years of his life he was engaged in almost all the most important decisions which occurred during that time in the Chancery Courts or Chancery Division, and won great praise for the able judgments which he delivered. He twice tried to enter Parliament in the Liberal interest, but without success. He served on several of the commissions which preceded the reforms in equity procedure, and at a later date on the Indian Code Commission and that for the Abolition of Purchase in the Army, as well as on the Judicature Commission, in which he went so far as to propose the abolition of pleadings altogether.

JAMESON, Mrs. Anna. She

was the daughter of D. B. Murphy, a miniature-painter of some note, and was born in Dublin in 1796. In 1823 she married Mr. Jameson, who was at that time Vice-Chancellor of Canada, but soon separated from her husband. In 1831 she brought out her first book, "Memoirs of Female Sovereigns," and from that date published a volume almost every year. Among the best known are "Sketches of Germany" (1837), "Memoirs of the early Italian Painters" (1845), and "Memoirs and Essays" (1846). But her best and most important works are the charming series of books on sacred pictures and their legends, illustrated by the author. The first of these, "Sacred and Legendary Art," was published in 1848; it was followed by "Legends of the Monastic Orders," 1851, "Legends of the Madonna," 1852, and "The History of our Lord as exemplified in works of Art," which was completed by Lady Eastlake, and published four years after Mrs. Jameson's death, which occurred at Ealing, March 19th, 1860.

JAMESON, Robert, naturalist, Regius Professor of natural history at the Edinburgh University, and Keeper of the University Museum, was the third son of Thomas Jameson, a soap manufacturer, of Leith, in which place he was born in 1772. He was educated for the medical profession, but gave it up to devote himself entirely to his favourite study of natural history. He published his first work, "Outlines of the Mineralogy of the Shetland Islands," in 1798, being then in his twenty-fifth year, and two years afterwards his "Outlines of the Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles." Having mastered all that the British schools could teach him, he went to Germany, and at Freyburg, in Saxony, became a disciple of Werner, of whose theories he became an enthusiastic expounder, and in grateful remembrance of whom he founded the Wernerian Society at Edinburgh. On the death of Dr. Walker, in 1804, he was appointed to the chair of natural philosophy in the Edinburgh University. In 1808 he published his "System of Mineralogy," and in 1819 he began, in conjunction with Sir David Brewster, the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, of which he eventually became the sole editor, and which he continued, with the greatest ability, to the day of his death. He was the author of numerous other works on mineralogy and geology, and contributed many valuable papers to the "Wernerian Transactions," and to *Nicholson's Journal*. He may most justly be considered the founder and builder of the Edinburgh Museum, which was in a deplorable condition when he took it in hand, and which his energy and determination brought to its present state of perfection. He died at Edinburgh, in his 81st year, April 19, 1854.

JAMIESON, John, D.D., philologist [1759—1838], was the son of a minister at Glasgow, and was himself a minister, being licensed to preach 1779, and soon after appointed to a charge in Forfar. He quickly became known for his antiquarian knowledge, and in 1815 he was appointed joint secretary of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, to whose Transactions he was a regular contributor. He had established his reputation at the head of Scottish philologists by his great "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language" (1809-10), which has continued to hold its ground till our own day, and of which a new and revised edition has lately appeared. He died in Edinburgh in 1838, in his 80th year.

JARDINE, Sir William, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S. [1800—1874], naturalist, son of Sir A. Jardine, Bart., of Applegarth, Jardine Hall, co. Dumfries, was educated at Edinburgh, and succeeded to the title on his father's decease in 1821. He was

a magistrate of the county, Vice-Lieutenant for Dumfriesshire, President of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, and a member of the Royal Linnæan and other learned societies. He published, jointly with Mr. Prideaux J. Selby, Sir Stamford Raffles, Dr. Horsfield, and other ornithologists, "Illustrations of Ornithology," and edited an edition of Wilson's "North American Ornithology," and edited the "Naturalist's Library," in forty volumes, which included the four branches, Mammalia, Ornithology, Ichthyology, and Entomology. Sir William was joint editor of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and wrote "British Salmonidæ," "Ichnology of Annandale," "Memoirs of the late Hugh Strickland," "Contributions to Ornithology," "Ornithological Synonyms," and various papers in scientific transactions and periodicals. He edited White's "Natural History of Selborne."

JAY, The Rev. William, Nonconformist Minister, was born at Tisbury, Wiltshire, in 1769, of humble parentage, and while a boy worked as a mason. The Rev. Mr. Winter, a Presbyterian Minister of his village, having noticed the boy's shrewdness and abilities, put him under the care of the Rev. Cornelius Winter, of Marlborough, to study for the Ministry. He began to preach before he was 16, and before he was 21 is said to have delivered nearly a thousand sermons. In 1791 he was appointed minister of Argyle Chapel, Bath, where he continued to officiate for 62 years, and in 1841, having completed the fiftieth year of his ministry, was presented with a beautiful silver salver and a purse containing £650. His writings consist for the most part of sermons, of which eight volumes were published, and passed through several large editions. He died at Bath, December 27, 1853, in his 85th year.

JEBB, Sir Joshua, K.C.B. [1793—1863], son of Joshua Jebb, of Walton, Derbyshire, and a relative of Bishop Jebb, was educated at the Royal Military College and at Woolwich. In 1812 he entered the Royal Engineers, and served in Canada, America, and the West Indies. In 1838 he accepted civil employment under the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and subsequently was appointed Surveyor-General of Prisons and Inspector-General of Military Prisons, and in 1848 chairman of the directors of convict prisons. He was well known as the founder and promoter of the ticket-of-leave system. He was created a K.C.B. (civil division), and promoted to the rank of major-general in 1859. He was the author of several important works upon the subject of prison discipline and the treatment of convicts. He died very suddenly at Charing Cross, June 26, 1863, aged 70.

JEENS, Charles Henry [1827—1879], one of the most dexterous and painstaking engravers of this century, was from 1860 connected with the firm of Macmillan and Co., for whom most of his best small work was done. He was noted for the firmness and delicacy of his work, best seen, perhaps, in his portraits, which were wonderfully characteristic and life-like, and, apart from their value as likenesses, of high artistic value. He would work for weeks on an engraving which most engravers would have thought ready for the printer. The beautiful vignettes in the early volumes of the "Golden Treasury Series" were engraved by him, as also the portraits of "Scientific Worthies" in *Nature*, and many plates for the *Art Journal* and *Art Union*, &c. He engraved a very delicate plate of Romney's "Lady Hamilton" for Messrs. Colnaghi, of Pall Mall.

JEFFREY, Francis, a judge in the Court of Session in Scotland [1773—1850], was the son of George

Jeffrey, a deputy-clerk in the Supreme Court of Scotland, and was born at Lawn Market in Edinburgh. He was educated at the Edinburgh High School, and at the Glasgow University, and having spent a session at Queen's College, Oxford, returned to Edinburgh in 1792, and studied law. At this time he joined the famous Speculative Society, in whose debates he took a prominent part, and where he became acquainted with Scott, then busy with his "Minstrelsy," the Rev. Sydney Smith, Brougham, Francis Horner, Lord Kinnaird and others. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1794, and then, having in the meantime adopted Whig politics, which were at that time an obstacle to legal success, he began to turn his thoughts to literature. At a supper after a debate at the Speculative Society the *Edinburgh Review* was first thought of, and on Oct. 10, 1802, the first number appeared under the editorship of the Rev. Sydney Smith, its original projector. When Sydney Smith left for England soon after, the management of the Review devolved on Jeffrey, who after an arrangement with Constable, the publisher, was appointed editor at a fixed salary, a post he held for about twenty-six years. The new Review was a complete success, and after a few numbers, attained to a circulation and influence beyond all precedent in publications of a similar nature. Most of the writers belonged to the Whig party in politics, and that school gave a colour to its whole character. Jeffrey himself said of it that it "has but two legs to stand on: Literature, no doubt, is one of them—but its *right* leg is Politics." His own contributions, more concerned with the literature than the politics of the Review, numbered 200, and selections were published from them in 1843 in four volumes. Amongst some of its most famous contributors were Mackintosh, Smith, and Brougham in its earlier years, and later Macaulay, Hallam, Brown, Playfair, &c. In spite of its great success, however, the Review occasionally got into trouble through the severity of its criticisms, as for instance its criticism of the "Lake Poets," of Byron's "Hours of Idleness," and its cool notice of "Marmion," which made Scott go over to the rival *Quarterly*. Jeffrey always continued to look to the Bar as the chief field of his ambition, and being elected Dean of the Faculty in 1829, he resigned the editorship of the Review though he still continued to write for it occasionally. When the Whigs came into office in 1831 he became Lord Advocate, and was returned to Parliament as a member for the Perth burghs. After the passing of the Reform Bill, of which measure he had taken charge as far as it related to Scotland, he was returned together with Mr. Abercrombie (Lord Dunfermline) for Edinburgh. His parliamentary career, which was not so successful as his friends had hoped, terminated with his elevation, in 1834, to the judicial bench as Lord Jeffrey. He was a well-known figure in London society, where his wit and lively repartee made him welcome everywhere. His "Life and Correspondence" by Lord Cockburn, appeared in 1852.

JELF, The Rev. Richard William, D.D. [1798—1871], Principal of King's College, London, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, son of Sir John Jelf, was born about 1798, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, taking first class honours, and was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel, of which college he became tutor. In 1826 he was appointed Preceptor to H.R.H. Prince George of Cumberland (afterwards King of Hanover), and in 1844 was appointed Principal of King's College, London. He wrote

sermons on "The Means of Grace," being the Bampton Lectures for 1844; "Via Media," a sermon on the High Church movement; "Grounds for laying before the Council of King's College, London, certain Statements contained in the Theological Essays of the Rev. F. D. Maurice," &c. It was this last publication that caused the deplorable action of the Council in the Maurice case.

JELF, The Rev. William Edward [1811—1875], son of Sir James Jelf, of Oaklands, Gloucestershire, and younger brother of the above, was born at Gloucester, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B. A. in 1833, taking first-class honours in the classical schools. Having been Tutor and Censor of his college, Public Examiner, and Proctor of the University, he was appointed, in 1846-8, one of the preachers at Whitehall, and preached the Bampton Lectures before the University in 1857. He published a "Greek Grammar" in 2 vols., based on that of Kühner, and edited "Aristotle's Ethics, with English Notes," a text-book in use at Oxford. He also published Sermons preached at Whitehall; an answer to Dr. Temple's essay on "The Education of the World;" "Quousque;" and "An Examination into the Doctrine and Practice of Confession," 1875

JENKINS, Sir Richard, G.C.B. [1778?—1853], went out to India in 1800 as a writer on the Bombay establishment, and in 1805 was appointed assistant-secretary to Sir Barry Close, Bart., Resident at the Poona Durbar. He was afterwards for some years Resident at Scindia's Court, and also at Nagpore in Berar. He fulfilled both appointments with such ability as to call forth the thanks of the Company and of the English Government. He returned to England after an absence of twenty-seven years, and was elected a Director of the East India Company, and later its Chairman. He was returned to the House of Commons for Shrewsbury in 1830, and again represented it in 1831 and 1837, retiring in 1841. He was made a G.C.B. in 1838 for his public services.

JENKYNS, The Very Rev. Richard, D.D., Dean of Wells, and Master of Balliol College, Oxford, was a son of the Rev. John Jenkyns, B.C.L., a Prebendary of Wells, and Vicar of Evercreech. Having been appointed Fellow of Balliol, he was made Tutor in 1804, Master of the Schools in 1809, and Public Examiner in 1810-12. On the death of Dr. Parsons in 1819 he was elected Master of his College, and during his government succeeded in throwing open to competition the scholarships which were in the gift of the Master and Fellows. By this and other means he may be said to have been the founder of the modern greatness of Balliol, which in his day took the position which it has ever since retained. On the death of Dr. Goodenough in 1845, Dr. Jenkyns was appointed to the Deanery of Wells. He died at his lodgings, Balliol College, March 6, 1854, aged 72.

JERDAN, William, F.S.A., M.R.S.L. [1782—1869], critic and miscellaneous writer, was born at Kelso, Roxburghshire, and was the son of Mr. John Jerdan. He was educated at Kelso, and afterwards by Dr. Rutherford. He started as a journalist in London in 1804, and having contributed to numerous daily papers, in 1817 became editor and part proprietor of the *Literary Gazette*, with which his name was associated for thirty-four years. In 1821 he assisted in founding the Royal Society of Literature, and took a prominent part in administering the Literary Fund. He wrote for the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, *Bentley's*, *Fraser's*, and other magazines, and published

his "Autobiography" and reminiscences entitled "Men I have Known" (1852-3). During the last years of his life he received a pension of £100 a year from the Crown. He was the first person to seize Bellingham in the lobby of the House, after the assassination of Mr. Perceval, 1812.

JEREMIE, The Very Rev. James Amiraux, D.D., Hon. D.C.L. Oxford [1800—1872], was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1824. He obtained the Norrisian prize in 1823 and 1825, the Hulsean prize in 1824, and the Members' prize in 1826. Having in 1830 been ordained by Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln, being then a Fellow of Trinity College, he was appointed Professor of Classical Literature in the East India College at Haileybury, a post which he occupied for twenty years. In 1833 he was elected Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge; in 1848 was appointed sub-dean and canon residentiary of Lincoln Cathedral; in 1849, on the elevation of Dr. A. Ollivant to the bishopric of Llandaff, he was elected to the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge; and in 1864 became Dean of Lincoln. He resigned the Regius Professorship of Divinity Sept. 30, 1870. Dr. Jeremie wrote "History of Rome from Constantine to the Death of Julian;" "History of the Church in the Second and Third Centuries," in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana;" and many sermons and pamphlets on theological and ecclesiastical questions. He preached the Latin Sermon at St. Paul's at the assembly of the new Convocation of the Province of Canterbury in 1852, and again in 1868, and at the last Exhibition of 1862 he preached in French, in the nave of Westminster Abbey, to a congregation composed chiefly of foreigners. In 1870 Dr. Jeremie gave to the University of Cambridge the sum of £1000 to found two annual prizes for the encouragement of a critical study of the LXX. version of the Old Testament, and such other Hellenistic literature as may serve to illustrate the New Testament.

JERMY, Isaac [1789—1848], Recorder of Norwich, was, with his son, assassinated at his residence, Stanfield Hall, near Wymondham, in Norfolk, February 26, 1848, and his murder caused intense excitement throughout the country at the time. He was the eldest son of the Rev. George Preston, rector of Beeston, St. Lawrence, and Tasburgh, and had taken the name of Jermy on succeeding to some property in 1838. This property had been the cause of much ill-feeling in the family, one or two members of which thought they had a nearer claim to it than Mr. Jermy. On one occasion a claimant of the name of Larner, accompanied by about 90 labourers and small tradesmen, took forcible possession of the hall, ejecting all the inmates and barricading the place, and were only finally expelled by a military force. Another claimant, the man Rush, with whom Mr. Jermy had had several very violent disputes, got into the house one night while most of the servants were out, and shot Mr. Jermy as he was crossing the hall to the front door. His son, who ran to his rescue, was also shot, as were the son's wife and a maid-servant. Mr. Jermy was 69 at the time of his death, and his son only 27.

JERROLD, Douglas, dramatist, novelist, and humourist [1803—1857], was the son of Samuel Jerrold, an actor, and was brought up at Sheerness, where his father was manager of a theatre. Here, his time being spent mostly amongst the sailors who swarmed in the port during the war with France, he imbibed a love for the sea, and became a midshipman under Captain Austen, brother of Miss Austen, the novelist. When peace was de-

clared in 1815, he found himself without employment, and, coming to London with his family, began life again as a printer's apprentice. All his leisure time he devoted to the study of Latin and English literature, pinching himself sorely to get books from the library. In 1819 he entered the printing-office of the *Sunday Monitor*, and, having already written short papers for the sixpenny magazines, he became fired with the ambition to contribute to the *Monitor*. Accordingly, one evening he dropped into the editor's box a critique of the opera "Der Freischütz," and the next morning received his own copy to set up, and a note from the editor soliciting further contributions from the anonymous author. From that time he became a journalist. Before he was 20 he had written several pieces for the stage, some of which are still occasionally played, like "More Frightened than Hurt," played at Sadler's Wells for the first time in 1821. In 1825 he was engaged to produce dramas and farces to the order of Mr. Davidge, manager of the Coburg Theatre, with whom he remained till 1829, when a quarrel between them caused him to leave the Coburg for the Surrey Theatre, where "Black-eyed Susan" was brought out. This piece, the best of his naval plays, met with a tremendous success, and was played for 300 nights successively, with T. P. Cooke as "William." The play made the fortune of the Surrey, and Elliston, the manager, made thousands of pounds out of it. Jerrold only got about £70 for it, but his fame as a dramatist was completely established. Many plays followed, such as "Nell Gwynne," "The School Fellows," "The Rent Day," &c. In 1830 he was asked to adapt some things from the French for Drury Lane, but this he sternly refused to do, and in the following year was received at that house on his own terms. The other best theatres also opened their doors to him, and in 1836 he became co-manager of the Strand, but the venture was not a successful one. At the same time he had been steadily gaining ground as a prose writer, contributing chiefly to magazines, his articles being received gladly by the *Monthly Magazine*, *Blackwood's*, the *New Monthly*, and the *Athenæum*. Soon after the establishment of *Punch*, the work of all others with which his name is associated, he became its editor, and one of its most constant contributors. Among his best known writings for it may be mentioned the "Q. Papers," "Punch's Letters to his Son," "Sketches of the English," "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures," and "The Story of a Feather." He started and edited for some time, but not very successfully, the *Illuminated Magazine* (1843), *Jerrold's Shilling Magazine*, *Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper*, and in 1852 became editor of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, at a salary of £1000 a year. He held that post till his death, and under his management the paper rose to a circulation of 182,000. His "Life" was published by his son, Blanchard Jerrold, in 1858, and his "Works," collected by himself in 1851—55, and again in 1859.

JERROLD, William Blanchard [1826—1884], eldest son of Douglas Jerrold [q. v.], whom he succeeded as editor of *Lloyd's Weekly News*, early studied as an artist and was able to illustrate some of his father's articles. In 1855 he went to Paris to describe the Universal Exhibition for a London paper, and published the result of his observations in a condensed form in "The Children of Lutetia," "At Home in Paris," "On the Boulevards," &c. Under the name of *Fin Bec* he wrote the "Cupboard Papers," "The Epicure's Year-Book," "The Dinner Bell;" and edited the paper en-

titled "Knife and Fork." It was in France that he became the intimate co-worker of Gustave Doré, whose biography he was writing at the time of his death. "London — a Pilgrimage," illustrated by Gustave Doré, was one of Mr. Jerrold's best known works, but his most important literary undertaking was the "Life of Napoleon III.," an apology of the imperial *régime*. Mr. Jerrold founded the English branch of the International Literary Association, of which he was president, and which led to his obtaining the *Palmes Académiques*, with rank of Officer of Public Instruction from the French Government, and the Knighthood of the Order of Christ from the Government of Portugal.

JERVIS, The Right Hon. Sir John, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was called to the bar in 1824, previous to which he had served in the army for some time. He was made Q.C., and in 1846 became Attorney-General, distinguishing himself greatly by his tact and discretion during the troubles of 1848, when it was his duty to prosecute Smith O'Brien, M'Manus, and Meagher, on the charge of high treason. He was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1850, succeeding Lord Truro, who became Chancellor. In politics he was a consistent Whig, and sat for Chester from 1832 to 1850. He died quite suddenly at his house, 47, Eaton Square, Nov. 1, 1856.

JERVISWOODE (Lord), The Hon. Charles Baillie, F.R.S.E. [1804—1879], brother of the Earl of Haddington, was called to the Scotch bar in 1830, and was appointed successively, Advocate Depute and Sheriff of Stirlingshire, and, in 1858, Solicitor-General for Scotland, having been in the same year promoted to the office of Lord Advocate. In 1859 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court in Scotland, when he took the courtesy title by which he was known, and he held that post till 1874. He represented Linlithgowshire from Feb. 1859, until the dissolution of Parliament in April of that year. He was a member of the University Court of the University of St. Andrews, as Assessor of the General Council; and, under appointment by the Crown, one of Her Majesty's sole and only Printers in Scotland (Bible Board); one of the Trustees of the Board of Manufactures; and a Commissioner of the Board of the Herring Fishery.

JESSE, Edward [1780—1868], son of the Rev. William Jesse, Vicar of Hutton Cranswick, Yorkshire, and afterwards of Bewdley, Worcestershire, born at the former place in Jan. 1780, was educated privately, and at eighteen years of age entered the public service as a clerk in the St. Domingo office. He was private secretary to Lord Dartmouth, President of the Board of Control, and that nobleman, on becoming Lord Steward of the Household, obtained for Mr. Jesse the court office of Gentleman of the Ewry. Mr. Jesse became Controller of the Copper Coinage issued by Messrs. Bolton and Watt at Birmingham; in 1812 was appointed a Commissioner of Hackney Coaches, and soon afterwards Deputy Surveyor General of the Royal Parks and Palaces. This post he held, together with his office at Court, until 1830, when both offices were abolished, and he retired on a pension. Mr. Jesse wrote a well-known book, "Anecdotes of Dogs," published in 1846; "Favourite Haunts and Rural Studies," in 1847; and edited with notes Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler," and White's "Selborne," published in one of Mr. Bohn's series in 1849: and Ritchie's "Windsor Castle." His eldest daughter, Mrs. Houston, has written "Voyage to Texas and Gulf of Mexico," published in 1843; "Hesperos, or Travels in the West," in 1850, a work most favourably

noticed by Lockhart; and some novels, including "Recommended to Mercy," "Such Things Are," &c.

JESSE, John Heneage [1815—1874], son of the above, for many years held a post in the civil employ of the Crown. His first work, "Memoirs of the Court of England during the Reign of the Stuarts," drawn chiefly from contemporary memoirs, English and French, appeared in 1839-40, and was followed by "Memoirs of the Court of London from the Revolution in 1688 to the death of George II.;" "George Selwyn and his Contemporaries," published in 1843; "Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents," in 1845; "Literary and Historical Memoirs of London," in 1847; and a second series of the same book under the title of "London and its Celebrities," in 1850. "London, a Fragmentary Poem," appeared in 1847; and "Richard the Third and his Contemporaries," in 1861. This work throws considerable light upon the unfair treatment which that king's character has received from most writers of English history. His latest works were "Memoirs of the Life and Reign of King George the Third, with Original Letters of the King and other unpublished MSS." 1867; and "London: its celebrated Characters and Places," 3 vols., 1870.

JESSEL, Sir George [1824—1883], Master of the Rolls, was of Jewish birth, being the youngest son of Zadok Aaron Jessel, a Jewish merchant, living in Savile Row. He was born in London, and educated at University College, London, where he graduated B.A. in 1843, as a University Scholar in Mathematics, and proceeded M.A. in the following year, obtaining a gold medal in mathematics. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in May, 1847, and began to practise as a Conveyancer, and for some time he did not make more than £600 a year. He was made a Q.C. and a Bencher of his Inn in 1865, attaching himself to the Rolls Court, of which Lord Romilly was at that time master. There he soon made a name for himself, and became the leader of the Court, making for some time before his retirement from the bar an income of £20,000 a year. He entered Parliament in 1868, as Member for Dover, in the Liberal interest, and by his speech on the Bankruptcy Bill in the following year attracted the special notice of Mr. Gladstone, and in 1871 was made Solicitor-General. He was knighted in 1872. In 1875 he was, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, appointed Master of the Rolls, in succession to Lord Romilly, and soon distinguished himself by the lucidity of his judgments, his great knowledge of law, and his wonderfully rapid manner of getting through business. He was the first Jew who ever occupied a seat on the judicial bench in this country. By an Act of Parliament, passed in 1881, the Master of the Rolls became the ordinary President of the Court of Appeal. In 1880 Sir George Jessel was appointed Vice-Chancellor of London University. The last years of his life were spent mostly on a small estate of his in Kent, which he had laid out himself, and there he devoted himself to gardening, and the study of botany. He died at his house in Hyde Park Gardens, and his funeral was attended by nearly all the judges and leaders of the bar. Soon after his death a baronetcy was conferred upon his eldest son as an acknowledgment of his great and useful talents, and his services to his country.

JEUNE, The Right Rev. Dr. Francis, D.C.L. (Bishop of Peterborough) [1806—1865], was the son of Francis Jeune, Esq., of Jersey, who was the representative of a family which took refuge in Jersey at the revocation of the

Edict of Nantes. His early education was at a French college, and in 1823 he became a scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1827, taking a first-class in classics. In 1829 he went to Upper Canada as tutor to the sons of Lord Seaton, the Governor-General, and on his return became a Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke College, and Public Examiner, and in 1834 Head Master of Birmingham School. He was a very efficient and enlightened headmaster, until, in 1838 he was appointed by Lord John Russell to the deanery of Jersey. Victoria College was built on a plan recommended by him; and he busied himself in erecting several churches, and improving the condition of the clergy of the island. In 1843 he was chosen head of his college, with which was connected a stall at Gloucester and the rectory of Taynton. Dr. Jeune, who was one of the chief and earliest supporters of university reform at Oxford, strongly recommended to the Government the commission of inquiry, of which he became a leading member. He wrote the greater part of the report, and afterwards assisted in most of the reforms subsequently effected in Oxford; such as the establishment of natural science and law and history schools, of the local examinations, &c. He was a strong opponent of the party of Dr. Pusey, particularly in the case of Dr. Hampden. In 1858 he became Vice-Chancellor of the University. In 1862 he preached a French sermon to a crowded audience at a special service in Westminster Abbey. As canon and treasurer of Gloucester Cathedral, by skilful management of the Chapter property, he obtained funds to restore the cathedral, and increase the salaries of its officers. In 1864 he was promoted to the Deanery of Lincoln, and shortly afterwards to the Bishopric of Peterborough. He published several sermons, one of which was preached at the consecration of the Bishop of Lincoln, his former pupil.

JEVONS, William Stanley, F.R.S., LL.D. [1835—1882], son of an iron merchant of Liverpool, and grandson of William Roscoe, author of the biographies of Lorenzo de Medici, and Leo X., was born in Liverpool, and educated at University College, London, where he took his M.A. degree in 1862, and was made Fellow of his College in 1864. From 1854 to 1859 he was Assayer to the Australian Royal Mint at Sydney, and wrote during his leisure time "Data concerning the Climate of Australia and New Zealand." He was appointed Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Cobden Lecturer in Political Economy, in Owens College, Manchester, in June, 1866, and in 1872 elected a F.R.S. In 1876 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Edinburgh University, and in the same year resigned his professorship in Manchester on being appointed Professor of Political Economy in University College, London. In 1881 he gave up academic work altogether, to devote himself entirely to literature. One of his early books, "The Coal Question," attracted much attention through the reference made to it by J. S. Mill in the House of Commons. Among his other writings may be mentioned, "The Principles of Science," 1874-1877; "Theory of Political Economy," 1871; "Elementary Lessons in Logic," 1870; "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange," &c. All these showed a keen intelligence, a wide knowledge of facts, and a mastery of deductive reasoning. Prof. Jevons was accidentally drowned while bathing at Bexhill, near St. Leonards, Aug. 13, 1882, no one being near at the time to see how the accident occurred.

JEWITT, Thomas Orlando Sheldon. He was born in Derby-

shire 1799, and in his sixteenth year illustrated with woodcuts his elder brother's "Wanderings of Memory," and later made the wood engravings for *The Northern Star*, a magazine of which his father was the publisher. He afterwards connected himself with Messrs. Parker of Oxford, and illustrated "Memorials of Oxford;" the first editions of the "Glossary of Architecture," and "Domestic Architecture in England." In 1838 he went to live in Oxford, and after that date was employed on Murray's "Cathedrals;" Scott's "Westminster Abbey;" Street's works on Spain and on Venice. He illustrated several works on Natural History, and drew from Nature many of the specimens in Reeve's "Land and Fresh Water Molluscs." He died at Camden Town, May 30, 1869.

JEWSBURY, Geraldine, authoress of "The Sorrows of Gentility," "The Half Sisters," &c., was born at Manchester in 1812. Coming to London in 1854 her earnest desire was to become a journalist on the staff of a daily newspaper, but ill-health prevented her carrying out her purpose. She joined the *Athenæum* staff soon after the publication of her first works had gained for her a position in the literary world, and worked on it for many years, till failing sight obliged her to desist from regular work. Besides the works above-mentioned she wrote "Zoë, or the History of Two Lives" (1845); "Marian Withers" (1851); "Constance Herbert" (1855); "The History of an Adopted Child" (1856); and "Right or Wrong," founded on a French *cause célèbre* in 1859. She was for many years the familiar friend of Lady Morgan, whom she helped in the preparation of some of her works for the press, and in general society was a great favourite on account of her fine sense of humour, kindly sympathy, and conversational brightness. To the last she kept up friendly intercourse with a quickly lessening number of old friends, among whom may be mentioned the Carlyles. She died in Burwood Place, Edgware Road, Sept. 23, 1880.

JOBSON, The Rev. Frederick James, D.D. [1812—1881], was born at Lincoln, and articled to Mr. Willson, F.S.A., an architect of that city. Mr. Jobson received much literary instruction from the Catholic clergy who frequented Mr. Willson's House, but he remained a Protestant, and in 1834 entered the Wesleyan ministry. He was stationed in some of the most important circuits in the Methodist connection, including the First London, First Leeds, Fifth Manchester, and Bradford circuits. He was also appointed by the Conference to visit the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, in company with Dr. Hannah. Dr. Jobson filled some of the most important posts in the Methodist body, and was officially connected with chapel-building and schools for ministers' sons, the Theological Institution, the Relief and Extension Funds, and day-school education, and also acted as Clerical Treasurer for the Foreign Missionary Society. In 1869 he was elected President of the Wesleyan Conference for the ensuing year. In addition to several devotional works which attained success in Methodist literature, Dr. Jobson published "Chapel and School Architecture as appropriate to the Buildings of Nonconformists," 1850; "America and American Methodism," 1857; and "Australia, with Notes by the Way on Egypt, Ceylon, Bombay, and the Holy Land," 1862.

JOHNS, Ambrose Bowden. He was a native of Plymouth, and was born in 1776, was apprenticed to Haydon the bookseller, but finally became a landscape painter. His works have only a local celebrity, but possess some originality of composition and treatment, and are

Turneresque in colour. Some of his paintings, of which thirteen were exhibited in the Academy, are in the collection of Lord Morley at Saltram. He died at Plymouth, Dec. 10, 1858.

JOHNS, The Rev. Charles Alexander, B.A., F.L.S. [1811—1874], was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained four Vice-Chancellor's Prizes in Greek and Latin verse, and graduated B.A. in 1841. Having held a country curacy for a short time, and a responsible office in the National Society's Central Schools, Westminster, he was appointed, in 1843, Head Master of Helston Grammar-school, Cornwall. On resigning, in 1847, he established and conducted with success a preparatory school for Eton, Harrow, &c. Mr. Johns, who was a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and an accomplished botanist, wrote "Botanical Rambles," "The Forest Trees of Britain," "A Week at the Lizard Point," "Bird's Nests," "Flowers of the Field," "Gardening for Children," and "British Birds in their Haunts," "Home Walks and Holiday Rambles." Mr. Johns was elected in 1869, the first President of the Hampshire and Winchester Scientific and Literary Society.

JOHNSON, The Very Rev. George Henry Sacheverell, M.A., F.R.S. [1808—1881], born at Keswick, in Cumberland, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he became a scholar. He graduated B.A. in 1828 as a double first-class, having gained the Ireland University Scholarship the year before. He obtained also the Senior Mathematical (University) Scholarship two years after, being, with the late Henry Smith, the only man who ever won both these distinctions. He was tutor of his College for many years, and numbered among his pupils, public and private, men who afterwards became the Archbishops of Canterbury and York (Dr. Tait and Dr. Thomson), Lord Selborne, the Deans of Westminster (Dr. Stanley), Durham (Dr. Lake), and Norwich (Dr. Goulburn), besides many others, who subsequently attained to the greatest eminence. Mr. Johnson was twice Public Examiner in the University; held the Savilian Professorship of Astronomy from 1839 till 1842; and the Professorship of Moral Philosophy from that date till 1845; was one of the leading members of the Oxford University Commission of 1851; was appointed Preacher at Whitehall in 1852; and in 1854 became Dean of Wells. In this office he formed one of the Parliamentary Commission by which the statutes of the University and of the colleges and halls were amended, mainly according to the recommendations of the first Commission. Mr. Johnson, who was well known as a mathematician, wrote a "Treatise on Optics," published in 1836; a volume of Sermons preached in Wells Cathedral, and published in 1857; and was jointly with the editor and the Rev. C. Elliott responsible for the Psalms in the "Speaker's Commentary."

JOHNSON, Captain, a notorious smuggler, who in 1809 was released from prison, in order to accompany the Walcheren expedition, and to pilot the English fleet into the harbour of Flushing, died in Vauxhall Bridge Road in March 1839, aged 67. For his services at Flushing, the Government granted him £100 a year on condition that he would give up smuggling.

JOHNSON, James, M.D. [1777—1845], the youngest son of an Irish farmer, having served his apprenticeship to a surgeon-apothecary at Port Glenone, and worked for two years under a Mr. Bankhead of Belfast, came to London and passed at Surgeon's Hall in 1798. In the same year he was appointed surgeon's mate in the navy, and visited Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. In 1800 as surgeon to the *Cynthia*

sloop of war he accompanied the expedition to Egypt, and in 1801 as surgeon to the *Driver* he served in the North Sea. Having spent three years in the East as surgeon to the *Caroline*, he returned to England, and spent some time in studying at the borough hospitals. In 1808 he was appointed to the *Valiant*, and saw much active service during the five years he remained with her. From 1812 to 1814 he served as flag-surgeon to Sir William Young, then in command of the North Sea fleet, and when peace was declared was retained by the Duke of Clarence who then assumed the command. He was placed on half-pay in 1814, and settled in general practice at Portsmouth, whence he removed in 1818 to London. He was made M.D. by the University of St. Andrews in 1821, and in the same year was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. Among his works may be mentioned "The Influence of Tropical Climates on European Constitutions," 1812; "The Economy of Health, or the Stream of Human Life," 1836, &c. He was besides the editor of the *Medico-Chirurgical Journal*, which became the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, and was published quarterly.

JOHNSON, John, printer, and author of the "Typographia, or the Printer's Instructor; including an Account of the Origin of Printing, with Biographical Notices of the Printers of England, from Caxton to the close of the Sixteenth Century," was a native of Cheshire, and was bred as a compositor. In 1813 he and a pressman, Warwick, induced Sir Egerton Brydges to let them set up a private press at his seat, Lee Priory, which they carried on successfully—issuing thence a number of poetical reprints, &c., of high value, till 1817 when they quarrelled, and Johnson left. He next set about compiling his "Typographia," which was published in 1820, and was very favourably received. He afterwards produced, in a curious style of ornamental printing, Thomson's "History of Magna Charta," and his "Chronicles of London Bridge." He died in Brooke Street, Holborn, Feb. 17, 1848, in his 71st year.

JOHNSON, Manuel John [1805—1859], M.A., astronomer, was educated at Addiscombe, and entered the Artillery in 1821. He was sent out to St. Helena, where he remained for ten years, employing his leisure in making observations of the stars, and in superintending the building of the St. Helena Observatory, which was finished in 1829. Here he worked diligently, giving his whole attention to the study of the southern hemisphere. The result of his labours he published in 1835, under the title "Catalogue of 606 Principal Fixed Stars of the Southern Hemisphere." After the disbanding of the Artillery corps in St. Helena, Mr. Johnson returned to England, and entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and having but recently taken his degree, was appointed to the charge of the Radcliffe Observatory, which had become vacant by the death of Mr. Rigaud. He continued his astronomical labours, and was able to add 15,000 stars to the Groombridge Catalogue. After the erection, in the Observatory, in 1849, of the heliometer, the work of Repsold, of Hamburg, Mr. Johnson made numerous observations by means of it, which were afterwards published in 1853. A second series followed in 1857.

JOHNSON, Thomas Marr [1826—1874], born at Appleby, Lincolnshire, was educated at Winterton, Lincolnshire, and at Ripon. Brought up as an engineer he became a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers in 1863. After being Resident Engineer on the River Nene, Norfolk Estuary, and other important works, he became Resident Engineer of the Me-

tropolitan Railway, and superintended the designs and the execution of the works from their commencement to completion. In conjunction with Mr. John Fowler, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, he designed the "Inner Circle" and "The Metropolitan and St. John's Wood" Railways, which were approved and sanctioned by Parliament in 1864, and in the capacity of joint engineer he had the charge of the designs and construction of those railways until the end of the year 1869, before which time the St. John's Wood Railway had been opened for traffic, and the Metropolitan District Railway had been nearly completed to Queen Victoria Street, City.

JOHNSTON, The Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander Knight [1775—1849], of Karnsalloch, Dumfries, a Privy Councillor, and F.R.S., was appointed Advocate-General in the King's Court at Ceylon in 1802, became Chief Justice in 1805, and in 1810 was made Judge of the Admiralty Court, and President of His Majesty's Council in that island, on which occasion he was knighted. He returned to England in 1819, having during his stay in the island greatly distinguished himself by establishing freedom of conscience, trial by jury, and the abolition of the slave trade. Earl de Grey, in speaking of him in the House of Lords, said that "no person had ever before had the honour of introducing three such measures into any country, and that his conduct in the Island of Ceylon alone had immortalized his name." He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1832. He married, in 1799, Louisa, only daughter of Lord William Campbell, captain R.N.

JOHNSTON, James Finlay Weir, practical chemist, was born in Paisley in 1796, and educated at the Glasgow University for the ministry, supporting himself by giving lessons to his fellow students. He became a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, after which he removed to Durham, and opened a school there. His marriage with a daughter of Thomas Ridley, Esq., of Park End, enabled him to give up the school, and devote himself to the study of chemistry, for which he had always had a great preference. In order to perfect himself in that science he went to Sweden, and became the pupil of Berzelius. On the foundation of the Durham University, in 1833, he was appointed Reader in Chemistry and Mineralogy, an office he held till his death, making the neighbourhood of Edinburgh his regular home, and only going to Durham during term time. In 1843 he was appointed chemist to the Agricultural Society of Scotland, then newly established, and his laboratory in Edinburgh became the central point of the agricultural chemistry of Scotland. His chief literary work was his "Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology," which passed through numerous editions, and was translated into several languages. He published besides "Notes on North America," the result of a tour in the United States and Canada; "Chemistry of Common Life," "Geology of Common Life," and was besides a constant contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, the *Edinburgh Review*, and other literary and scientific journals. He died in Durham of rapid decline September 18, 1855, aged 59.

JOHNSTON, Alexander Keith, LL.D., F.R.S. [1804—1871], geographer, born at Kirkhill, near Edinburgh, educated at the High School with a view to the medical profession, became apprentice to an engraver, and acquired that artistic skill which characterizes his works. He early commenced the study of geography, with a view to founding a school of that science in his own country, and having mastered the works of

the best English and foreign writers, published his "National Atlas" in 1843. This procured him the honour of being appointed Geographer to the Queen for Scotland. Mr. Johnston was best known for having made, on a large scale, the application of physical science to geography. Founding his researches on the writings of Humboldt and Ritter, and, aided by the counsel of the former, he produced "The Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena" in 1848, an abridged edition in 1850, and a new and enlarged edition of the folio atlas in 1856. He was, at different times, elected honorary or corresponding member of the principal geographical societies of Europe, Asia, and America, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and the University of that city in 1865 conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. His writings on medical geography procured him the diploma of the Epidemiological Society of London, and for the first physical globe he was awarded the medal of the Great Exhibition of London, in 1851. Among his other works are "The Dictionary of Geography," published in 1850; "An Atlas of the Historical Geography of Europe;" "Atlas of Astronomy," in 1855; "General and Geological Maps of Europe," in 1856; "Atlas of the United States of N. America," in 1857; a series of well-known educational works; atlases of general, physical, and classical geography; "The Royal Atlas of General Geography," dedicated by special permission to the Queen, the only atlas for which a prize medal was awarded at the International Exhibition of London in 1862; the "Handy Atlas of General Geography;" and a series of six library maps of the great divisions of the globe, each on four sheets imperial, of which Europe, Asia, Australasia, N. and S. America, were published in 1864, and Africa in 1866.

JOHNSTON, Alexander Keith [1846—1879], son of the preceding, was educated partly by his father, and partly at the famous Institute of Gotha, under Dr. Petermann. He gave much promise of one day making a great name for himself, and was chosen by the Royal Geographical Society to conduct an expedition into Africa, where unfortunately he succumbed to the climate, dying at Berobero, the chief town of the Wakhutu, about 150 miles south-west of Darès-Salaam, June 28, 1879. He published, in 1877, his "Book of Physical Geography," and in 1879 an enlargement of Hellwald's "Africa," besides a large number of minor papers.

JOHNSTONE, James, who was for more than twenty years the sole proprietor of the *Standard* newspaper, died at Hooley House, Coulsdon, in October, 1878. He was a staunch Conservative, and his ambition was to found a paper which should represent the spirit of British Conservatism, but yet be independent of any particular ministry. He bought the *Morning Herald* and the *Evening Standard*, which were at that time almost valueless, and merged them into the *Standard*, which he lived to see in the full tide of success. He left a very large fortune to the present proprietors of the paper.

JOLLY, The Rt. Rev. Alexander, D.D., Bishop of Moray [1756—1838], which see became extinct at his death, was born at Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, where his father carried on business. He was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, after leaving which he became tutor in the family of a Mr. Leslie of Rothie, which he left to study for the priesthood, under Bishop Petrie. He was ordained in 1776, and in the following year was appointed to the living of Turriff. He was made Bishop of Moray February 14, 1798. Of his writings (which were all of a religious character) the most valuable was a

work on the Eucharist, published in 1831, and much esteemed at the time. He died during the night of the 29th June, 1838, and was found the next morning laid out for burial, having himself closed his eyes, covered his face with a napkin, and folded his arms on his breast in the form of a cross.

JONES, Ernest, son of Major Jones, equerry to the Duke of Cumberland, was born in Berlin in 1819. He was educated in Germany, and came to England in 1838. His romance entitled "The Wood Spirit," appeared in 1841, and he contributed to the *Metropolitan* and other magazines. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in Easter term, 1844, he commenced his professional career with success, but soon turned his attention to politics, joined the Chartist movement in 1845, and rapidly became its leader, a position which he retained until its extinction in 1858. During this period he issued *The Labourer, Notes of the People,* and other periodicals, and established a newspaper called *The People's Paper,* which was the organ of the Chartists, and was continued for eight years. Whilst connected with the Chartist movement he never accepted of any emolument, but spent large sums in its support, and voluntarily resigned a fortune of nearly £2,000 per annum, left to him on condition that he should abandon the Chartist cause. He unsuccessfully contested Halifax in 1847, and Nottingham in 1853 and 1857. In 1848 he was tried for a seditious speech, and sentenced to two years' solitary confinement, and refused to petition for a commutation of the sentence. The severity of his treatment was made the subject of a debate in Parliament. While in prison he composed an epic poem (published in 1851, after he had regained his liberty), entitled "The Revolt of Hindostan." It was written with his blood, on the leaves of the prison prayer-books, as he had been refused the use of pen, ink, and paper, for the first nineteen months of his imprisonment. "The Battle-Day" appeared in 1855, followed by other poems—"The Painter of Florence," and "The Emperor's Vigil," in 1856; "BeldagonChurch," and "Corayda," in 1860. He died Jan. 26, 1869. Only three days before his death he was returned in the Liberal interest as member for Manchester.

JONES, George, R.A. [1786—1869], son of John Jones, a mezzotinto engraver of repute, admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1801, continued to devote himself to painting till the Peninsular war broke out, when he obtained a commission in a militia regiment, and having attained the rank of captain, volunteered with his company to join the troops then in Spain. He served under Wellington, and formed part of the army of occupation in Paris, in 1815. On the termination of the war, Mr. Jones resumed practice as a painter, was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1820, and became R.A. in 1824. William IV. appointed him Librarian to the Academy, a post which he held from 1834 till 1840, resigning it to become Keeper, which position he relinquished in 1850. At the commencement of his career as an artist, his pictures consisted chiefly of views of English and Continental towns, but afterwards he chose battle scenes, and later in life, representations of Old Testament narrative. The last are principally drawings done in sepia. Among his principal pictures are "The Battle of Waterloo," which he painted several times (on two occasions—namely, in 1820 and 1822—the British Institution awarded him its premium of 200 guineas for his painting on this subject), "The Battle of Vittoria," "The Battle of Borodino," "The Passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill," and "The Opening of New London

Bridge." Mr. Jones was the author of a "Life of Chantrey," published in 1849, and was one of the executors of the will of J. M. W. Turner, R.A. There are four pictures by him in the Vernon Gallery.

JONES, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry David, G.C.B. [1792—1866], Governor of the Royal Military College, was the youngest brother of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Thomas Jones, Bart., K.C.B. and A.D.C. to the Queen, and was educated at Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1808, and having next year taken part in the expedition to Walcheren, served in the campaigns in Spain from 1810 to 1814, and led the forlorn hope at the first assault on St. Sebastian, where he was wounded severely, and taken prisoner. After the battle of Waterloo, and the occupation of Paris by the Allies, he was commanding engineer in charge of the fortifications on Montmartre. In 1835 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for fixing the municipal boundaries of English boroughs, and afterwards Chairman of the Board of Works in Ireland, 1845-50. In August, 1854, he commanded the English forces during the siege operations at Bomarsund, and next year conducted the engineering operations at Sebastopol, down to 1855, in the course of which he was severely wounded. For these services he was invested with the Order of the Bath, made Commander of the Sardinian Order of Savoy, and promoted to the local rank of Lieut.-General in Turkey. He was also a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and bore the Turkish Order of the Medjidie 2nd Class. He was a G.C.B., and in 1856 was appointed Governor of the Military College at Sandhurst. He also formed one of the council of war, held in Paris, in Jan. 1856, and was President of the Commission on National Defences, in 1859. He was appointed Col.-Commandant of the Royal Engineers, Aug. 2, 1860.

JONES, John, who bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum his unique and invaluable collection of 18th century furniture, and articles of vertu, was born in Middlesex about 1808. In 1825 he set up in business as a tailor, at 6, Waterloo Place, and retired from active business in 1850. It is probable that he began forming his collection after this date; for when fifteen years later he removed from the rooms above the shop to No. 95, Piccadilly, he had not a quarter of the curios that now form the Jones Bequest. In Piccadilly Mr. Jones continued to live a quiet, unpretentious life, making the formation of his collection his great interest and sole luxury. He bought with great judgment and knowledge: each object being a gem in its way; and the collection, which numbers only about 650 lots, has been valued by good judges at £250,000, and is one of the most magnificent gifts ever received by the English nation, exceeding in value even the famous Grenville Library. Mr. Jones, whose long life was singularly free from ill-health, died at his house in Piccadilly, Jan. 7th, 1882.

JONES, John Gale, political agitator, was by profession a surgeon. In Feb. 1810, he was committed to Newgate for the publication of what was called a scurrilous handbill, and was only liberated on the prorogation of Parliament in June, when Sir Francis Burdett was also released from the Tower. He was a most eloquent and successful orator, and was a member of the London Corresponding Society, and of the British Forum, two institutions much out of favour with the authorities. He also wrote numerous pamphlets, &c. For some years before his death he had lived in retirement, and taken no part in politics. He died in Somers' Town, April 4, 1838, aged sixty-seven.

JONES, John Winter, F.S.A. [1805—1881], born in Lambeth, was

the son of Mr. John Jones, for some years editor of the *Naval Chronicle* and *European Magazine*. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and studied for the Chancery bar, but entered the public service in 1837, became Assistant Keeper of the printed books in the British Museum in 1850, Keeper in 1856, on the promotion of Mr. Panizzi to the office of Principal Librarian; and Principal Librarian on the retirement of Mr. Panizzi, in June, 1866. He retired in consequence of failing health in Aug. 1878. Mr. Jones edited for the Hakluyt Society, "Divers Voyages touching the Discovery of America," published in 1850; and "The Travels of Nicolo Conti in the East, translated from the Italian of Poggio Bracciolini," in 1858; and he translated for the same Society, "The Travels of Ludovico di Varthema in Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Felix, in Persia. India, and Ethiopia, A.D. 1503 to 1508," published in 1863. He wrote a guide to the printed books exhibited to the public in the Grenville Library and King's Library, published in 1858; was a contributor to the "New Biographical Dictionary," published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and contributed to the *Quarterly* and *North British Reviews*.

JONES, Leslie Grove, Colonel of the 1st Regiment Grenadier Guards, was the well-known author of numerous very violent letters signed "Radical," which appeared in the *Times* during the progress of the first Reform Bill. He died in Buckingham Street, Strand, March 12, 1839, in his 60th year.

JONES, General George, R.M., died at Southsea, Feb. 20, 1857. This gallant officer was in Lord Howe's action "of the glorious 1st of June," 1794, on board the *Valiant*, Captain Pringle; in Sir Robert Calder's fleet, when the *Valiant* chased three frigates and took *La Gloire* and *Gentil*; on board the *Révolutionnaire* in Lord Bridport's battle of the 23rd June, 1795; in the night action when the *Révolutionnaire* took *L'Unité*, and in several other dashing engagements; he was three times the first to board the ships of the enemy; and was wrecked in the *Magnificent* on the coast of France.

JONES, Owen [1809—1874], architect, cultivated more particularly the decorative portion of his art. He was known as the author of "An Attempt to Define the Principles which should regulate the Employment of Colour in Decorative Arts," published in 1852; the "Grammar of Ornament," in 1856; and wrote extensively on the principles of the art of illuminating. He designed the illuminated illustrations to the Prayer Book and many of the first works of the day, decorated the interior of the Great Exhibition building in Hyde Park in 1851, and that of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, where he designed and erected the Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Alhambra courts. Mr. Owen Jones wrote "Plans, Elevations, and Sections of the Alhambra," 1848; "Introduction to the Catalogue of the Department of Practical Art," 1852; and "Descriptions of the Greek, the Alhambra, and Egyptian Courts at the Crystal Palace." He designed and erected St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

JONES, Richard, comedian, was born in Birmingham, where he first appeared in the characters of Hamlet, Romeo, and Douglas. Being very successful in the character of Gossamer, in Reynold's comedy "Laugh when you can," he determined to devote himself entirely to comedy. He came out at Covent Garden in 1807, as Goldfinch in the "Road to Ruin," and undertook several of the characters which had belonged to the late favourite Lewis. His most successful *rôles* were Puff in the "Critic," and

Mercutio, in which he was said to rival Charles Kemble. He gave up the stage in 1833, and became a teacher of elocution. He wrote several successful pieces, among which may be mentioned "The Green Man," a play in three acts; "Too late for Dinner," a farce; "Peter Fin's Trip to Brighton," a farce, and "The School for Gallantry," a little comedy. He died in Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, Sept. 30, 1851, aged 73.

JONES, The Rev. Richard, M.A. [1791—1855], one of the Chief Commissioners of the Charitable Trust Commission, and Professor of Political Economy and History in Haileybury College, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, on leaving which he entered into holy orders, and was engaged for several years in active ministerial duties in Kent and Sussex. He devoted all his leisure to the study of political economy, and published a valuable work "On Rent," which brought him prominently into notice as a practical political economist, and led to his appointment in 1835 to the Professorship of Political Economy and History at Haileybury College. Mr. Jones belonged to the inductive school of Political Economy as opposed to the deductive system or school of Ricardo. Having with Mr. Drinkwater Bethune taken part in the scheme of compromise for the commutation of tithes, which settled the tithe rent-charges in England and Wales, he was appointed one of the Chief Commissioners for carrying out that measure. Before his death he resigned his Professorship at Haileybury College. He died at the College, January 26, 1855.

JONES, Thomas Rymer, F.R.S., studied for the medical profession in London and Paris, and became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1833, but relinquished his profession on account of deafness, and devoted himself to the study of comparative anatomy. He was appointed Professor of Comparative Anatomy in King's College, London, on its establishment, and in 1840 became Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution. He published several papers on the forms of Mammalia, and his great work, "A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom," appeared in 1838. He was an eloquent and attractive lecturer on natural history, and was a contributor to the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology." He died Dec. 10, 1880.

JOSEPH, George Francis, A.R.A., was born Nov. 25, 1764, entered the Academy Schools in 1784, and first appears as an exhibitor in 1788. He generally painted portraits, but in 1792 he exhibited "Adam and Eve," and, with a "Scene from Coriolanus," gained the Gold Medal. Shortly after this he took for a time to miniature painting, but did not entirely give up larger work. He was awarded a premium of £122 by the British Institution in 1811 for "The Return of Priam with the dead body of Hector," and 100 guineas in the following year for his "Procession to Mount Calvary." In 1813 he was elected A.R.A., and after that date confined himself chiefly to portrait painting, though in 1824 he drew the illustrations for a serial edition of Shakespeare. At the age of seventy he retired to Cambridge, where he died in 1846. He exhibited 160 pictures, and there is a portrait by him of Spencer Perceval in the National Portrait Gallery.

JOSEPH, Samuel, R.S.A. He was a cousin of G. F. Joseph, and the son of the Treasurer of St. John's, Cambridge. He studied at the Academy, and in 1815 was awarded the Gold Medal for his modelling of "Eve Supplicating Forgiveness." For some years he practised as a sculptor in London, but in 1823 removed to Edinburgh, and was elected R.S.A. In 1828 he returned to London, but had not

the success that he had attained in Scotland. He exhibited 100 works in the Academy; the last year in which his name appears is 1846, but he did not die till 1850. His chief practice in London was as a modeller of busts, but the fine full length "Wilberforce" in Westminster Abbey is by him, as is also the "Wilkie" in the Vestibule of the National Gallery.

JOSI, Henry, for several years Keeper of the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, was the son of a Dutchman, Christian Josi, an engraver, who settled in this country about the year 1816. Henry Josi was educated at Dr. Burney's well-known school at Greenwich, after leaving which he assisted his father in his business, and finally set up a shop on his own account in Newman Street. He succeeded Mr. Ottley as Keeper of the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum in 1836, and at once set to work to increase the value of the department, sparing no pains to that end. We owe to him the purchase of Mr. Sheepshanks' collection of Dutch and Flemish drawings and etchings; Mr. Harding's collection; a very valuable collection of specimens of early mezzotint engravers; Raphael Morghen's collected works; and Mr. Cunningham's collection of prints by the early German engravers. Mr. Josi painted a little himself, and was very skilful in cleaning and repairing prints. He spoke Dutch, French, and German fluently, an accomplishment of much value to him at the Museum. He died in Upper Wharton Street, Pentonville, Feb. 7, 1845, in his 43rd year.

JUKES, Joseph Beete, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., M.R.I.A., &c. [1811—1869], was educated at the Grammar School, Wolverhampton, King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, M.A. in 1841. In the beginning of 1839 he was appointed Geological Surveyor of the Colony of Newfoundland, returning to England at the end of 1840, and in Jan. 1842 was appointed by the Admiralty, naturalist to H. M. S. *Fly*, about to start on a surveying and exploring voyage to the shores of Australia and New Guinea, under the command of Captain Blackwood. The expedition returned to England in June 1846, and in Sept. he was appointed to a post on the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, under the late Sir Henry De la Beche, the Director-General. In Nov. 1850 he became local Director of the Survey in Ireland, and on the establishment of a scientific lectureship in the Museum of Irish Industry, under Sir R. Kane, in 1854, was appointed Lecturer on Geology to that institution. He wrote numerous geological works, among which may be mentioned "Popular Physical Geology;" "The Student's Manual of Geology;" "School Manual of Geology."

JULLIEN, Louis Antoine [1812—1860], for nearly twenty years an influential and popular figure with the English musical public. He was born in Paris, his father being a bandmaster, and was educated at the Conservatoire under Le Carpentier and Halévy. His career there was however, the reverse of brilliant, and on leaving it he became conductor of some concerts at the Jardin Turc. He here began that system of gigantic "arrangements," which he called quadrilles, that were afterwards so popular in London. In 1840 he gave a series of shilling concerts at Drury Lane, and in the next winter another series. Two years later he organised and conducted some better concerts at the Lyceum, at which Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was first performed in England. He always, however flimsy the rest of the programme might be, gave at least one piece of acknowledged excel-

lence—a movement from one of Mozart's symphonies, for example, or a classical overture; and his performers, instrumental and vocal, were the best he could engage. By these means he was able (in his own words) to "popularise music," and it is not too much to say that Jullien's influence is still felt. The splendid bands we hear at "promenade concerts" now, and the good music they perform, are the result of his judgment and liberality. He engaged Ernst, Sivori, Bottesini, Sainton, Arabella Goddard, Sims Reeves, and many other artists of the first repute, and his concerts were not confined to London alone, but were given in Scotland and Ireland as well as in the English provinces. He was, however, most unfortunate; and, after losing large sums, he returned to Paris, where, from protracted anxieties, his mind gave way, and he died in 1860.

JUTSUM, Henry. He was born in London in 1816, and exhibited his first landscape in the Academy of 1836, and three years later became the pupil of James Stark. In 1843 he was elected a member of the New Water Colour Society, but continued exhibiting in the Academy, and in 1847 withdrew from the Society, resolved to devote himself to painting in oil, and exhibited at the Academy, the British Institution, and the Suffolk Street Galleries, contributing in all 162 works. He died at St. John's Wood, March 3, 1869. His "Foot Bridge" formed part of the Townsend bequest to the nation.

K.

KARSLAKE, Right Hon. Sir John Burgess, Q.C. [1821—1881], son of Mr. Henry Karslake, a solicitor, and grandson on his mother's side of the great conveyancer, Richard Preston, Q.C., M.P., was born at Bencham, near Croydon. He was educated at Harrow, and called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in Jan. 1846, joining the Western Circuit, of which he soon became one of the leaders. There was a keen rivalry on the circuit between him and his contemporary Coleridge, the present Lord Chief Justice. They were born in the same year, called to the Bar in the same year, and long ran neck and neck at the head of the circuit. Both obtained silk in 1861, and Sir John Karslake was appointed Bencher of his Inn in the same year. He entered the House of Commons in 1867, as member in the Conservative interest for Andover, Coleridge having been returned to the House two years previously as Liberal member for Exeter. When the Earl of Derby came into office in 1866, Karslake was appointed Solicitor-General; was advanced to the post of Attorney-General in 1867-68, and acted in the latter capacity again for a time in Disraeli's Government in 1874; but was obliged to resign his office in the following April in consequence of failing sight, which resulted in total blindness. He was knighted Jan. 1, 1867, and sworn of the Privy Council on final retirement from Parliament in 1876. He lost his seat for Andover in 1868, and remained out of Parliament till 1873, when he came in at a bye-election for Huntingdon, having unsuccessfully contested Exeter against Coleridge in 1868. He was an extremely popular man; had a very large practice; and would certainly have been raised to the Bench but for his blindness.

KAVANAGH, Julia [1824—1877], born at Thurles, in childhood accompanied her parents to London, and afterwards to Paris, where they eventually took up their abode. In that city she gained that minute insight into French life which she reproduced in so many of her works. Miss Kavanagh, who returned to London in

1844, to devote herself to literature as a profession, began by writing tales and essays for the periodicals of the day; and published in 1847 her first book, a tale for children entitled "The Three Paths," to which, in 1848, succeeded the well-known story of "Madeleine," founded on the life of a peasant girl of Auvergne. "Women in France during the Eighteenth Century," containing cleverly-executed pictures of the female celebrities of France who figured at that remarkable period, appeared in 1850; "Nathalie," in 1851; followed by "The Women of Christianity," in 1852; "Daisy Burns," a domestic novel, in 1853; and soon after the publication of the last-mentioned work this authoress travelled through France, Switzerland, and Italy. Among her other publications are a novel entitled "Grace Lee," 1855, and "Rachel Gray," a tale published in 1856; "Adèle," a novel, 1857; "A Summer and a Winter in the Two Sicilies," 1858; "Seven Years, and other Tales," 1859; "French Women of Letters," 1861; "English Women of Letters," 1862; "Queen Mab," 1863; "Beatrice," 1865; "Sybil's Second Love," 1867; "Dora," 1868; "Sylvia," 1870; "Bessie," 1872; and "John Dorrien," 1874.

KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, Sir James Phillips, Bart. [1804—1877], son of Robert Kay, Esq., born July 20, 1804, and educated at Scotch and Foreign Universities, was for some time Secretary to the Committee of Privy Council on Education, and was created a Baronet, Dec. 22, 1849, on resigning that post, in which he had been mainly instrumental in establishing a system of school inspection by officers appointed by the Government. Sir James, who assumed the additional name of Shuttleworth by royal licence on marrying, Feb. 24, 1842, the heiress of the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe, co. Lancaster, was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Lancaster. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1870.

KAYE, Sir John William, K.C.S.I., F.R.S. [1814—1876], Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office, was the second son of Mr. Charles Kaye, solicitor to the Bank of England. He was educated at Eton, and at the Royal Military College at Addiscombe, and was for some years an officer in the Bengal artillery. He resigned the service in 1841 in order to devote himself to literature. During his stay in India he had started the *Calcutta Review*, edited the earlier numbers, and contributed a large portion of the articles. In 1856 he entered the Home Civil Service of the East India Company; and on the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown, was appointed Secretary to the Political and the Secret Department of the India Office in succession to John Stuart Mill, an office he filled till obliged by ill-health to retire in 1874. In 1871 he was created a K.C.S.I. in recognition of his services in the above capacity. He will be remembered as the author of several very valuable and brilliant works relating to the history and politics of India, among which may be mentioned "The History of the War in Afghanistan;" "The History of the Administration of the East India Company;" "The Life and Correspondence of Lord Metcalfe;" A History of the Indian Mutiny," &c. He also wrote extensively for periodical literature, and was the author of several biographies of Indian generals and statesmen.

KAYE, The Right Rev. John, D.D., Lord Bishop of Lincoln, Chancellor of the province of Canterbury, F.R.S., &c., was born in 1783 at Hammersmith, and was the son of Mr. Abraham Kaye, a linendraper in Angel Row. He was educated

at Dr. Burney's school at Hammersmith, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his B. A. degree in 1804, and gained the highest University distinctions in classics and mathematics. He was appointed Master of Christ's College in 1814, and in the same year was elected Vice-Chancellor. He succeeded Dr. Watson as Regius Professor of Divinity in 1816, when he delivered his lectures on ecclesiastical history as illustrated by the writings of Tertullian and Justin Martyr, which were afterwards published. In 1820 he was appointed to the bishopric of Bristol, vacant by the death of Dr. Mansell, Master of Trinity, and in 1827 advanced to the see of Lincoln. He resigned the Mastership of his College and the Regius Professorship of Divinity in 1830. Besides several sermons he was the author of an "Account of the Writings and Opinions of Clement of Alexandria," and a work on "The Council of Nicæa, in connection with the Life of Athanasius." He built almost at his sole expense the beautiful church of Riseholme. In 1848 Bishop Kaye was elected by the Master and Fellows of Balliol College, Oxford, to be their Visitor. He married in 1815 Eliza, eldest daughter of John Mortlock, Esq., of Abington Hall, Cambridgeshire. He died Feb. 19, 1853, in his 70th year.

KEAN, Charles John, F.S.A., F.R.G.S. [1811—1868], tragedian, the second and only surviving son of Edmund Kean, was born at Waterford, where his father was then performing. In 1814 he was sent to Eton, whence he was removed owing to his father's embarrassed circumstances. Having declined an East India appointment offered to him by Mr. Calcraft, M.P., unless he could see his mother properly provided for, she being at the time in broken health, and separated from her husband, he accepted an engagement for three years under Mr. Price at Drury Lane. There he made his *début* Oct. 1, 1827, as Young Norval in Home's tragedy of "Douglas," but was not very successful. Having become reconciled to his father in 1828 he travelled about with him, in the provinces, playing Brutus, Bassanio, Iago, &c., and earning a fair amount of success. He went to America in 1830, and was most cordially received, playing Richard III., Hamlet, Sir Edward Mortimer, &c. Having returned to England he acted with his father for the first and last time in London, being the Iago to Edmund's Othello at Covent Garden. That proved to be Edmund Kean's last appearance, for utterly shattered in health he fainted in his son's arms and was carried off the stage to his dressing room, where he recovered consciousness and was removed to Richmond, and died May 15, 1833. He was buried in Richmond churchyard. In 1837 Charles accepted an engagement from Mr. Bunn to act for twenty (afterwards extended to forty-three) nights at Drury Lane, at a salary of £50 a night. His appearance as Hamlet, Jan. 8, 1838, was a triumphant success. His reputation was now established, his society was courted by the great and distinguished of all professions, and he was entertained at a public dinner in Drury Lane Theatre, March 30, when a silver vase of the value of £200 was presented to him. During this, his first important engagement in London, he appeared in only three characters—Hamlet, Richard III., and Sir Giles Overreach. It appears from Mr. Bunn's "The Stage, Before and Behind the Curtain," that the receipts during this engagement were, allowing for the difference in prices, almost equal in amount to the receipts during his father's triumphant career at the same theatre in 1814. He married at Dublin, Jan. 29, 1842, Miss Ellen Tree (*q. v.*), an invaluable coadjutor in his profes-

sion. In 1850 he became lessee of the Princess's Theatre, and began those magnificent revivals of some of Byron's and Shakespeare's historical plays which for years made that theatre, hitherto obscure, one of the most fashionable resorts in London. His most successful appearance at this time was as Louis XI. in Dion Boucicault's version of M. Delavigne's play. He retired from the management of the Princess's in 1859, on which occasion a banquet was given in his honour, presided over by the Duke of Newcastle, and at which Mr. Gladstone spoke, and presented him from his old Etonian friends with a piece of plate. Soon after that Mr. and Mrs. Kean visited the provinces, returning to London in 1861 and playing at Drury Lane, where they appeared for the last time May 22, 1862. In 1863 they visited Australia and the United States, returning to England in 1866, when they reappeared at the Princess's. Charles Kean appeared for the last time on the stage, May 28, 1867, as Louis XI. at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Liverpool. The next day he was taken seriously ill, and died Jan. 22, 1868.

KEAN, Mrs. Charles, formerly well known by her maiden name of Miss Ellen Tree, was the daughter of a gentleman who held an appointment in the East India House. Born early in the century, she first appeared in public at Covent Garden, in the character of Olivia, in "Twelfth Night," for the benefit of her sister, Miss M. Tree, who in 1825 married Mr. Bradshaw, some time member for Canterbury, and then retired from professional life. Miss E. Tree, having performed in Edinburgh and Bath, was engaged at Drury Lane, her first part being Violante, in "The Wonder." In 1829 she transferred her services to Covent Garden, and made her first appearance as Lady Townley, in the "Provoked Husband." For her benefit she played Romeo to Miss Fanny Kemble's Juliet, and her success was so great that the manager entrusted to her the heroine in Miss Kemble's play of "Francis I." She was the original Mariana in Sheridan Knowles's play of "The Wife;" the original Myrrha, in Lord Byron's "Sardanapalus;" the original Countess, in Sheridan Knowles's play of "Love;" but her name is chiefly associated with Shakespeare's Rosalind and Viola, and with Talfourd's "Ion." Between 1836 and 1839 she visited the United States, where she met with an enthusiastic reception. She was married to Mr. Charles Kean, Jan. 29, 1842, and retired from the stage on the death of her husband, which occurred Jan. 22, 1868. She died Aug. 20, 1880, at her residence Queensborough Terrace, Bayswater, in her 74th year.

KEAN, Mrs. Mary, relict of Edmund Kean, the actor, and mother of Charles Kean, died at the house of the latter, Keydell, near Horndean, March 30, 1849.

KEANE, Baron, The Right Hon. Sir John Keane, of Ghuznee, in Afghanistan, G.C.B., K.C.H., was born in 1780, the second son of Sir John Keane, of Belmont, Waterford. He entered the army at an early age, and was made Ensign in 1793. During the Egyptian campaign he served as A.D.C. to Lord Cavan, and took part in the actions of the 13th and 21st of March, 1801. He was appointed Colonel in 1812, and soon after Lieutenant-Colonel in the 60th Foot, and went out to Madrid, where he was intrusted with the command of a brigade in the third division, and served until the end of the war with France, in 1814. He became Major-General in 1814, and received the Egyptian medal, and a cross and two clasps for Martinique, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. He was sent out to Jamaica in August,

1814, to undertake the command of the military force intended to co-operate with Sir Alexander Cochrane for the attack on New Orleans and Louisiana, and distinguished himself on Dec. 23, by repulsing, with only 1,800 bayonets, an attack of 5,000 of the enemy, assisted by three large armed vessels on their flank. He held the command till the arrival of Sir Edward Pakenham, who took command of the entire army. Sir John Keane afterwards went to Jamaica, where he spent eight years as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. He went to India in 1833, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Bombay, and for his services in 1839, in the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee, which up to that time had been considered impregnable, received the thanks of the Directors of the East India Company; was raised to the peerage, with a pension of £2,000 a year, and was thanked by both Houses of Parliament. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, and was appointed Colonel of the 43rd Regiment in 1839. He died at Burton Lodge, in Hampshire, August 26, 1844, aged sixty-four.

KEARY, Annie. She was the daughter of an Irish clergyman, who held a living at Bath, where she was born March 3, 1825. Though born in England, Annie Keary was Irish by nature and sympathy, and her best writings deal with Ireland and the Irish. Her work, "Early Egyptian History," was published in 1861, before which time she had written chiefly children's stories—"Mia and Charlie;" "Rival Kings," &c.; and her first novel, "Through the Shadows." In 1875 "Castle Day" appeared, her best known and most interesting work. The purpose of the story was to bring about a better mutual understanding between English and Irish landlord and tenant. But the author had skill and experience enough to conceal her purpose under a well-told and interesting story, so that the reader while he is learning Anglo-Irish politics, is only conscious that he is reading an absorbing tale. Miss Keary's last work, "A Doubting Heart," was published in volume form after her death, which occurred at Eastbourne, March 3, 1879. Her sweet and loveable nature is most touchingly portrayed in the charming memoir of her written by her sister, Miss Eliza Keary.

KEATE, The Rev. John, D.D., Canon of Windsor, and Rector of Hartley Westpal, and at one time Head Master of Eton School, was a native of Wells, and son of Dr. Keate, surgeon to George III. He was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, where he carried off four of Sir William Browne's medals. He was soon after appointed Assistant Master of Eton, and became Head Master in 1810. He was appointed Canon of Windsor in 1820. He married Miss Frances Brown, daughter of Sir Charles Brown, Physician to the King of Prussia. As head master of Eton he made himself more feared than loved; but his influence on the school was, on the whole, healthy. He died at his rectory, Hartley Westpal, Hants, March 5, 1852, aged seventy-nine.

KEBLE, Rev. John, M.A. [1792—1866], author of the *Christian Year*, was the son of the Rev. John Keble, sometime Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was born at Fairford, Gloucestershire. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he graduated B.A. in first-class honours in 1810. He was soon afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Oriel, where he was the contemporary and friend of Dr. Arnold, as he had been at his former college. He graduated M.A. in 1813. After discharging for some years the posts of Tutor at Oriel College, Public Examiner in the University,

and finally that of Professor of Poetry, he was preferred to the Rectory of Hursley, near Winchester, which he held till his death. The *Christian Year* appeared anonymously in 1827; was most enthusiastically received at Oxford, and soon gained notice in the outside world, and became one of the most widely circulated and influential religious works of the age. It passed through ninety-two editions during the author's life-time, and out of the proceeds of it he entirely rebuilt, at a great cost, his church at Hursley. In 1832, after the passing of the Reform Bill, he was one of the four members of the University who started the Tractarian movement, and wrote several of the "Tracts for the Times," the first of which appeared in 1833. On Sunday, July 14, 1833, he preached his famous assize sermon at Oxford, on "National Apostasy," which may be looked upon as the definite beginning of the Oxford movement. Among his other works may be mentioned his "Lyra Innocentum," 1846; and jointly with Newman, Froude, and others, his "Lyra Apostolica," his Latin lectures as Professor of Poetry, and a new and valuable edition of Hooker. Keble College, Oxford, of which the first stone was laid April 25, 1868, and which was opened in 1870, was founded as a memorial to him. A memoir of him by Sir J. T. Coleridge appeared in 1874.

KEEGAN, John. This peasant poet was born in a small farmhouse, on the banks of the Nore, Queen's county, 1809. He was sent to a hedge school, but cared little for books, and seemed an idle boy, though in truth the child was busy learning the mind and heart and thoughts of the people among whom he dwelt. In very early life he began writing tales and poems of the Irish peasantry, many of which appeared in *Dolman's Magazine*. But Keegan never became a purely literary man; he lived a peasant's life, writing his poems after his day's labour in the fields, to the great gain of his verses, which are "racy of the soil." His productions appeared in various magazines; and it did not occur to him to collect them until 1848; and in the following year he died, with his labour still unfinished. The collection has never been completed, but many of his poems may be found in "Hayes' Ballads of Ireland," "The Harp of Erin," and "Ballad Poetry of Ireland."

KEELEY, Robert [1793—1869], comic actor, made his first appearance in London in 1818. The part in which Mr. Keeley acquired popularity in London was that of Jemmy Green, in Moncrieff's drama of "Tom and Jerry," produced at the Adelphi in 1821 with the greatest success. Among his numerous subsequent "hits" may be mentioned the parts of Innocent Lambskin; Rumfit, an inane tailor; Natty Larkspur; and Billy Black, in the successful farce of "The £100 Note." Mr. Keeley became manager of the Lyceum Theatre about 1844, held the post for some years, and in 1850 joined Mr. Charles Kean in the management of the Princess's Theatre. Their partnership did not last beyond two seasons. and Mr. Keeley soon after retired from the stage.

KEIGHTLEY, Thomas [1789—1872], historian, born in Dublin, received an ordinary education at a country school, and entered Trinity College, Dublin. He was intended for the Bar, but delicacy of constitution and other causes excluded him from this as from the other professions. He settled in England in 1824, in order to devote himself to literature, and having assisted T. Crofton Croker in the "Fairy Legends of the South of Ireland," began to write in the *Foreign Quarterly* and other reviews. He will be best remembered by readers of the present day as the author of several

useful school-books, particularly his histories of Rome, Greece, and England; his "Outlines of History," his edition of "Virgil's Bucolics and Georgics," with notes, and his "Fairy Mythology," &c. He was for some years before his death in receipt of a literary pension.

KEITH, Rev. Alexander, D.D. [1791—1880], minister first of the Established Church of Scotland, and later of the Free Church, and a writer on prophecy, was born at Keithall, N. B., and educated at Mareschal College, Aberdeen, for the ministry. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Garioch in 1813, and presented by the Crown to the St. Cyrus Charge in 1816. In 1823 he published the first edition of his "Evidences of the Truth of the Christian Religion derived from the Literal Fulfilment of Prophecy," a work which became a text-book in England and Scotland, and which reached a thirty-seventh edition in 1859. It was followed by "Signs of the Times," 1831; "The Harmony of Prophecy," 1851, and other works of a like kind. He was made a D.D. of Aberdeen in 1833; joined the deputation sent from the Church of Scotland to Palestine to make researches respecting the actual condition of the Jews, and wrote an account of the mission in "A Narrative of the Mission to the Jews," 1839. He resigned his pastoral work in 1840, and seceded from the Establishment at the disruption in 1843. His eldest son, the Rev. Alex. Keith, M.A., was the author of a "Commentary on Isaiah."

KEITH, Hester Maria, Viscountess, was the eldest daughter of Henry Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson, and was born in 1762. She, like Fanny Burney, was a great favourite with Dr. Johnson, and "Queenie," the name he had given her, frequently occurs in his memoirs. The first eighteen years of her life were passed in familiar intercourse with such celebrities as Johnson, Reynolds, Garrick, Boswell, Beauclerk, and Langton. After the death of her father, and her mother's marriage with Signor Piozzi, Miss Thrale found herself rather thrown upon her own resources, the home was given up, and though she was a wealthy heiress she was still a minor, and only possessed the few hundreds which her father had settled on her during her nonage. Under these circumstances she retired with a faithful old servant to a house of her father's at Brighton, where she remained until she came of age, devoting her time to study and acquiring an amount of knowledge rare in the women of that day. On coming of age she established herself with her sisters, who were her juniors by many years, in a handsome house in London, and here when her mother returned from her long wedding tour, she received her very affectionately, although the marriage with Mr. Piozzi had been a severe mortification to her. Dr. Johnson had died before Miss Thrale removed to her town house, and she had felt deeply the loss of her old friend and preceptor, whose deathbed she assiduously attended. She married in 1808, George Keith Elphinstone, Viscount Keith, a very distinguished naval commander. Viscount Keith died in 1823, leaving her with an only daughter, the Hon. Georgina Augusta Elphinstone, who married the Hon. Augustus Villiers, second son of the Earl of Jersey. For some years after the loss of her husband Viscountess Keith continued to hold a distinguished position in London society, but the last years of her life she spent in retirement, devoting herself to works of charity. She died at her house, 110, Piccadilly, at the advanced age of 95, March 31, 1857.

KELLY, The Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy [1796—1880], son of Capt. Hawke Kelly, R.N., born in London,

was, in 1824, called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and went the Norfolk circuit. In 1835 he was made a King's counsel, elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and one of the members for Ipswich, and having been unseated on petition, was returned in Feb., 1838, and occupied the seat till the general election in July, 1841, when he was defeated. In March, 1843, he was returned as one of the members for Cambridge, which he continued to represent till 1847, having in the meantime, during the administration of Sir R. Peel, held the office of Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood. At the general election in Aug., 1847, Sir F. Kelly contested Lyme Regis, but without success, and he did not again obtain a seat in the House of Commons till April, 1852, when, having accepted the post of Solicitor-General in Lord Derby's first administration, he was returned as one of the members for Harwich. Before taking his seat for this borough he was elected one of the members for East Suffolk, in which division of the county he had acquired property, and he remained one of its members till he was raised to the bench. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who was Attorney-General in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9, was made Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer on the resignation of Sir Frederick Pollock, in June, 1866. He was an energetic member of the Society instituted with a view of promoting the reform and amendment of the law. The cases by which he is best known as a lawyer are his defence of Frost and his brother-Chartists at Newport in 1840, his defence of the murderer Tawell, the Quaker, in 1845, and his prosecution of Dr. Bernard for being concerned in the Orsini conspiracy, during his Attorney-Generalship in 1858.

KELLY, Miss Frances Maria. This once famous actress, who first made her appearance on the stage at a very early age as a member of the chorus at Drury Lane, was born Dec. 15, 1790. She was, in the early part of the century, the associate of Edmund Kean, Mrs. Siddons, and the Kembles, and was noted for tragic and melodramatic powers, and is said to have been the original of Lamb's Barbara S. The popular plays of "The Sergeant's Wife," "The Maid and the Magpie," and "The Innkeeper's Daughter," are specially associated with her name. She must have possessed great personal attractions, since her life was twice attempted by admirers who had been rendered insane by her rejection of them, but she never married. She died at Feltham, Dec. 6, 1882. She built the Royalty Theatre, long known as Miss Kelly's Theatre, and it was opened by her for operas and monologues, in which she took part, in 1840. Three weeks before her death, she received from the Crown a grant of £150.

KELLY, Patrick, LL.D. [1756—1842], author of the "Universal Cambist," and well known to the literary world by his many valuable treatises on several branches of science, was the friend of Herschel, Maskelyne, Hutton, Vince, Burney Raine, and many other eminent men of that day, and devoted his whole life to the promotion of practical science. He was often consulted by both Houses of Parliament on questions of currency and exchanges, and his principal work, the "Universal Cambist," is still considered a standard authority on such matters. He wrote besides "A Practical Introduction to Spherics," 1813; "A Dissertation on Weights and Measures and the best means of revising them," 1817; and "Oriental Metrology," 1832.

KEMBLE, Charles [1775—1854], comedian, son of Roger Kemble, an actor, and brother of John Philip Kemble, and Mrs.

Siddons, was born at Brecknock in South Wales, where his father at that time was manager of the theatre. He was, like his brother John, educated at the Roman Catholic College of Douai, which he left in 1792, and returned to England. He obtained a situation in the post-office, but soon threw that over to go on the stage, and made his *début* at Sheffield as Orlando in "As You Like it." He was not very successful at first, and received but scant notice from the critics, though the secondary parts which he undertook in conjunction with his brother and sister were played with grace and finish, and deserved a better fate. However, he won his way slowly but surely, and came to excel in such characters as Archer, Doricourt, Charles Surface, and Ranger. Nature had been bountiful to Charles Kemble, and had endowed him with a fine commanding figure, a classical countenance, and a sweet full-toned voice, all of which greatly aided him in the historical parts which he played, such as Henry V., Anthony, Alcibiades, and Orestes. His last years were made miserable by money embarrassments in connection with his joint-proprietorship in Covent Garden Theatre. He practically retired from the stage in Dec. 1836, but made his final appearance on April 10, 1840, shortly after which he accepted the office of Examiner of Plays. He subsequently appeared in public occasionally as a reader of Shakespeare. He married in 1806, Miss Decamp, a clever comedy actress, and had three children—John Mitchell Kemble, M.A., author of "The Saxons in England;" Fanny Kemble (Mrs. Butler), author of "Records of a Girlhood," &c.; and Adelaide Kemble (Mrs. Sartoris), the singer.

KEMBLE, John Mitchell, archæologist and Anglo-Saxon scholar, eldest son of Charles Kemble (q. v.), was born in 1808. He was partly educated by Dr. Richardson, author of the "Dictionary of the English Language," and partly at the Grammar School of Bury St. Edmunds, after which he entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. On leaving the University he went abroad, living mostly in Germany, where he became acquainted with Professors Ast and Thiersch, and the brothers Grimm, and in Spain. He very early devoted himself to the study of the Anglo-Saxon language and literature, and gained a high reputation by his edition of "Beowulf" and the "Traveller's Song;" his reviews of "Jäkel" in the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, and his contributions to the "Museum Philologicum." He next published an edition of the "Saxon Charters," *Codex Diplomaticus*, and a work of great research and of permanent value, "The History of the Saxons in England." During his last stay in North Germany from 1849-55, he turned his attention to the study of the civil and military antiquities of the Teutonic races, more especially their funeral ceremonies, and superintended extensive excavations on the Luneburg Heath, and the surrounding districts. At the same time he collected from the archives of the State Paper Office at Hanover, the materials for the work which he published in 1855, entitled "State Papers and Correspondence Illustrative of the Social and Political State of Europe, from the Revolution to the Accession of the House of Hanover." He died at Dublin, March 26, 1857, aged 49.

KEMBLE, Adelaide [1814—1879], singer, daughter of Charles Kemble the well-known actor. Her first appearance was in London, but she met with small success, and fared no better at the York Festival of 1835. She then went abroad to study, visiting France, Germany, and Italy. In 1839 she appeared in Venice as Norma, and the improvement on her earlier performances was very decided. Having

sung through 1840 at many well-known towns in Italy, she returned to England in 1841, and appeared as Norma with great success. "Le Nozze di Figaro," "La Sonnambula" and "Semiramide" also gave her opportunities of winning success. She retired from the stage on her marriage with Mr. Sartoris in 1843. Her charming and amusing story, entitled "A Week in a French Country House," appeared in 1867.

KEMBLE, Priscilla, the widow of John P. Kemble, the actor, died at Leamington at the advanced age of ninety, May 13, 1845. She had been twice married, first to Mr. Brereton, an actor of some talent, and not many years after his death to Mr. Kemble. After Mr. Kemble's death in 1825, she settled at Leamington, working amongst the poor of that place, to whom she was a most liberal friend.

KEMP, George Meikle. He was the son of a shepherd on the Pentland Hills, was born in 1794, and was apprenticed to a joiner, and, having a great love of Gothic architecture, visited the cathedral towns of Scotland and England, earning his living as a journeyman joiner. In 1824 he worked his way to London, and thence to France and Belgium, where he maintained himself for two years. On his return he was able to get work as an architectural draftsman. He made a model of Dalkeith Palace, which led to a commission for the drawings for "The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland," and he also made a model for the Restoration of Glasgow Cathedral. At this time he competed successfully for the erection of the monument to Sir Walter Scott, but while returning from a professional engagement on the dark night of March 6th was accidentally drowned, 1844.

KEMP, Kenneth T., an expert practical chemist, was born in Edinburgh in 1805, the son of a clothier of that town. He early devoted himself to the study of chemistry, and became a lecturer on that science first in Surgeon's Square, and subsequently at the Edinburgh University, making many successful and valuable experiments on the theory of combustion, and the liquefaction of the gases. He was the first chemist in this country who succeeded in solidifying carbonic acid gas. He took a keen interest in electricity and magnetism in all their forms, and it was he who introduced amalgamated zinc plates into galvanic batteries. He died in Edinburgh at the early age of 36, November 28, 1842.

KEMP, Thomas Read [1782—1845], the founder of Kemp Town, Brighton, was the only son of Thomas Kemp, Esq., of Lewis Castle and Hurstmonceux Park. His father was Lord of one moiety of the manor of Brighthelmstone-Lewis, by bequest of his uncle, John Kemp, who had bought it in 1770 for £300. Mr. Thomas Kemp sat for Lewes from 1812 to 1816, and from 1826 to 1837. The building of Kemp Town, the east part of Brighton, which covers his own estate, was started about 1820. Mr. Kemp was twice married, his first wife having been Frances, fourth daughter of Sir Francis Baring, Bart.

KEMPT, General the Right Hon. Sir James, G.C.B., a Privy Councillor, Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot, K.C.H., &c., was born in Edinburgh in 1764, and was the son of Gavin Kempt, of that city. He entered the army in 1783, served in Ireland in the following year, and in 1796-7 was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the recruiting service in Scotland. In 1797 he became A.D.C. to Sir Ralph Abercromby, whom he accompanied to Holland, being present at several actions, and gaining his lieutenant-colonelcy. In 1800 he was appointed military secretary as well as A.D.C. to Sir Ralph, whom he served till his death at Alexandria.

He then became A.D.C. to Lord Hutchinson, and served throughout the Egyptian campaign. In 1809 he was appointed A.D.C. to the King, with the rank of colonel, and served with distinction in Spain and Portugal, being severely wounded at Badajoz. He was made major-general in 1812, appointed colonel-commandant in the 60th Foot in 1813, after which he served on the staff in America and Flanders, and was nominated C.B. in 1815. He was severely wounded at the battle of Waterloo, and was promoted a G.C.B. in place of Sir Thomas Picton, who was killed. He also received several foreign orders, and was made a G.C.H. in 1816. In 1820 he succeeded Lord Dalhousie as Governor of Nova Scotia, and in 1828-30 was Governor of Canada. On his arrival at Quebec he found the country in a very disturbed state, the Legislature and Executive being in direct opposition to each other, but he soon managed, by the wise measures which he adopted, to tranquillize it, and on his departure received numerous complimentary addresses from all the public bodies. On his return to England, in 1830, he was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, and was sworn a Privy Councillor. He attained the full rank of General in 1841. He died at his house in South Audley Street, December 20, 1854, aged 90.

KENDALL, Henry [1842—1882], an Australian poet, was born at Ulladulla, New South Wales, and educated privately. From 1860 to 1869 he wrote for the *Empire*, the *Herald*, the *Sydney Punch*, and other periodicals, and in 1862 published "Poems and Songs," which however he suppressed in 1865. After holding a situation in the Lands Department, he went to the Colonial Secretary's Office, but resigned that post in 1869. He then went to Melbourne, and continued his journalistic career, writing for the *Argus*, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Melbourne Punch*, &c., and won a prize for the best poem upon an Australian subject. In conjunction with Charles E. Horsley, he composed the cantata for the opening of the Melbourne Town Hall.

KENDRICK, Emma Eleonora. She was the daughter of Josephus Kendrick, the sculptor, and was born about 1789. She first exhibited in the Academy of 1811, and soon achieved great success as a miniature-painter. Between 1815-20 she exhibited several classic subjects at the Water Colour Society, and in 1831 was appointed miniature-painter to the King. In 1840 she ceased sending her works to the Academy, wherein she had exhibited 84 paintings, and in the following year contributed for the last time to the British Artists, in whose galleries 74 of her paintings had been hung. Her professional life was now closed, but she did not die until April 6th, 1871. In 1830 she published a book on miniature-painting.

KENEALY, Edward Vaughan, who is still remembered as the counsel for the defence in the famous Tichborne trial, was the son of a merchant at Cork, and was born about 1818. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1840, and in 1847 was called to the English Bar, and joined the Oxford Circuit. In 1868 he was made a Q.C., and chosen a Bencher of his Inn, but did not attain notoriety before his defence of the Tichborne claimant. Throughout the trial he was repeatedly reproved for his conduct by the judge, and when, on its close, he became proprietor and editor of a libellous journal which he called *The Englishman*, his call to the Bar was vacated, and he was expelled from the bench. Nevertheless he was popular with a large class of people; his "Magna Charta Association" met with some temporary support; and in the following year Dr. Kenealy was returned independent member for Stoke-upon-

Trent, but lost his seat in the general election which took place early in 1880. He died on April 10th of that year at his house in Tavistock Square. He was the author of sundry works, among them "The Book of God," "The Book of Enoch," "Poems," &c., and "A New Pantomime."

KENMURE, The Right Hon. John Gordon, Viscount, and Lord of Lochinvar [1749—1840], was the second son of John Gordon, Esq., an officer in the army. The title which was restored to his lordship by Geo. IV. in 1824 had been forfeited by his grandfather, the fifth viscount, during the rebellion of 1715, for his share in which he was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1716. Lord Kenmure was married, but had no children, so that his titles went to his nephew, Lieutenant Adam Gordon, R.N.

KENNEDY, Sir Arthur E., C.B., G.C.M.G. [1808—1883], Governor of Queensland, was the fourth son of Hugh Kennedy, of Cultra, co. Down. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and entered the army in 1827 as ensign in the 27th Foot; became captain of the 68th Regiment in 1840, and retired from the army in 1848. He was an inspector on Sir John Burgoyne's Relief Committee during the Irish famine, and shortly after was appointed Governor of the Gambia, and later of Sierra Leone in 1852. In 1854-1862 he acted in the same capacity in Western Australia, was transferred to Vancouver's Island in 1863, and in 1867 was appointed Governor of the West African Settlements, a post he held for five years. He was made Governor and commander-in-chief of Hong-Kong and its dependencies in 1872, and at the end of his term of office was transferred to Queensland, the governorship of which he resigned a few weeks before his death. He was created C.B. in 1862, knighted in 1867, and received G.C.M.G. in 1871.

KENNEDY, General Sir James Shaw, K.C.B. [1788—1865], was educated at the Royal Military College, and entered the army as ensign in the 43rd Regiment in 1805. He was present at the siege of Copenhagen, and the battle of Kioge in 1807, after which he served with distinction in the Peninsular war, more especially at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and the storming of Badajoz. Sir William Napier mentions his gallant conduct in the latter action, in his "History of the Peninsular War." He took an active part in the battle of Waterloo, serving as the only officer of the Quartermaster-general's department to the third division of Wellington's army at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. After Waterloo, where on the 18th June he was wounded, and for a time disabled, he commanded at Calais the establishment formed there during the three years of the army of occupation, to keep up communication between the army and England. After his return to England he was for nine years assistant-adjutant-general at Manchester. He was made major-general in 1846, and full general in 1862. He was nominated C.B. in 1838, and K.C.B. in 1861. He married in 1820, Mary, daughter of David Kennedy, Esq., and took his wife's name in addition to his own. He died at Bath, May 30, 1865, aged 76.

KENNEDY, Right Hon. Thomas Francis, of Dalquharran, Ayrshire, was born in 1789, and was a son of Thomas Kennedy, Esq., of Dunure. He was educated at Harrow and at the University of Edinburgh. He represented Ayr Burghs in the Liberal interest from 1818 to 1834; was clerk of the Ordnance in 1832, and in 1833-4 was a Lord of the Treasury. He was appointed paymaster of civil services in Ireland in 1837, on which occasion he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and was a Commissioner of Woods and Forests, 1850-54. He died at Dalquharran, April 1, 1879, aged 90.

KENNEDY, William, author, was born near Paisley in 1799, and at the age of 25 published his first work, "My Early Days," which was followed in 1827 by "Fitful Fancies," and "The Arrow and the Rose." He afterwards went to reside in London, and wrote with Leitch Ritchie, the editor of the annual "Friendship's Offering." In 1838 he accompanied the Earl of Durham to Canada as his private secretary, and on his lordship's retirement was made British Consul at Galveston in Texas, where he remained for some years, but finally retired on a pension, and returning to England settled in London. He wrote a work on Texas in 1841, and was the author of "The Pirate's Serenade," "I Love the Land," and "Lines at the Grave of Motherwell." He had been an intimate friend of Motherwell, whom he assisted in the management of the *Paisley Magazine*. He died in London in 1849, aged 50.

KENNEY, James. He was born in Ireland in 1788. His first play and his best known was "Raising the Wind," with the immortal Jeremy Diddler for its hero. This was followed by "Love, Law, and Physic," "The Boy," "Matrimony," "The World," "The Illustrious Stranger," "Sweethearts and Wives," and "Ella Rosenberg." He was also the author of several poems, the most important of which, "Society," created quite a stir at the time of its publication. But in his old age Kenney fell into great poverty, and the members of the dramatic profession got up a benefit in his favour, which was to take place on the afternoon of July 25, 1849, but on the morning of that day Kenney died, after a very short illness, and quite unexpectedly.

KENT, Duchess of, H.R.H., Maria Louisa Victoria, Mother of the Queen, was the sixth and youngest child of his Serene Highness Francis, Duke of Saxe-Saalfield Coburg, and was born August 17, 1786. At the age of 17 she married the reigning Prince of Leiningen, by whom she had a son and daughter, and on the death of the prince, eleven years later, she was left to be guardian of her children and regent of her husband's principality. Two years afterwards her brother Leopold married the Princess Charlotte, after whose death it was decided that the brothers of the Prince Regent should marry in order to avert any difficulties about the succession, and within a few weeks of each other, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Kent, and the Duke of Cambridge, married German princesses. The Duke of Kent married Prince Leopold's sister, the Princess of Leiningen, in May, 1818, at Coburg, the ceremony being repeated at Kew in July. Up to the age of 32 no adequate provision had been made for the Duke, so that his circumstances were very embarrassed, and for the sake of economy they lived at Leiningen. They came to England for the birth of their child, the Princess Victoria, which took place at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819. Eight months later the Duke died, and the Duchess was left sole guardian of her little daughter, and in very cramped circumstances, owing to the Duke having died deeply in debt. His widow gave up all his property to the creditors, and was without furniture or outfit, having only her jointure of £6000 a year, which, for some months after the Duke's death, she could not touch owing to some defect in the Act of Parliament. Her brother Leopold allowed her an additional £3000 a year out of his income until 1831, when he became King of the Belgians, and gave up his income of £50,000 a year from this country. The House of Commons then allowed the Duchess of Kent another £10,000 a year. On June 20, 1837, her daughter became Queen of Great Britain, and she went to live with her at Bucking-

ham Palace, until her marriage (Feb. 10, 1840), after which most of her time was spent either at Kensington Palace or at Frogmore. Her last years were clouded with great suffering from cancer, of which she died at Frogmore, March 16, 1861, aged 74. Of her two children by her first marriage only one survived her, the Princess Anne-Feodore, who lived with her in England, and who married in 1822 Ernest-Christian-Charles, Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg, a general in the Wurtemberg service. Her son, Charles Frederick, Prince of Leiningen, died in 1829.

KEOGH, The Right Hon. William [1817—1878], son of William M. Keogh, of Corkip, co. Roscommon, clerk of the Crown for the county and city of Kilkenny, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated and obtained the highest honours in science and history. He entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, was called to the Irish Bar in 1840, became a Q.C. in 1849, and on the formation of Lord Aberdeen's Coalition Ministry, in 1852, was offered the post of Solicitor-General for Ireland. Though with the late John Sadleir, and other Irish members, he had agreed not to take office under any government which did not concede the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, he accepted the Solicitor-Generalship, which he held till 1855, when he became Attorney-General, and was sworn a Privy Councillor for Ireland. He was returned to the House of Commons as member for Athlone in Aug., 1847, and continued to represent that borough till April, 1853, when he was made one of the Judges of the Common Pleas in Ireland. He was not much heard of in England till 1872, when his name was in everybody's mouth, owing to his famous judgment in the Galway election case of Captain Nolan and Captain Trench. Those two gentlemen came forward for Galway, the first-named professing Home Rule principles was supported by the Roman Catholic clergy; the latter by the gentry of all parties, and of both religions. The violence of both parties was almost without precedent even in Ireland, and at the election Captain Nolan polled nearly 2000 votes, Captain Trench only 658. The return of the former was petitioned against, and the case came before Mr. Justice Keogh, who, in an eloquent harangue, couched in somewhat strong language, decided that undue influence and intimidation had been used, and Captain Nolan was unseated. This judgment caused intense excitement in Ireland. Judge Keogh was denounced in the most virulent language, burnt in effigy, and his life threatened, and to the end of his life the bitter feeling roused against him did not wholly subside. He wrote some political pamphlets and a work on the "Practice of the Court of Chancery in Ireland," and an "Essay on the Prose Writings of Milton."

KEYL, Frederick William. He was born Sept. 17, 1823, at Frankfurt-am-Main, and became a pupil of Verboekhoven. In May, 1845, he came to London and became the sole pupil of Sir Edwin Landseer. In 1847 he contributed "Fidelity," his first picture, to the Academy, and between that date and 1872, when his last paintings, "Waiting," and "Lambs," were posthumously exhibited, he had shown 76 pictures. He died in London, Dec. 5, 1871.

KEY, Thomas Hewitt, M.A., F.R.S. [1799—1875], son of Thomas Key, M.D., of London, and brother of the eminent surgeon, Mr. Aston Key, was for nearly ten years a pupil in Buntingford Grammar School. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1817, whence he migrated to Trinity College, and graduated as a Wrangler in 1821. After studying medicine, he accepted, in

1824, the Mathematical Professorship in the University of Virginia, U.S., and returning to England in 1827, became Professor of Latin in the (then called) London University, on its establishment in 1828. He was subsequently made Head Master of the School in the same college, and resigned the Professorship of Latin for that of Comparative Grammar, in 1841. In early life Mr. Key was a contributor to the "Penny Cyclopædia" and the "Journal of Education." He afterwards wrote many papers in the Proceedings and Transactions of the Philological Society of London. His more formal works, which show ability, though of an overfanciful kind, are a "Larger" and "Smaller Latin Grammar," "Philological Essays," and a systematic treatise on comparative grammar, published in 1874, and entitled "Language: its origin and development." He was for many years engaged upon a "Latin English Dictionary," which he did not live to complete.

KICKHAM, Charles Joseph. He was born in 1830 at Mullenahone, co. Tipperary. When only 13 he was deprived of hearing and his eyesight injured by a quarry explosion, and as a result of this accident took to literature. When the Fenian organisation was founded Kickham was one of the few literary men who joined it. For a secret society a newspaper is an anomaly, yet there was a Fenian journal, and Kickham its chief contributor, and he was consequently one of those upon whom the Government descended. He was tried, convicted of treason-felony, and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, but four years later, having suffered much in health and become almost blind, was released. Kickham published many people's songs and ballads, and two stories, "Sally Cavanagh," and "Knocknagon," which attained an enormous and well-deserved popularity in Ireland. He died near Dublin, in August, 1882. A collected edition of his works is published by Duffy and Sons, Dublin.

KIDD, The Rev. Samuel, A.M., Professor of Oriental and Chinese Literature at University College, London, was born near Hull in 1801. Having made his mark as a student of languages, he was sent out by the London Missionary Society as principal of their Anglo-Chinese College, where he worked indefatigably to become thoroughly acquainted with Chinese literature, and was recognized at the time of his death as the first Chinese scholar in this country. He was obliged to leave Malacca on account of ill-health, and returning to this country was appointed Professor of Chinese Language and Literature at the London University, and in 1841 published a valuable work entitled "Illustrations of the Symbols, &c. of China." He died in Camden Town, June 12, 1843, in his 42nd year.

KINDERSLEY, The Right Hon. Sir Richard Torin [1792—1879], Vice-Chancellor, eldest son of the late Nathaniel E. Kindersley, Esq., of Sunning Hill, Berks, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1814, as fourth Wrangler, and was afterwards elected Fellow. In 1818 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, was appointed a King's Counsel in 1835, held the office of a Master in Chancery from 1848 to 1851, and in the latter year was appointed one of the Vice-Chancellors. He was sworn a member of the Privy-Council, Nov. 13, and resigned the Vice-Chancellorship in Dec. 1866.

KING, Rear-Admiral Philip Parker, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., was a son of Philip Gidley King, Governor of New South Wales, and was born at Norfolk Island in 1791. He entered the navy in 1807, became lieutenant in 1815, and in 1817 was sent on an expedition to survey

the coasts of Australia, returning to England in 1823. He wrote an account of his adventures, and his charts were published by the Admiralty. In 1825 he was sent on a second expedition to survey the southern coast of America, from the entrance of the Rio Plata round to Chiloe and Terra del Fuego, and published, in conjunction with Captain Fitzroy, an account of their journey, 1832. He was paid off in 1830, and returned to Australia, where he became manager of the Australian Agricultural Society. He was a nominee Member of the Council, being elected in 1851 for Gloucester and Macquarie. He died at his residence, Grantham, Sydney, N.S.W., in Feb. 1856.

KING, Richard John, M.A., author and archæologist, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1841. His best known work is the series of Handbooks to the Cathedrals of England and Wales, besides which he edited for Murray the Handbooks to Devon and Cornwall, Kent and Sussex, Surrey and Hants, Yorkshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Essex. He was an authority on all matters connected with the history and antiquities of Devon, and wrote many valuable essays on the "Forest of Dartmoor and its Borders," and at the time of his death was editing that part of the Domesday Survey relating to Devonshire. He wrote for the *Quarterly Review*, and a few years before his death reprinted a volume of essays from that magazine. He died in Feb. of 1879.

KINGSCOTE, Henry [1801—1882], the founder of several philanthropical institutions in London, was a member of a well-known Gloucestershire family, and was educated at Harrow. He was a great cricketer, and president of the M.C.C. He was mainly instrumental in conjunction with Bishop Blomfield in founding the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association, and the Church of England Scripture Readers' Association. He also took an active interest in emigration, and helped to found the British and Colonial Emigration Society (1868); besides which he was one of the chief movers in the establishment of the Southwark Fund for Schools and Churches, 1846-51. Mr. Kingscote, in conjunction with Mr. Spring Rice, did a great deal towards relieving the distress in Ireland during the famine of 1847; and also during the Crimean war helped to raise a fund for the relief of the troops, and sent out private supplies of clothes, food, and bedding.

KINGSDOWN (Baron), The Right Hon. Thomas Pemberton-Leigh [1793—1867], the eldest surviving son of Mr. Robert Pemberton, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and brother of Mr. Edward Leigh Pemberton, the eminent equity draughtsman, &c., of Lincoln's Inn, was called to the Bar in 1816 at Lincoln's Inn (of which he was a Bencher), and was appointed, in 1829, a King's Counsel. He was returned member for Rye in the Conservative interest in 1831, and at the general election in Jan., 1835, was elected one of the members for Ripon, and was rechosen without a contest as the colleague of Sir Edward B. Sugden (afterwards Lord St. Leonards) in Aug. 1837, and in June, 1841. In Jan. 1843, he succeeded to the estates of Sir Robert Holt Leigh, Bart., of Hindley Hall, Lancashire, and, in compliance with the testator's will, assumed the surname and arms of Leigh in addition to his own. In 1841 he was appointed Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales; in May, 1843, was promoted to the post of Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal to H.R.H., and sworn a member of the Privy Council, and was for many years one of the most active members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He was raised to

the peerage as Baron Kingsdown, Aug. 28, 1858. It is said that when Lord Derby accepted office in 1852, he offered the seals to Mr. Pemberton-Leigh, who declined the offer.

KINGSLEY, Canon, The Rev. Charles [1819—1875], son of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, Rector of Chelsea, was the representative of an ancient family of Cheshire, the Kingsleys of Kingsley, in the forest of Delamere, who joined the Parliamentary army under Cromwell, and afterwards Charles II. under Monk. He was born at Holme Vicarage, on the borders of Dartmoor, Devon, and educated at home until the age of fourteen, when he became a pupil of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, and afterwards a student at King's College, London. From there he went to Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he was very successful and took his B.A. degree in 1842, coming out as a senior optime with a first-class in classics. At the end of the year he was ordained by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, and became curate at Eversley, a moorland parish in Hampshire, and that living becoming vacant he was presented to it by the patron Sir John Cope, Bart. (1844), holding that benefice for thirty years. He was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge in 1859, but resigned that office ten years later on being appointed by the Crown Canon of Chester. He only held that office for four years, as on the death of Canon Nepean in 1873 he was offered the Westminster canonry. He was Chaplain in ordinary to the Queen (1859), one of the Chaplains to the Prince of Wales, and Domestic Chaplain to Lord Sydney. In early life he was an eager apostle of socialism and democracy, and was one of a small party of young men who keenly and actively interested themselves in the cause of the working-classes after the collapse of political Chartism in 1848, and earned for himself the title of the "Chartist parson." They started a magazine called *Politics for the People*, addressed meetings and set up the College in Red Lion Square. To this period and its prevailing influences belong the first noteworthy writings of Charles Kingsley, such as "Yeast," "Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet," "Hypatia, or New Foes with an Old Face," and "Two Years Ago." Among his other works may be mentioned "Westward Ho," a stirring tale of the Elizabethan sea-rovers; "Hereward the Wake," a story of the struggle between the Saxons in the Fen Country and their Norman conqueror; and "The Water Babies," a story for children. He also wrote poetry, and some of his songs have taken a permanent place in English literature. He was a brilliant amateur writer on natural history, as in his "Glaucus, or the Wonders of the Shore." His sermons were striking; his historical and controversial works were of less merit. But his name deserves to live as that of a high-minded and courageous apologist for truth and liberty, and as an imaginative writer of a very high order.

KINGSLEY, Henry [1830—1876], brother of the above, was educated at King's College, London, and Worcester College, Oxford. He left Oxford in 1853, and proceeded to Australia, where he resided five years, returning in 1858. He contributed to the *North British* and *Fortnightly Reviews*, and to *Fraser's* and *Macmillan's Magazines*. His best-known novels are, "Recollections of Geoffry Hamlyn," published in 1859; "Ravenshoe," in 1861; "Austin Elliot," in 1863; "The Hillyars and the Burtons: a Story of Two Families," in 1865; "Leighton Court: a Country House Story," in 1866; "Mademoiselle Mathilde," which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*; "Stretton," "Hetty," 1871; and "Old Mar-

garet," 2 vols., 1871. Leaving his work of story writing for a time, he undertook the editorship of the *Daily Review*, the paper which represents the Free Church party in Edinburgh. Finding a difficulty in getting a war correspondent he went to the campaign himself, was present at the battle of Sedan, and was afterwards the first Englishman in the town. After eight weeks of experience as war correspondent, Mr. Kingsley returned, and, giving up the *Daily Review* after eighteen months' editorship, took to his old work as a novelist. After that he published, "Hornby Mills, and other Stories," 2 vols., 1872; "Valentin: a French Boy's Story of Sedan," 2 vols., 1872; and "Reginald Hetherege," 3 vols., 1874.

KINGSTON, William Henry Giles, the boys' novelist, and author of numerous stories of stirring adventure, was born in London in 1814, and was the son of Mr. Lucy Henry Kingston, of Oporto, in which place his youth was chiefly spent. As a boy it had been his earnest wish to enter the navy, but this wish could not be gratified, and for a time he worked in his father's office. He did not begin writing till 1844, his first work being "The Circassian Chief," which was very favourably received, and which was followed in quick succession by "The Prime Minister: a Story of the Days of the Great Marquis of Pombal," and "Lusitanian Sketches," an account of his own travels and adventures in Portugal. In 1850 appeared "Peter the Whaler," which was most successful, and which induced him to give up business and devote himself entirely to literature. From that time to his death he had been constantly employed in the production of books, chiefly for boys, and wrote upwards of 130 volumes. His sea-stories were the most popular, and gained for him the name of the "Modern Marryat." The best-known of them are "The Three Midshipmen," "The Three Lieutenants," "The Three Commanders," and "The Three Admirals." He was among the first promoters of the Volunteer movement, employing his pen vigorously in the cause. He was knighted by the Queen of Portugal, and received a grant from Queen Victoria in acknowledgment of his literary labours. A few months before his death he had started a paper for boys called the *Union Jack*, the editorship of which he transferred to Mr. G. A. Henty, war-correspondent of the *Standard*. He died at his house at Willesden, after a painful illness, August 5, 1880.

KINLOCH, William Penney, Lord, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, was born in Glasgow in 1801, and was the eldest son of William Penney, a merchant of that city. He was educated at the Glasgow University, and at Edinburgh, where he studied for the Bar, and passed Advocate in 1824. He succeeded Lord Handyside on the bench, with the title of Lord Kinloch, in 1858. He was the author of various religious works in prose and verse, among which may be mentioned "The Circle of Christian Doctrine," "Studies for Sunday Evening," and "Time's Treasure." He was twice married, first to a daughter of Mr. Charles Campbell, of Lecknury, Argyleshire, and secondly to a daughter of Mr. John Campbell, of Kinloch, Perthshire, and left a family of thirteen sons and daughters. He died at Hartrigge House, Jedburgh, October 30, 1872, aged 71.

KINNAIRD, George William Fox, ninth Lord, a Knight of the Thistle, a Privy Councillor, and Lord-Lieutenant of Perthshire, was born in 1807, educated at Eton, and succeeded his father in 1826. He was a Grand Master of the Freemasons of Scotland, and from 1839 to 1841 held the office of

master of the buckhounds to the Queen. He was a Liberal in politics, and was keenly interested in all movements concerning the well-being of the working classes. He was one of the few peers who belonged to the Anti-Corn Law League, and presided over one of the great meetings held in Covent Garden Theatre. He married, in 1837, Frances, only daughter of the first Lord De Mauley, and had two children, a son and daughter. He died at his seat, Rossie Priory, Perthshire, January 7, 1878, aged 70.

KIRBY, The Rev. William, M.A., Rector of Barham, Suffolk, Rural Dean of the deanery of Claydon, and an Hon. Canon of Norwich; Honorary President of the Entomological Society of London, President of the Ipswich Museum, Fellow of the Royal Linnæan, Zoological, and Geological Societies, and an honorary member of several foreign societies, was born in 1758. In 1782 he was appointed to the curacies of Barham and Coddenham, in which places he fulfilled the duties of parish priest for 68 years. He had been from an early age much interested in natural science, and on going to reside at Barham devoted all his spare time to studying the habits of various insects which he came across in his daily walks. In 1801 he published his "Monographia Apum Angliæ," in which he described upwards of 200 of the wild bees of this country; and in 1815, in conjunction with Mr. William Spence, the well-known naturalist, he published "An Introduction to Entomology; or Elements of the Natural History of Insects," which was translated into several foreign languages. Besides this, he wrote many valuable papers for the Linnæan Society, some sermons, and was chosen by Mr. Davies Gilbert to write one of the Bridgewater Treatises, which was published in 1835 under the title "The History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals." He was made an honorary canon of Norwich Cathedral in 1841. He died at Barham, Suffolk, in his 92nd year, July 4, 1850.

KITTO, Rev. John, D.D. [1804—1854], a voluminous writer on Biblical subjects, was the son of a mason, and was born at Plymouth. He was a weakly child, and only received a very scant amount of school learning. In spite, however, of his unlikely surroundings, he early developed a passionate love of books, and a great thirst for learning. At the age of 12 he began to attend upon his father at his work, and while so occupied, in Feb., 1817, fell from the roof of a house, and received considerable injury, permanently losing the sense of hearing. Being thus unable to continue the trade of a mason, he tried to support himself by preparing rude drawings and coloured cards in large capital letters, but could not make much by it, and had to go into the workhouse. In 1821 he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, who, however, ill-treated him so shamefully, that he was obliged to return to the workhouse. Soon after a subscription was raised for him, and in 1823 he went to board with the clerk of the guardians, and while there published by subscription a small volume of miscellanies. In 1825 he obtained employment in the printing-office of the Church Missionary Society, at Islington, and was sent by that society to Malta. He returned to England at the end of six months, and then accompanied the two sons of Mr. Groves, as tutor, on a Christian mission to Bagdad. He returned to England in 1832, and was engaged in preparing numerous serial publications for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, among which may be mentioned the "Pictorial History of Palestine" and the "Pictorial Bible." After that time his life was one of incessant literary labour. He received an annuity of

£100 from the Royal Civil List in 1850, and later an additional fund was raised on his behalf. He died at Cannstatt, on the Neckar.

KNIGHT, CHARLES [1791—1873], publisher and author, was born at Windsor. In partnership with his father, a bookseller, he established in 1811 the *Windsor and Eton Express*, which he continued to edit till 1827, and at the same time printed the *Etonian*. In connection with Mr. Locker, Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, he edited the *Plain Englishman*, which was published monthly in 1820-22, being the first attempt to produce cheap literature of an improving character. In 1822 he removed to Pall Mall East, London, where he published several important works; amongst them Milton's "Christian Doctrine," in Latin and English, edited by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, and "Horace Walpole's Letters to Lord Hertford." His connection and friendship with some of the Eton scholars who contributed to the *Etonian*, led to the commencement, in 1822, of a magazine on a more extended plan, under the title of *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, in which several of Macaulay's earlier productions appeared. In 1827 he became the editor and publisher of several of the works of the Useful Knowledge Society, the "British Almanac," and "Companion to the Almanac," and the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge." In 1832 he commenced the editorship and publication of the *Penny Magazine*, which he continued for eleven years; and in 1838 he commenced the "Penny Cyclopædia," a work in the course of which forty thousand pounds were expended by him for original contributions. Mr. Knight was the author of "William Shakspere, a Biography;" and he edited the "Pictorial Shakspere." He published two pamphlets, "The Struggles of a Book against Excessive Taxation," and "The Case of the Authors as regards the Paper Duty;" and the public are indebted to him for his assistance in obtaining the removal of the oppressive duty on paper. "Once upon a Time," published in 1853, consists of a collection of papers, many of which were contributions to various periodicals; and "Knowledge is Power," published in 1855, is a reissue, with large additions, of two small volumes—"Results of Machinery," and "Rights of Industry,"—which had a large circulation at a time when a spirit hostile to scientific progress and to the proper union of capital and labour, was too common amongst the producing classes. This indefatigable author edited the "English Cyclopædia," in twenty-two volumes, based upon the "Penny Cyclopædia," and was for seven years engaged on his "Popular History of England," completed in 1862. His "Passages of a Working Life during half a Century," of which the first volume was published in 1863, the second in 1864, and the third in 1865, is an autobiography, referring more to persons literary and political with whom he had associated, than to his own private life. Mr. Charles Knight compiled "Half-Hours with the Best Authors," "Half-Hours of English History," and "Half-Hours with the best Letter-Writers."

KNIGHT, HENRY GALLY, of Firbeck Hall and Langold, Yorkshire, traveller and antiquary, was born in 1786, the only son of Henry Gally Knight, barrister-at-law. Mr. Knight succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father in 1808. In 1810-11 he travelled in Spain, Sicily, Greece, the Holy Land, and Egypt, and afterwards published accounts of these journeys. In 1831 he made a tour through Normandy to examine the buildings and libraries of that country, and on his return published "An Architectural Tour in Normandy." He next visited Sicily in 1836, and two years later published a sequel to the Tour, entitled

"The Normans in Sicily;" this contains an historical notice of the events which led to the establishment of the Normans in the south of Europe. Among his other works may be mentioned "Europa Rediviva," a poem, published in 1814; a volume of poems, 1815; "Phrosyne, a Grecian Tale," and "Alashtar, an Arabian Tale," 1817; "Hannibal in Bithynia," a dramatic poem, 1839; and his last and principal work, "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, from the time of Constantine to the fifteenth century," illustrated by Owen Jones. He was elected M.P. for Aldborough some time between the years 1824-28, sat for Malton in 1830, and in 1835-7 for North Nottinghamshire. He married, in 1828, Henrietta, third daughter of Anthony Hardolph Eyre, of Grove, Nottinghamshire, but had no children. He died at his house, in Lower Grosvenor Street, February 9, 1846, aged 59.

KNIGHT, John Prescott, R.A. He was the son of Edward Knight, the actor, was born at Stafford in 1803, and became clerk in a merchant's office in London, but showing great talent for drawing, he became a pupil of Henry Sass and George Clint, and in 1823 entered the Academy schools. He attained much success as a portrait-painter, was elected Associate in 1836, a Member in 1844, and was Secretary of the Royal Academy from 1827 to 1873, when he resigned. Among his sitters were the Duke of Cambridge (in Christ's Hospital), Edward Frere, Sir Titus Salt, and F. C. Burnand. He exhibited 275 pictures in London. His death occurred in London, March 26th, 1881.

KNIGHT, Thomas Andrew, F.R.S. [1759—1838], President of the Horticultural Society of London, was the youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Knight, and was educated at Ludlow and at Balliol College, Oxford. He was a keen sportsman, and his long rambles with his gun afforded him much time for studying nature and laying up stores of information which formed the basis of many of his subsequent investigations. He first became known as a vegetable physiologist about the year 1795, when his first paper entitled "Upon the Inheritance of Decay among Fruit-Trees, and the Propagation of Debility by Grafting," was read before the Royal Society. This was followed by many very valuable papers on the subjects of vegetable fecundation, sap in trees, germination, &c., all of which were written with remarkable care and research. Mr. Knight succeeded Lord Dartmouth as President of the Horticultural Society in 1811, an office he continued to fill for the remainder of his life. A selection from his writings, published in the Transactions of the Royal and Horticultural Societies, was published by Messrs. Longman in 1840.

KNOLLYS, Sir William [1797—1883], eldest son of General William Knollys, who for many years held the title of Earl of Banbury, and who himself was known in early youth as Viscount Wallingford, was educated at Harrow, and began his military career as a cadet at the Royal Military College of Sandhurst. While there he had to drop the title by which he had hitherto been known, as the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords decided against his father's claim to the title of Earl of Banbury. The Banbury peerage case came before the House of Lords for the last time in 1813, when it was decided that the petitioner had not made out his case. Charles I., in 1626 had made Sir William Knollys, Viscount Wallingford, Earl of Banbury, in spite of the remonstrances of the peers, who declared the step unconstitutional, and after the first Earl's death his two sons claimed the title in succession. The complicated questions arising out of the dispute were

finally settled in 1813, against the claims of the Knollys family. William Knollys joined his father's old regiment the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1813, and accompanied them to Spain. He took part in the investment of Bayonne, and was present at the repulse of the sortie, in which 800 English were killed and wounded. During the peace which followed that event he returned to England, and next was sent to Paris to reinforce the army of occupation there. On his return to England he was made adjutant of his battalion, which he subsequently commanded. In 1854 he was made Governor of Guernsey, and a year later appointed to the command of the division then forming at Aldershot. In 1861-2 he was Vice-President of the Council of Military Education, resigning that post to become Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household of the Prince of Wales. In 1877 he was made Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and became Groom of the Stole of the Prince of Wales. A few days before his death he succeeded Lord Rodney as Colonel of the Scots Guards, which regiment he had entered seventy years before.

KNOWLES, James Sheridan. He came of a literary family, was related to Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and was born at Cork, May 12th, 1784. When only fourteen years old he published an opera, "The Chevalier Grillon," and other literary productions. His father was at that time living in London, and young Knowles became the friend of Coleridge, Lamb, and Hazlitt. In 1808 he went on to the stage, made his first appearance at the Crow Street Theatre, Dublin, and afterwards acted in the company of which Kean was the star, and who appeared in the drama "Leo, or the Gypsy," which Knowles produced at this time. He having by this time acquired that knowledge of stage business essential to a playwright retired from the stage, and went to live in Belfast, where his father had a school. Here he gave lessons in grammar and elocution while at the same time he was writing "Brian Boroihme," which was brought out at the Belfast Theatre in 1815. The name alone secured an Irish success, but Knowles' next piece, "Caius Gracchus," was also well received, and the play by which he is still remembered in 1820, "Virginius, a Tragedy," was acted with success in Covent Garden. This established the author's fame, which was well sustained by "William Tell," acted in 1825, at Drury Lane. "Caius Gracchus" was cast for the same theatre, Macready playing the title rôle in both pieces. In 1828 he brought out "The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green," and in 1831 "Alfred the Great" was played at Drury Lane. Knowles now went on the stage again, and in 1832 produced and played the leading part in the "Hunchback," the play by which he is still remembered, and in the following year "The Wife." Three years elapsed before he brought out "The Daughter," which was acted at Drury Lane in 1836. Knowles had at this time completed a tour through England and Ireland, acting his own plays, and in this year he went on the same errand to America, where he was most enthusiastically received. But the fatigue and excitement told severely on his health, and on his return he retired from the stage, and devoted some years to dramatic literature, producing "The Love Chase," 1837; "The Maid of Mariendorpt," and "Woman's Wit," 1838; "Love," 1839; "John of Procida," 1840; "Old Maids," 1841; "The Rose of Arragon," 1842, and "The Secretary," 1843, in which year he brought out a collected edition of his dramas. Four years later he published two novels, "Fortescue" and "George Lovell;" he was also at this

time a lecturer on oratory and the drama, but his mind was much occupied with religious thoughts, and in 1849 the ex-actor and playwright produced "The Rock of Rome," and two years later "The Idol Demolished by its Own Priest," a reply to a work by Cardinal Wiseman. He had now retired from literature and settled in Scotland, where he became a Baptist preacher. He died at Torquay, whither he had gone to seek health, Dec. 1, 1862.

KÖNIG, Charles, K.H., F.R.S., F.L.S., Keeper of the Mineralogical Collections in the British Museum, was born in Brunswick, and educated chiefly at the University of Göttingen. He came to England in 1800, for the purpose of arranging the natural history collections belonging to Queen Charlotte, and was soon after put in charge of Sir Joseph Banks' library and herbarium. At this time he devoted himself chiefly to the study of botany, and edited in conjunction with Dr. John Sims the "Annals of Botany," a clever periodical, which contained many papers from his pen. In 1807 he succeeded Dr. Shaw as Assistant-Keeper of the Natural History Department of the British Museum, becoming head of it in 1813, after which he turned his attention almost exclusively to the study of mineralogy and fossil remains. At the time of his appointment the Museum was very poor in these departments, but the purchase of the Greville collection of minerals, which Mr. König arranged and greatly enlarged, laid the foundation of the present splendid collection. He died of apoplexy, Aug. 29, 1851.

KYNASTON, The Rev. Herbert, D.D. [1809—1878], son of Roger Kynaston, Esq., a member of the ancient family of Kynaston of Hoodley and Hardwick End, co. Salop, born at Warwick, was educated at Westminster, and thence elected student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1831, taking a first class in classics. He acted for some years as tutor of Christ Church, and taking orders in 1834, he was appointed, in 1838, High Master of St. Paul's School, London, in addition to a small living in the city of London, and a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Chair of Poetry at Oxford in 1867. Dr. Kynaston was also a Select Preacher in the University of Oxford, and was known as the author of "Miscellaneous Poetry," published in 1841; and of "Damiani's Glory of Paradise," 1857; "Occasional Hymns," 1861; "Carmina Coletina," 1867, &c. He was a good scholar of the "elegant" type, and wrote polished Latin verses.

L.

LACKINGTON, George [1768—1844], an eminent bookseller and publisher, of the Temple of the Muses, in Finsbury Square, was a nephew of the Mr. Lackington, who had started the business, and who, on realising a large fortune, had retired to live in the country. George Lackington's father, a large coal merchant, bought a share in the business for his son, who became a publisher, and carried on business, in partnership with Mr. Allen and Mr. Hughes. These three built the Temple of the Muses, one of the most extraordinary libraries in the world—so large, that when it was completed, a coach-and-four was driven round the interior of the dome: a few years after its erection it was entirely destroyed by fire. During the latter part of his life Mr. Lackington was one of the official assignees of bankrupts. He died at his house in Circus Road, St. John's Wood, April 31, 1844.

LADE, Sir John, Bart. [1758—1838], was a son of John Inskip,

Esq., who assumed the name of Lade, and was created a Baronet in 1758. During his minority he was in ward to his uncle Mr. Thrale, of Streatham, Dr. Johnson's friend; and his wild conduct is said to have provoked many of the Doctor's reflections on education and morals, recounted by his biographers. Mr. Croker wrote of him: — "This young heir was the well-known Sir John Lade; and Dr. Johnson's sagacity had, no doubt, detected in him a disposition to that profusion for which he was afterwards so remarkable. He entered eagerly into all the follies of the day, was a remarkable *whip*, and married a woman of the town." He had no children, so that on his death the baronetcy became extinct.

LAIDLAW, William [1780—1845], the author of the well-known ballad of "Lucy's Flitting," and the trusted companion and steward of Sir Walter Scott, at Abbotsford, was the son of a sheep-farmer, at Black House, on the Douglas Burn, Selkirkshire. Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, was for several years a servant of his father; and a lasting friendship sprang up between him and young Laidlaw. "Lucy's Flitting" first appeared in 1810, in Hogg's "Forest Minstrel." In 1817, while on the look out for a farm, he was invited by Mr., afterwards Sir Walter Scott, to Abbotsford, as a steward on the estate, and Scott found full employment for him both as man of business and man of letters. Under Scott's direction Laidlaw wrote and compiled the Chronicle department, for the *Edinburgh Annual Register*, besides writing for other magazines; and in 1819 he and John Ballantyne acted as his amanuenses. To them Scott dictated the greater part of the novels, "Bride of Lammermoor," "Legend of Montrose," and "Ivanhoe." Laidlaw is supposed to have suggested the story of "St. Ronan's Well." On Scott's death Mr. Laidlaw's superintendence over the estate of Abbotsford ceased, and he subsequently became factor on the estate of Sir Charles Lockhart Ross, of Balnagowen, Ross-shire. Later on, on account of failing health, he went to live with his brother James at Contin, in the same county, where he died in 1845, in his sixty-fifth year.

LAING, Alexander [1778—1838], miscellaneous writer and antiquarian, whose chief work was the "Donian Tourist," written in verse, with notes, giving an account of the battles, castles, families, &c., on the banks of the river; wrote besides this "The Caledonian Itinerary; or, a Tour on the Banks of the Dee;" and compiled *The Eccentric Magazine*, a collection of curious epitaphs, found in churchyards in Aberdeenshire.

LAING, Alexander [1787—1857], author of "Wayside Flowers," and other poems, was born at Brechin, where he was educated for a short time. On leaving school he was apprenticed to a flaxdresser, continuing in that business till disabled by an accident. He issued two editions of Burns, and wrote several pieces for "The Laird of Logan." His best known pieces are "Archie Allan," and the song of "Adam Glen."

LAING, Dr. David [1790—1878], for upwards of forty years Librarian of the Signet Library at Edinburgh, was the son of William Laing, a bookseller and printer of that town. David engaged in his father's business from 1821 to 1837, in which latter year he was appointed Signet Librarian. He was Honorary Secretary to the Bannatyne Club, started by Sir Walter Scott for the printing of rare books on Scottish history and literature, from its commencement in 1823, to its close in 1860. He was made an LL.D. of the Edinburgh University in 1864. Among his works may be mentioned the "Life and Works of John Knox," and editions

of the works of Sir David Lyndsay, William Dunbar, and Robert Henryson. He was engaged at the time of his death on the third and concluding volume of Wynton's "Chronicle of Scotland," and a new edition of "Sir David Lyndsay's Works." The first part of his extensive library was sold in London by Sotheby over eleven days, Dec. 1879, for £13,288.

LAIRD, Macgregor, an African explorer, was at an early age associated with Richard Lander in conducting the first steam expedition up the river Niger, to try to open up the commerce of the interior. After his return to England, he turned his attention for a time to trans-Atlantic steam navigation. The last twelve years of his life were devoted exclusively to the development of the trade and civilisation of Africa, the only means in his opinion of stamping out the slave trade. Having obtained a contract from the Government he established the African Steam-ship Company, and in 1854 fitted out a trading and exploring expedition at his own expense, with which he managed to penetrate 150 miles beyond the furthest point that had previously been navigated. Encouraged by the results, with the help of the Government, he fitted out a second expedition on a larger scale, and opened up communication with the interior and established several trade depôts. He died Jan. 27, 1861.

LAKE, Colonel Sir Henry Atwell, K.C.B. [1809—1881], was the third son of Sir James Samuel William Lake, Bart., by Maria, daughter of Mr. Samuel Turner. He was appointed to the Madras Engineers in 1826, attained the rank of Captain in 1841, and of Lieutenant-Col. in Nov., 1855. He gave up a valuable post in India for service in Turkey at the outbreak of the Russian war, and volunteered to go, on a reduced salary, to Kars, where he rendered valuable services to Gen. Williams, by whose side he stood throughout the hard-pressed siege, and by his skill rendered the fortress almost impregnable, so that he was called by the Russians "The English Todleben." The surrender of this fortress, owing not to th. superior skill or strategy of Mouravieff, but to the failure of the promised support from Constantinople, was severely criticised in Parliament. Col. Lake accompanied his chief as a prisoner of war to Russia, where he was honourably treated, and on the conclusion of peace returned to England, and published, in 1856, an account of his Eastern reminiscences entitled "Kars and our Captivity in Russia," as well as a professional work called "The Defence of Kars." He was nominated an Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty in 1856 with the rank of Colonel in the army, and was Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police in Dublin, from 1858 to Aug., 1877. Col. Lake was transferred to H.M. Army in 1856 as a Lieut.-Col. unattached. He was created a Companion of the Bath in 1856, and a Knight Companion of the Order in March, 1875.

LAMB, Mary Anne, sister of Charles Lamb, author of the "Essays of Elia," was born in Crown Office Row, Inner Temple, Dec. 3, 1764, being the third, as Charles was the youngest, of seven children, all of whom, except three (herself, Charles, and John), died in infancy. She, with her brother Charles, was educated at a day-school in Fetter Lane, Holborn, where they were taught mostly by an usher named Starkey, afterwards immortalised in the sketch called "Captain Starkey." Owing to the ill-health of both parents, Mary was early obliged to do something for her own maintenance, and for eleven years supported herself almost entirely by her needle. Besides this work, which she often had to pursue far into the night, she had the constant charge of her mother, who was bedridden; and, harassed by overwork beyond

all endurance, she lost her reason, and in a fit of insanity suddenly killed her mother, September, 1796. She was delivered by the jury's verdict into the keeping of her brother Charles, who thenceforth gave up the rest of his life to watching over her. Except at intervals, when she voluntarily removed for a time to an asylum, she was restored to a perfectly sane state, and tenderly repaid her brother's devotion. The "Tales from Shakespeare" were begun by the brother and sister in 1806, and as soon as they were finished Mary wrote "Mrs. Leicester's School," a volume of stories for children, three of which were written by Lamb. Her next work was a volume of poetry for children, to which her brother also contributed two or three poems. In 1815 appeared her "Essay on Needlework," written for the *British Lady's Magazine*. Charles died in 1834, and for a whole year after his death Mary was out of her mind. Then she recovered and survived him for a few years, lucid intervals alternating with ever lengthening fits of insanity, till in May, 1847, she too died, and was laid to rest beside her brother in Edmonton churchyard.

LAMBERT, Aylmer Bourke, V.P.L.S., F.R.S. and F.S.A., of Grosvenor Street, and Boyton House, Wiltshire, only son of Edmund Lambert of Boyton, was born Feb. 2, 1761. After leaving college he turned his attention wholly to the study of botany, and published numerous splendid works on that subject, and on natural history. He was one of the original members of the Linnean Society, founded in 1788, and was for many years a Vice-President of that institution. His "Herbarium" is mentioned by Dr. Clarke in the preface to his first volume of "Travels," as one of the finest in Europe. At his death, which occurred in 1842, he bequeathed the whole of his library and collections to the British Museum.

LANCASTER, Hume. He was a painter of sea pieces, and first exhibited in the Academy of 1836, and at about the same time began sending pictures to the British Artists, of which society he was made a member in 1841. He continued exhibiting at both these institutions until 1849, and exhibited in all 132 paintings, chiefly French and Dutch coast subjects. He died at Erith, Kent, July 3, 1850.

LANCASTER, Joseph, the well-known author of the system of mutual instruction called the "Lancasterian System of Education," published in 1821, was born Nov. 27, 1778, and bred a Quaker. With the kind help of influential friends, Mr. Lancaster was enabled to travel all over the kingdom, delivering lectures and founding schools. He also in 1805 had an interview with George III. about his system, and the king subscribed £100, Queen Charlotte £50, and the Princes £25 each, towards it, a practice which has been continued by every succeeding monarch. In 1820, having become involved in pecuniary difficulties through the failure of a large school which he had established at Tooting, he left England and settled in America, where he became very successful. He died in New York, Oct. 24, 1838, aged 60. There is a portrait of him in the National Collection.

LANCE, George. This eminent fruit and still life painter was born at Little Easton, near Colchester, on March 24, 1802. His father was then Adjutant of the Essex Yeomanry, but later removed to London and became an inspector of the Bow Street horse patrol. As a child George Lance showed a great love of drawing; his parents, however, placed him with a relative, a manufacturer at Leeds, but the boy had so great a distaste for business that he returned to London and became a pupil of Haydon, and student in

the Academy Schools. He first exhibited at Suffolk Street in 1824, and four years later sent his first "Still Life" to the Academy. At this time he still painted subject pictures, but the beauty of his work was always the treatment of the accessories, and after 1845 he painted still life exclusively. Three of his paintings, "A Basket of Flowers" (1834), "Red Cap" (1847), and "Fruit" (1848), are in the National Gallery, and three "Fruit" (1843), "Fruit-piece" (1848-9), and a "Portrait of himself" (about 1830), in the South Kensington Collection. He exhibited 221 pictures in London—the last two years before his death, which occurred on June 18, 1864.

LANDELLS, Ebenezer. He was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1808, and was a pupil of Bewick. When 21 years of age he came to London and worked for several illustrated periodicals, among them *Punch*, with which he was connected from its beginning. In 1842 the *Illustrated London News* employed him to sketch and engrave the Queen's visit to Scotland, and he subsequently illustrated several of Her Majesty's tours, both at home and on the Continent. He died at Brompton, Sept. 1, 1860.

LANDELLS, Robert Thomas. He was for many years the special artist of the *Illustrated London News*, and in the interest of that journal was present in all the campaigns from the Crimean to the Franco-German war, in which he contracted his fatal illness. He received four medals from foreign governments in recognition of his services and valour, and his drawings of military subjects were much esteemed. He never contributed to the Academy, but 24 of his works were exhibited in the Suffolk Street Galleries. He died at Chelsea, July 5, 1877, at the early age of 43. Several of his commemorative drawings are in the possession of the Queen.

LANDON, Letitia Elizabeth (Mrs. Maclean) [1802—1839], better known by her initials L. E. L., was born at Hans Place, Old Brompton, in 1802, and was the eldest child of John Landon, an army agent, and niece of Dr. Landon, Dean of Exeter. Her father dying, and leaving the family in reduced circumstances, just as she was becoming celebrated, she was fortunately able to take his place, and support herself and her relatives. Her poems in the *Literary Gazette* having attracted much attention, the editor, Mr. Jerdan, employed her in criticising books of general literature, mostly poetry and works of fiction, and for many years her work on the *Gazette* was, as Mr. Jerdan himself said, little less than his own. At the age of eighteen, in 1820, she published her first volume, "The Fate of Adelaide, a Swiss Romantic Tale, and other poems;" immediately after which she began "Poetical Sketches," in the *Literary Gazette*. In 1824 appeared the "Improvisatrice, and other poems;" a year later, "The Troubadour;" in 1826, "The Golden Violet;" in 1829, "The Venetian Bracelet," "The Lost Pleiad," and other poems. She also wrote constantly for the annuals, and published three novels, "Romance and Reality," "Francesca Carrara," and "Ethel Churchill," which was her best prose work, and which appeared in 1836. Although she was herself a very bright and lively person, her poems are very sentimental, and for the most part melancholy. She married, in 1838, George Maclean, Governor of Cape Coast Castle, whom she accompanied to Africa, where she died a few months after her arrival. Her death was occasioned by an overdose of prussic acid, which it appeared she had been in the habit of taking as a remedy for spasmodic affections, to which she had been subject. The news of her death appeared in the London papers, just as her family were reading the first letters re-

ceived from her after her departure for Africa.

LANDOR, Robert Eyres, M.A. [1782—1869], brother of the following, was scholar, and then Fellow, of Worcester College, Oxford, and afterwards for forty years rector of Birlingham, Worcestershire, during which time he was never, for a single Sunday, absent from his parish. He was the author of "The Impious Feast" (a poem on the story of Belshazzar), and two classical novels, full of original and striking thoughts, "The Fountain of Arethusa," and "The Fawn of Sertorius," the latter of which was at first universally ascribed to his brother, of whom he was an amiable likeness. Like all his brothers he was long-lived, dying in his eighty-eighth year.

LANDOR, Walter Savage [1775—1864], a gifted writer and poet, was the son of Walter Landor, Esq., of Ipsley Court, Warwickshire, by his second marriage with the daughter and co-heiress of Clark Savage, Esq., of Tachbrook. He was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Oxford, but owing to insubordination of temper left the University without taking a degree. From his earliest years he had been rather unmanageable owing to his imperious temper, and now refused to enter the army, to study the law, or to take any steps suggested by his friends. He soon, however, developed his great abilities, and at the age of twenty published a collection of poems, remarkable for vigour of style and fluency of verse, which was followed by "Gebir" (1798), a work which at once established his name among the great names in English poetry. "Gebir" had first appeared in Latin; for Landor's skill in Latin verse was remarkable. "Poems from the Arabic and Persian" appeared in 1800. Differing very widely both in religious and political views from his family, his relations with them became so unpleasant, that he left England, and travelled on the Continent for some years. In 1808, having succeeded to the family estate, and become a rich man, he left England for Spain as a volunteer, to serve in the national army against Napoleon at the head of a regiment, raised and supported at his sole expense. He received a Colonel's commission, though he never distinguished himself in the field; and in 1814, on the restoration of Ferdinand VII., he left the Peninsula, and returned to England. Though his design failed, he brought back in his mind the materials for one of the most beautiful poems in our language—the tragedy of "Count Julian," which was published anonymously in 1812. In May, 1811, he married Miss Julia Thuillier, a lady of Swiss extraction, whose father, a banker at Banbury, having failed, had gone to Spain to retrieve his fortune. Landor met her at a ball at Bath, and married her very soon afterwards. But the union was a most unhappy one, and finally ended in a separation. For a time they settled at Llanthony Abbey, in Monmouthshire, and there he devoted himself to trying to improve the sterility of the land, and raising the condition of the peasantry. At the end of three years he left that place, and went to France, where he spent a short time, and then settled at Como, remaining three years. He went to Florence in 1821, and in 1824 appeared the first series of his "Imaginary Conversations," of which the second series was published in 1829. It is on this work—a series of "dialogues of the dead," remarkable for their classic purity of style, and for a *curiosa felicitas* both of thought and expression—that Landor's fame as a writer will chiefly rest. Among his other works may be mentioned:—"The Citation and Examination of William Shakspeare," 1834; "Pericles

and Aspasia," 1836; "The Pentameron," 1837, to which was originally added "The Pentalogia;" "The Hellenics of Walter Savage Landor." 1847; and "The Last Fruit off an Old Tree," 1853. In 1858 appeared a miscellany, entitled, "Dry Sticks Fagoted by W. S. Landor," which contained among other things a satirical attack upon a lady living at Bath, who took the case into Court, and obtained a verdict of £1000 against Landor, to avoid paying which he returned to Florence, where he spent the last six years of his life, and where he died Sept. 17, 1864. His life and works were published by John Forster in 1876; and a memoir by S. Colvin appeared in the "English Men of Letters" series in 1878.

LANDSEER, Charles, R.A. [1799—1879], son of John Landseer, A.R.A., and elder brother of Sir Edwin Landseer, having first been instructed by his father, became one of Haydon's pupils, and entered the schools of the Academy as a student in 1816. In early life he accompanied the late Lord Stuart de Rothesay to Portugal, and to Rio de Janeiro, on his mission to negotiate a commercial treaty with Don Pedro I., for whom he made a large collection of drawings and sketches. In 1828 he exhibited at the Academy, "Dorothea;" and at the British Institution studies from Continental subjects—a "Group of Portuguese Peasants," and "The Tyrolese Hunter;" but did not again exhibit there till 1832. His picture, "Clarissa Harlowe in the Prison-room of the Sheriff's Officer," is in the Vernon Gallery; and the "Plundering of Basing House," and the "Battle of Langside," led to his election as Associate of the Academy in 1837. His pictures of the "Departure in Disguise of Charles II. from Colonel Lane's," in 1842; "The Monks of Melrose," in 1843; and the "Return of the Dove to the Ark," in 1844, secured the favour of Art Union prize-holders for £300, £400, and £800 respectively. Elected R.A. in 1845, he succeeded Mr. Jones as Keeper of the Academy in 1851, and he held that office till May, 1873, when the council, in consideration of his long and valuable services, voted him a pension equivalent to his former salary. He exhibited 110 pictures, three of which are in the South Kensington Galleries.

LANDSEER, Sir Edwin Henry, R.A., third and youngest son of John Landseer, A.R.A., born in London in 1802, excelled while a boy in the painting of animals, and became a student of the Academy in 1816. He began to exhibit when little more than fourteen years of age, and his earliest productions attracted attention, and gave great promise of future excellence. He soon obtained an amount of public favour, such as had been given to no other painter of that generation. His knowledge of animal life, his power of drawing and painting, and his happy knack of choosing subjects that touched some strong sentiment, gave him extraordinary popularity; which was increased by the mode in which the Queen and Prince Albert interested themselves in his art. Among the best-known of his numerous pictures are the following, all of which have been exhibited at the Royal Academy:—"A Highland Breakfast;" "The Drover's Departure;" "The Dog and the Shadow;" "A Fireside Party;" "There's no Place like Home;" "The Twa Dogs;" "The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner;" "A Jack in Office;" "Tethered Rams;" "Sancho Panza and Dapple;" "The Angler's Guard;" "Suspense;" "Comical Dogs;" "Young Roebuck and Rough Hounds;" and "The Eagle's Nest." All of the above-mentioned, as well as his famous compositions of "War" and "Peace," are in the Sheepshanks Collection at South Kensington. Equally celebrated are "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time;"

"Titania;" "Laying down the Law;" and "The late Duke of Wellington, accompanied by his Daughter-in-Law, visiting the Field of Waterloo." In 1858 he exhibited "Deer-stalking," the first of his large drawings in chalk which have since become so popular; in 1859 his picture of "Doubtful Crumbs," and "A Kind Star;" in 1860 his "Flood in the Highlands;" and in 1861 "The Shrew tamed;" with three large drawings in chalk; and more recently "Windsor Park," "Squirrels Cracking Nuts," and "Man Proposes, but God Disposes," a scene in the Arctic regions. The majority of his compositions have become popular from the engravings by Samuel Cousins, Thomas Landseer, and others. His grand bronze figure of the "Stag at Bay" was in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1866, and the four lions in bronze for the base of the Nelson column, Trafalgar Square, for which he received the commission from the Government in 1859, were placed on the pedestals and uncovered Jan. 31, 1867. After the death of Sir Charles Eastlake, in 1866, Sir Edwin was elected President of the Royal Academy. He refused to accept the honour, and an adjournment for a week took place, in order to give him time for consideration. As Sir Edwin could not be induced to alter his determination, the Presidency was offered to Mr. Maclise, who also positively declined it, whereupon Sir Francis Grant was elected. He died Oct. 1, 1873, having exhibited 277 pictures. Besides the paintings quoted above, there are three drawings by him in the South Kensington Galleries, and portraits of John Allen and Sir Walter Scott in the National Portrait Gallery. The following are in the National Gallery:—"Spaniels of King Charles' Breed;" "Low Life—High Life;" "Highland Music;" "The Hunted Stag;" "Peace;" "War;" "The Sleeping Bloodhound;" "Dignity and Impudence;" "The Defeat of Comus;" "Shoeing;" "Highland Dogs;" "Alexander and Diogenes;" and "The Maid and the Magpie."

LANDSEER, John. This eminent engraver was born at Lincoln, in 1769. His father, who was a jeweller, apprenticed him to the landscape engraver, William Byrne. Among his first works were vignettes, after De Loutherbourg, for "Macklin's Bible," and "Bowyer's History of England," published in 1793. Two years later he engraved twenty views of the South of Scotland, after James Moore, and about the same time a series of animals, after Rubens, Rembrandt, Snyders, Stubbs, &c. He was always opposed to the Academy, on the ground that they did not admit engravers to the honour of full membership. He was elected Associate Engraver in 1806, but continued his agitation on this subject, and did not live to see this honour conceded to engravers. He exhibited only seventeen works in the Academy. He lived to see his three sons eminent—Charles and Edwin as painters, and Thomas as an engraver; and among his finest plates is that executed from Edwin Landseer's picture, "The Dogs of Mount St. Bernard." He died in 1852. He was the author of "Sabæan Researches," 1823; a "Catalogue of the Earliest Pictures in the National Gallery," 1834; and other works; and he published his "Lectures on Engraving," delivered before the Royal Institution in 1806; and also a course on "Engraved Hieroglyphics," delivered in 1823.

LANDSEER, Thomas, A.R.A., elder brother of Charles Landseer, R.A., born towards the close of the last century, occupied for many years a distinguished place as an engraver, and constantly exhibited at the Royal Academy. His best engravings are after his brother's pictures, of which he managed to catch not only the spirit,

but even the style in which they are painted, giving almost the touches of the brush. His finely-executed plate of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," published in 1861, added greatly to his reputation. He was elected A.R.A. in 1868. He published the "Life and Letters of William Bewick, Artist," 2 vols. 1871. He died Jan. 20, 1880.

LANE, Edward William [1801—1876], son of the Rev. Theophilus Lane, LL.D., Prebendary of Hereford, born at Hereford, was a brother of Mr. R. J. Lane, A.R.A., and of Mrs. Poole, author of "The Englishwoman in Egypt." He was educated for the Church, but a strong desire to visit eastern countries induced him to turn his attention to the study of Arabic, and of some branches of practical science necessary for a traveller. In 1825 he went to Egypt; and after having made two voyages up the Nile, returned to England in 1828, and prepared for the press a work on Egypt and Nubia. The Committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge having requested Mr. Lane to write a work, to be published under their superintendence, on the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians, he went a second time to Egypt in 1833, and returned to England in 1835 with the work, which was published in 1836. Soon after Mr. C. Knight engaged him to undertake a new translation of "The Thousand and One Nights," which was completed in 1841. Mr. Lane wrote a small volume of "Selections from the Kur-ân," which was incorrectly printed, having been published when the author was abroad, and unable to correct the proofs; and he afterwards undertook, under the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland, the composition of an "Arabic Lexicon," and visited Egypt a third time in 1842, in order to avail himself of the valuable stores in the libraries of some of the mosques of Cairo. On this occasion he was accompanied by his sister (Mrs. Poole), with her two sons, and remained in Egypt until 1849. Lord Russell, at that time Prime Minister, granted him an annual allowance of £100 from the Special Service Fund, and it was continued by Lord Aberdeen. The first part of his Lexicon was published in 1863, when a civil-list pension of £100 was granted to him "in testimony of its value;" and in the following year he was elected a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France. He was also an honorary member of several learned societies, British and Foreign. The University of Leyden conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Literature in Feb. 1875. His Life, by his great nephew, Stanley Lane Poole, appeared in 1877.

LANE, Richard James, A.R.A., brother of the above, was born in 1800, and was the son of the Rev. Dr. Lane, Prebendary of Hereford; his mother was a niece of Gainsborough. He was articled at the age of sixteen to Charles Heath the line engraver, but eventually devoted himself to the new art of lithography in which he attained great success. Among his first works were a charming series of "Sketches from Gainsborough," remarkable, like all Lane's work, for tenderness and delicacy, and later a number of imitations of "Sketches by Sir Thos. Lawrence," quite deceptive by their imitative power. He was appointed Lithographer to the Queen, and executed many prints of members of the royal family after Winterhalter; and also some excellent reproductions of the work of his friend Alfred Chalon, R.A. In 1827 he was elected Associate Engraver, and in 1864 became director of the etching class at South Kensington. He died at Kensington, Nov. 21, 1872. He exhibited sixty-seven lithographs in the Academy.

LANG, The Rev. John Dunmore, D.D., born at Largs, Ayrshire, about the commencement of the present century, emigrated to Sydney at an early age, and became Principal of the Australian College. He was the author of "The History of New South Wales both as a Penal Settlement and as a British Colony," published in 1834, being the first large important history of the colony, containing much accurate information respecting the state of morals, religion, and education in that country, in the earlier stages of its existence. This author also wrote several works on the colony. The most recent of these was entitled "The Coming Event; or Freedom and Independence for the Seven United Provinces of Australia," 1870. He died in 1878.

LANGDALE, Lord, The Right Hon. Henry Bickersteth [1783—1851], a Privy Councillor, a Bencher of the Inner Temple and M.A., and Master of the Rolls, was born at Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland, and was the second son of Mr. Henry Bickersteth, a country surgeon. He was educated at the free grammar-school of his native place, after which he served his apprenticeship to his father. Later he entered at Caius College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar in 1811. He became a King's Counsel and a Bencher of the Inner Temple in 1827, and was made Treasurer in 1836. In 1835 Sir Robert Peel offered him a seat on the bench (afterwards filled by Mr. Sergeant Coleridge), but he declined it. A year later he was appointed Master of the Rolls, was called to the House of Peers, and sworn a Privy-Councillor. Soon after taking his seat in the House of Lords, he delivered a remarkable speech on the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery. Upon the resignation of Lord Cottenham the great seal was more than once offered to Lord Langdale by Lord John Russell, but owing to ill-health he was obliged to decline it. He married late in life, in 1835, Lady Jane Elizabeth Harley, eldest daughter of the Earl of Oxford, by whom he left one daughter, so that with him the peerage became extinct.

LANKESTER, Edwin, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. [1814—1874], coroner for Middlesex, was born at Melton, Suffolk, and educated at Woodbridge, where he was apprenticed to a surgeon. From 1834 to 1837 he studied Medicine at University College, London, and in the latter year was made a member of the College of Surgeons, and a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society. He graduated at Heidelberg in 1839, and in 1843 became Lecturer on Materia Medica and Botany at the St. George's School of Medicine. He was elected an F.R.S. in 1845. In 1850 he was appointed Professor of Natural History, New College, London, in 1851 received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst, U.S.; in 1853 became Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at Grosvenor Place School of Medicine, and in 1858 Superintendent of the Food Collections at the South Kensington Museum. In 1862 he was appointed Examiner in Botany to the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, and elected Coroner for Central Middlesex, the office in which he was best known to the public. He was a voluminous writer on science, and occupied a prominent position in several scientific bodies. Among his works may be mentioned "The Natural History of Dee-side," which he edited by command of the Queen; the article on sanitary science in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," written in conjunction with Dr. Letheby; "A Guide to the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum;" "A Course of Lectures on Food," &c. He contributed also numerous scientific papers to the *Naturalist, Athenæum, Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science,*

Nature, &c. He delivered lectures on Natural History and its various branches, at the Royal Institution; several courses on Physiology and Botany at the London Institution; and several courses on Botany before the Royal Botanical Society of London.

LANSDOWNE, Second Marquis of, Henry Petty-Fitz-Maurice, K.G. [1780-1863], was descended from an old Irish family, who held the baronies of Kerry and Lixnaw as far back as the 12th century, and was the only son by his second marriage of the first marquis, who, as Earl of Shelburne, was Premier of the Coalition Ministry of 1782, and was created Marquis of Lansdown in 1784. Lord Henry Petty was educated at Westminster School, at Edinburgh, under Dugald Stewart, in whose society he became deeply indoctrinated with liberal principles, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1801 without offering himself as a candidate for university distinctions. Having travelled for a few months upon the Continent in company with M. Dupont, he prepared himself for entering public life, and soon after reaching his majority was returned to Parliament for the family borough of Calne, in Wiltshire. In 1804 he made his maiden speech upon the affairs of Ireland. The Liberal party were at this time in opposition, and under the working of the Bank Restriction Act the Irish community was threatened with serious losses from the extensive issue of paper money from private banks. Though at that time he was little more than 24 years of age, his speech was remarkable for the soundness and clearness of his views on the general economic bearings of the currency question, and thus he showed that he was no unworthy descendant of Sir William Petty, who has been called the father of the science of political economy in this country. In the following year Lord Henry Petty added the reputation of an orator to that of an economist and an incipient statesman. Pitt, who was still Premier, defended his friend Lord Melville against the charge of official corruption, with an earnestness not warranted by the circumstances of the case, and was assailed with proportionate severity by Lord Henry Petty. The speech is said to have taken the House by surprise, and to have established the fame of its author as a parliamentary orator. Pitt died within the year; with his death his party was broken up, and the Whigs, under Fox and Grenville, came into office. In this ministry, which is familiarly known as that of "all the talents," Lord Henry Petty was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and at the same time was returned to Parliament as member for the University of Cambridge, in the place of Pitt. The duration of Lord Grenville's ministry was scarcely sufficient to test his capabilities as a financier; but on looking back over the history of the last half century we find the name of Lord Lansdowne actively associated with all the leading measures of the Whig party; such as the abolition of slavery, which he at first advocated in 1807, and again by specific motion in 1814 and 1821. He was also a consistent advocate of the repeal of the penal laws, and the granting of Catholic emancipation; and on this subject he spoke with the more weight, as the Irish estates of the Lansdownes are large. This was the question on which the Grenville administration suffered shipwreck, the introduction of Lord Howick's Religious Test Bill proving a fatal blow. Lord Henry Petty was obliged, of course, to resign office with his party; and with office he lost, what he valued far more, his seat for Cambridge University. He sat for a few months as M.P. for Camelford, when he was transferred to the House of Peers,

the Marquisate of Lansdowne devolving upon him by the death of his half-brother. In 1820 he anticipated the measures of the present day by a speech in favour of free trade, and the removal of the shackles from commerce at home and abroad. In 1822 he brought forward a motion for the consideration of the sufferings and grievances of Ireland, and in 1824 strongly urged upon the Government of Lord Liverpool the necessity of acknowledging the independence of the South American republics. In 1828, when Canning took office on moderate liberal principles, Lord Lansdowne responded to his call, and became Home Secretary. Under his successor, Lord Goderich, he held the seals of the Foreign Department, but the short duration of the ministry gave him scarcely time to develop his capacity in the wide range of foreign politics. After remaining in opposition to the Duke of Wellington from 1829 to 1831 he took office under Earl Grey, as Lord President of the Council, in which position his judgment and experience were of great service to his party, and he aided in carrying the Reform Bill through each of its successive stages. On the accession of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Lansdowne became the recognised leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, a position in which his manly courtesy, his dignity and generous disposition, found full scope for their display. Though during Lord John Russell's tenure of office he had held the Presidentship of the Council, and had gone into opposition with him, on the advent of Lord Derby, yet he refused the reins of government, and suffered them to pass into the hands of Lord Aberdeen in Dec., 1852, though requested by the Queen to undertake the Premiership. He consented, however, to hold a seat in the Cabinet without a portfolio. Towards the end Lord Lansdowne's influence upon his party was rather conservative in its bearing. By his wife, a daughter of the Earl of Ilchester, who died in April, 1851, he had an only daughter, wife of the Hon. J. K. Howard, and two sons, of whom the elder, William Thomas, Earl of Kerry, died in 1836, while M.P. for Calne; the younger, the Earl of Shelburne, sometime Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was called, in 1856, to the Upper House, in his father's barony of Wycombe, having represented Calne since the general election of 1837.

LARCOM, The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Aiskew, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S. [1801—1879], second son of Capt. Joseph Larcom, R.N., was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers at the age of nineteen. In 1828 he was entrusted with the direction of the Irish Ordnance Survey Office, of which post he discharged the duties until 1846, when he was appointed a Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland, of which he became deputy-chairman, and in 1853 was appointed Under-Secretary for Ireland. In 1858 he attained the rank of Major-General. He was employed on various parliamentary inquiries and commissions, organised the system of agricultural statistics in Ireland, contributed to the Transactions of several learned societies, and edited Sir W. Petty's "History of the Survey of Ireland, A.D. 1656." Sir Thomas, who was a F.R.S., M.R.I.A., LL.D. of the University of Dublin, and a Member of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland, became a Major-General in the Engineers and C.B. in 1858. and was created a K.C.B. (civil division) in 1860. On his retirement from the office of Under-Secretary in 1868, he was created a baronet, and a member of the Privy Council in Ireland.

LARDNER, Rev. Dr. Dionysius, almost the first English writer who strove to popularize science, was

born in Dublin April 3rd, 1793. At the age of fourteen he entered the office of his father, who was a solicitor, but showed so great a bent for science that his father sent him to Trinity College. Here he took his B.A. in 1816, M.A. in 1819, and in 1827 LL.B. and LL.D. In the meantime he had taken Holy Orders. While at college he published several treatises on mathematics, and delivered, before the Royal Dublin Society, a series of lectures, for which he was awarded a gold medal. In 1827 he accepted the professorship of natural philosophy and astronomy in London University, and set to work to realize his long-cherished projects for popularizing science. For this end he began his great work, "Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia," which extended to 133 volumes, and in which he was assisted by contributions from Scott, Macintosh, Herschel, Nicolas, Brewster, Southey, and others. Among other popular works, he was the author of "Lectures on the Steam Engine," 1828; "Lectures on Locke's Essays," 1847; "Railway Economy," 1850; "Handbooks on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy," 1854-56; "Popular Essays on Scientific Subjects," &c. Since 1845 Lardner had made his home in Paris, but he died in Naples, April 29th, 1859.

LASSELL, William, F.R.S., LL.D., [1799—1880], astronomer, was born at Bolton, in Lancashire, and was educated at a day-school in that town, and at a small school at Rochdale. Having served a seven years' apprenticeship in a merchant's office in Liverpool, he began business there as a brewer in 1825, devoting all his spare time to his favourite study of astronomy, and the mechanics connected therewith. Not being able to afford to buy the expensive instruments necessary for his observations, he began about 1820 to make his own, constructing reflecting telescopes of both the Newtonian and Gregorian forms—chiefly the former. He began simultaneously with a Newtonian of 7-inch diameter, and a Gregorian of the same size. Being successful with these, he afterwards made a Newtonian of 9-inch aperture of great excellence, which was, in 1839, mounted equatorially at Starfield, near Liverpool. With it he detected, without previous knowledge of its existence, the sixth star in the trapezium of Orion. In 1844 he constructed a reflector of 2-ft. aperture, and 20-ft. focal length, which was mounted in the same manner. While preparing the speculum for that instrument, he contrived a polishing-machine for imitating as nearly as possible the movements of the hand, by which up to that time he had managed to produce perfect surfaces on smaller specula. With that instrument he discovered, in Sept., 1847, the satellite of Neptune; and in Sept., 1848, simultaneously with Professor Bond, in America, Hyperion, an eighth satellite of Saturn. In 1851, after long and careful search, he discovered two additional satellites of the planet Uranus (Umbriel and Ariel), interior to the two discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1787. In 1852 he took this telescope to Malta, making observations there through the winter of that year. Mr. Lassell's last work in astronomical science was the construction of a larger equatorial telescope than had previously been made, mounted generally like the former ones, but of 4-ft. diameter, and 37-ft. focus. This instrument was erected at Malta in 1861, and for the next four years the work done with it consisted chiefly of observations of the satellite of Neptune and the satellites of Uranus, observations of nebulæ and planets, and a catalogue of the places of 600 new nebulæ discovered with that instrument at Malta. [See Vol. 36 of the "Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society."] On his return

from Malta, he settled at Maidenhead, where he carried on his observations with his equatorial telescope of 2-ft. aperture, and where he constructed a new form of polishing-machine. He was elected a F.R.A.S. in 1839, received its gold medal in 1849, and in 1870 was elected its president. He was a F.R.S. in 1849, and also an honorary Fellow of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and Upsala.

LATHAM, Peter Mere, M.D. [1789—1875], was educated at the free school of Sandbach, at the grammar school of Macclesfield, and in due course entered at Brasenose College, Oxford. He studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and at the public dispensary under Dr. Bateman, and took his M.D. degree in 1816. He became a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1818; was Censor in 1820, 1833, and 1837; Gulstonian lecturer in 1819; Lumleian lecturer in 1827-28; Harveian orator in 1839, and was several times placed on the Council. He became physician to the Middlesex Hospital in 1815, an office he filled till 1824, when he was appointed physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The medical school of that hospital gained greatly under him in efficiency and reputation, and his clinique soon came to be recognised as one of the best and most painstaking in London. Later, together with Sir George Burrows, he lectured on the theory and practice of medicine in the hospital school, and an account of his method of teaching will be found in his "Lectures on Diseases of the Heart" (1845), which was his most important work, and which is still regarded as an authority. He was obliged to resign his appointment at St. Bartholomew's in 1841 on account of ill-health, and in 1865 he retired altogether into private life, and spent the last ten years of his life at Torquay. He was appointed physician extraordinary to the Queen in 1837, and retained that office till his death.

LATHBURY, Rev. Thomas, M.A [1798—1865], a native of Northamptonshire, was educated at St. Edmund's Hall, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, and M.A. in 1827. Having entered orders, he held for many years the curacy of the Abbey Church at Bath, and was nominated to the incumbency of St. Simon's, Bristol, by Bishop Monk, in 1848. Mr. Lathbury was the author of many important works bearing upon the history and antiquities of the Anglican Church, of which his "History of the Nonjurors" is the most widely known. He also published a "History of Convocation to the time of its suppression in 1742," a "History of the Book of Common Prayer," and various pamphlets on the religious controversies of the times.

LATTER, Captain Thomas [1816—1853], a son of Major Barré Latter, entered the Indian service in 1836 as captain of the 67th Bengal Infantry, then in Arracan. He devoted all his leisure time to the study of languages, for which he had great talent, and became an excellent Burmese scholar, of which language he published a grammar. On the opening of negociations with the Burmese previous to the war, he joined Commodore Lambert's expedition as chief interpreter, and served General Godwin in the same capacity during the war. The last year of his life was spent at Prome, where he occupied the post of deputy-commissioner, and by his vigilance made himself obnoxious to the Court of Ava. The Government of Ava had for months determined on his assassination, and at last accomplished it, causing him to be murdered in his sleep at 2 A.M. on the morning of December 8, 1853. A soldier on guard, hearing him cry out, ran to his assistance, but was too late to help him. His throat had been cut, and he had received four

other wounds. He was buried at Prome with military honours.

LAUDER, James Eckford, R.S.A. He was born in 1812, and studied first under Sir William Allan, in Edinburgh, and afterwards in Rome. In 1839 he was made Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, and Member in 1846. In 1847 he was awarded £200 by the Committee for the decoration of Westminster Hall for his "Wisdom" and "Unjust Steward." Many of his works have been engraved. Among the most popular are "Ferdinand and Miranda;" "Lorenzo and Jessica;" "The Toilet;" "The Parable of the Ten Virgins;" "James Watt and the Steam Engine," &c. He died in 1869, having exhibited only 14 pictures in London.

LAUDER, Robert Scott, R.S.A. He was born at Silvermills, near Edinburgh, in 1802, and, at the age of fifteen, became a student of the Trustees' Academy, and later went to London, and for three years drew from the antiques in the British Museum. He then returned to Edinburgh, where in 1830 he was one of the foundation members of the Royal Scottish Academy. At that time he painted chiefly small portraits, his subject pictures being of later date. In 1833 he went to Italy, where he remained five years studying the works of the great masters; he then went to live in London until 1850, when he returned to Edinburgh, and became principal teacher at the Trustees' Academy. He died in Edinburgh, April 21, 1869, after several years of ill health and suffering. He exhibited 36 pictures in London; his subjects were chiefly chosen from Scottish history and romance, and many of his works have been engraved. His "Christ teaching Humility" is in the Scottish National Galleries, but none of his paintings are in the public galleries of London.

LAUDER, Sir Thomas Dick [1784—1848], of Fountainhall and Grange, a distinguished author, was the eldest son of Sir Andrew Lauder, Bart., of Fountainhall and Grange in Haddingtonshire. He served for a short time in the army, and afterwards went to live in Morayshire, where he married Miss Cumin, only child and heiress of George Cumin, of Relugas, on the banks of the Findhorn. Here he remained till 1832, when he removed to the Grange, near Edinburgh. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1820. He was one of the earliest contributors to *Blackwood's Magazine*, started in 1817, and the first story he wrote for it, "Simon Roy, Gardener at Dumphail," was for a time mistaken for one of Sir Walter Scott's. Among his best known works are: "Lochandhu," 1825; "The Wolf of Badenoch," 1827; "Account of the Great Moray Floods of 1829," 1830; "Highland Rambles and Legends to Shorten the Way," 1837; "Legends and Tales of the Highlands," 1841; "A Tour round the Coast of Scotland," 1842; and "The Queen's Visit to Scotland in 1842." In 1839 Sir Thomas was appointed Secretary to the Board of Scottish Manufactures and Fisheries, in both of which subjects he was much interested, and into which he introduced various useful improvements. In politics Sir Thomas had up to the time of his appointment been a prominent member of the Whig party, but he then retired altogether from political life. His latest literary work consisted of a series of papers descriptive of the rivers of Scotland, written for *Tait's Magazine*, 1847-49.

LAUDERDALE, James, Eighth Earl of, was born at Hatton, Mid Lothian, Jan. 26, 1759, and educated at the Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities, and at Paris. He studied for the bar, and in 1780 was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates. In the same year he was elected M.P. for Newport in

Cornwall, and in 1784 was chosen for Malmesbury. He was a staunch supporter of his friend, Mr. Fox, and was chosen one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings in 1788. In the following year he succeeded his father, and was soon after elected a representative peer for Scotland. In 1792 he accompanied Dr. Moore to Paris, and was present when the Tuileries was attacked, and the Royal Family thrown into prison. He was a frequent speaker in the House of Lords, where he appeared on one occasion in rough Jacobin costume. On the formation of the Grenville administration in Feb., 1806, he was made a Baron of the United Kingdom, and sworn a Privy Councillor. In the July following he was made Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland. In August of the same year he undertook a diplomatic mission to France to try to secure peace with that country, but failed. Lord Lauderdale passed the last ten years of his life in retirement, engaged for the most part in agricultural pursuits. He died at Thirlstane Castle, Berwickshire, Sept. 13, 1839, in his 80th year, and left a family of four sons and five daughters. He was the author of numerous treatises on wealth, the public finances of the country, and criticisms on passing events.

LAUDERDALE, Eleventh Earl of, The Right Hon. Thomas Maitland, Earl and Viscount of Lauderdale, &c., was the son of General the Hon. William Mordaunt Maitland, and was born in 1800. He succeeded to the Scotch peerage and baronetcy on the death of his cousin Anthony in 1863. He entered the navy in 1816, and after serving under Sir Augustus Clifford and Sir Robert W. Otway, was appointed to the *Sparrowhawk*, and afterwards to the *Tweed*, of which he retained command until posted in 1837, for his services during the civil war in Spain. He then became Flag Captain to Sir Frederick L. Maitland and Sir Gordon Bremer, under whom he saw active service in the Persian Gulf and China, where he distinguished himself, and for his services was nominated a C.B., and in 1843 was knighted. From 1860 to 1863 he commanded the fleet in the Pacific. In 1873 he was nominated a G.C.B., and was placed on the retired list. He was for some years naval A.D.C. to the Queen, but resigned that appointment on being promoted Admiral of the Fleet in 1877. He died Sept. 1, 1878.

LAURIE, Sir Peter [1777—1861], a well-known London magistrate, was born of humble parentage at Stichill, Roxburghshire, and was intended by his parents for the ministry of the Scotch Established Church. Instead of training for the Church, however, he went to London, where, as clerk in a saddler's counting-house, by dint of great perseverance and good business talents, he soon amassed a fortune. Eventually he married his master's daughter, and set up in business for himself, becoming a contractor for the Indian army. He was elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1823, Alderman of Aldersgate Ward in 1826, and Lord Mayor of London in 1832. He examined into many important cases at the Mansion House, among others, those of Joseph Ady, begging impostor, the *Dryad* insurance frauds, the suicide mania from Blackfriars Bridge, and the Caoutchouc Company Patent impositions. For some years before his death he was Governor of the Union Bank of London.

LAW, The Hon. Charles Ewan, LL.D. [1792—1850], Recorder of London, Steward of the Borough of Southwark, Q.C., and M.P. for Cambridge, was the second son of Edward, first Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He was educated at Cambridge, and called to the bar in 1817, when he joined the Oxford

circuit, and was made a King's Counsel in 1829. He was elected one of the four Common Pleaders of the City of London in 1823, became in 1828 one of the two judges of the Sheriff's Court, and in 1830, when Lord Denman was made Attorney-General, he was appointed Common Serjeant. He was made Recorder of London in 1833. He entered Parliament for Cambridge in the Conservative interest in 1835, and was re-elected for the same place in 1837, 1841, and 1847. He married at an early age Elizabeth Sophia, third daughter of Sir Edward Nightingale, Bart., of Kneesworth, Cambridge, and left a family of two sons and three daughters.

LAW, Hugh, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was born in 1818. During the early part of his career he took no part in politics, but when the question of disestablishing the Irish Church was brought into prominence he declared himself on the Liberal side, and much of the success attending the working and interpretation of the Act is attributed to the skill with which he drafted it. In 1872 he was made Solicitor-General, and in 1880 Attorney-General for Ireland, and in this capacity conducted the state trials of the Traversers. He took a substantial part in the drafting of the Land Act, and on the retirement, in 1881, of Lord O'Hagan, was created Lord Chancellor. He died of inflammation of the lungs in Sept., 1883.

LAWLESS, John. He was born about 1773, and was connected with Emmet's rebellion, but his fame and popularity were mainly due to his opposition of the veto and still more of the famous "Wings." It will be remembered that O'Connell was willing to accept Catholic emancipation hampered by "wings" providing for the State payment of the Roman Catholic clergy, and the total disfranchisement of the forty shilling freeholders. Lawless, in the Catholic Association, opposed these "wings" so vehemently that O'Connell was forced to abandon them; but he never forgave his opponent, and at the Meath election made a furious attack on Lawless, who, however, retained the respect of all parties. He died in London, Aug. 8, 1837.

LAWRENCE, George Alfred [1827—1876], was educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1848 as a second class in classics, and was called to the bar about 1852. He was the author of "Guy Livingstone," and "Sword and Gown," both published anonymously; and of "Barren Honour," which first appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*. Mr. Lawrence held a lieutenant's commission in the Northamptonshire Militia.

LAWRENCE, General Sir George St. Patrick, K.C.S.I., C.B. [1805—1884], the last but one of the famous Lawrence brotherhood, son of Colonel Alexander William Lawrence, was born at Trincomalee, Ceylon. He was educated at Foyle College, Londonderry, and at Addiscombe College, Surrey, and in 1821 became a cornet in the Bengal Light Cavalry. But he did not see active service until the Afghan campaign seventeen years later, when he joined the army of the Indus, and took part in the capture of Ghuzni, and in the futile pursuit of Dost Mahomed through the Bamian Pass. His Afghan experiences culminated in the treacherous murder of Sir William Macnaghten—an act of which he was a spectator, and which he described in his work, "Forty-three years in India." On that occasion he was seized and made prisoner, and shared with Vincent Eyre and Colin Mackenzie, the pains of an Afghan dungeon, until the advance of General Pollock released them. At the end of the first Sikh war he was appointed political assistant at Peshawur, and when the second war broke out was again

taken prisoner, and only regained his freedom on the liberation of prisoners after the battle of Goojerat. His services in the political department, both at Peshawur, and later at Rajpootana, were most valuable, and led to his being raised, on the eve of the mutiny, to the responsible office of agent for Rajpootana. He contrived by his energy and prompt action to keep that place quiet during all the troublous months of 1857. In the last year of the mutiny Sir George Lawrence took the field against the Thakore of Awah, and a few months later administered well-merited chastisement to the ruler of Kotah. His last service was to take part in the pursuit and capture of Tantia Topee, after the dispersal of his troops round Gwalior. He was made Major-General of the Bengal Staff Corps in Sept., 1861, and retired on full pay with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General in Jan., 1867. He was nominated a C.B. in 1860, and a K.C.S.I. in 1866.

LAWRENCE, Sir Henry Montgomery.. He was a son of Colonel Alexander Lawrence, who, originally a poor Irish soldier of fortune, volunteered to lead the forlorn hope at Seringapatam in the presence of Baird and Wellington. Henry Lawrence was born at Matura, Ceylon, June 20th, 1806, and was educated at Foyle College, Derry, of which his uncle, the Rev. James Knox, was principal. His puritan training and impressions had a marked influence on his after life, and he inherited from his father a stern devotion to duty and Celtic impulsiveness, tempered by gentleness. In 1820 he followed his brother George St. Patrick to Addiscombe, and early in 1823 he joined the Bengal Artillery at the Calcutta suburb of Dum Dum. In 1825 he served in the first Burmese war, and was appointed adjutant of artillery. During the campaign he was attacked by fever, and was invalided at home for two years, part of the time being engaged on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland. On his return to India in 1829 he was appointed revenue surveyor, and spent five years in the survey of Moradabad, Futtyguhr, Goruckpore, Allahabad: in 1831 he married his cousin Honoria Marshall, "as high-minded, noble hearted a woman as was ever allotted for a life's companion to one called to accomplish a laborious and honourable career." At the outbreak of the first Afghan war, towards the close of 1838, he was recalled to a brigade, and when disaster came was sent to Peshawar to push up supports for the relief of Sale and the garrison of Jalalabad. No one but Henry Lawrence could manage the disorderly contingent which the Sikhs reluctantly supplied to Pollock's avenging force in 1842. He helped, on April 5, to force the Khyber Pass, for which assistance he was specially thanked, and appointed to the well-paid office of resident at the protected Court at Nepaul, where he planned the schools for the children of European soldiers, known as the Lawrence Military Asylums, and from 1844 he devoted the bulk of his income to this and other forms of charity. In the meantime he was contributing a series of articles to the *Calcutta Review*, and in 1845 he published "Adventures of an Officer in the Service of Runjeet Singh." These writings led Lord Hardinge to summon Lawrence to his side during the first Sikh war, and for four years he became Runjeet Singh's virtual successor in the government of the Punjab. In 1846 he became Lieut.-Colonel, and in 1848 was created K.C.B. In March, 1849, Lord Dalhousie proclaimed the Punjaub up to the Khyber British territory, and Henry Lawrence was made president of the new board of administration [see article on John Lawrence], but was subsequently removed to

the charge of the great nobles at Rajpootana. Here he wrote a series of articles on army reform, pointing out the latent causes of mutiny, and uttering warnings to be only too soon verified. In March, 1857, he was appointed Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in Oude, and went to Lucknow. Almost immediately afterwards the Mutiny broke out. In ten days his magic rule put down administrative difficulties, but with a force of only 700 European soldiers what could he effect? On the 30th of May mutiny burst forth in Oudh, and he was ready. Pressed by his colleagues and wasted by unceasing toil, on June 29 he led 336 British and 220 native soldiers out to Chinhat, where he was defeated with a loss of 118 Europeans. The natives joined the insurgents; the residency was besieged; and on July 2, while resting on a couch listening to an officer reading the orders he had dictated, Henry Lawrence was struck by a shell, and he died on the 4th July, 1857, aged 51. A baronetcy was conferred on his son and, as a national memorial of "The noblest man that has lived and died for India," a marble statue has been placed in St. Paul's Cathedral. The authorities for his career are, his own writings, Sir H. B. Edwardes's "Life of Sir Henry Lawrence," and Bank's "Three Indian Heroes," Herman Merivale's "Life," and the "Mutiny Papers."

LAWRENCE, John Laird Muir, First Baron [1811—1879], born March 4, 1811, at Richmond in Yorkshire, was the sixth son of Colonel Alexander Lawrence, a brilliant but unsuccessful Indian officer, and his wife, Letitia Knox, a descendant of the Reformer. As a boy he did not excel, although sufficiently distinguished at Haileybury, the Indian College, which he entered in 1827, on accepting a civil service nomination, though strongly desiring to follow his three elder brothers into the army. His Indian career began in 1831 at Delhi, whither he was sent at his own request, choosing active work rather than routine. The extraordinary speed of his journey was an earnest of his future devotion to work. In the Delhi district he remained till 1838, becoming familiar with the administration of both city and country, the characteristics of different races, and the difficulties caused by famine. In 1838 he joined the survey of the North-west provinces, and by such wide experience he made possible many future reforms. Illness, however, forced him to go home for three years in 1840. On this furlough he met and married Harriette Hamilton, daughter of the rector of Culdaff in Donegal. At the end of the honeymoon came the disastrous news of the first Afghan war. In spite of illness, John Lawrence decided on returning to India, whatever the risk to himself. His next appointment was again in the Delhi district. His work at first being too little, he fell to investigating the causes of a great outbreak of fever. Becoming chief magistrate and collector of Delhi, he brought about the final success of the first Sikh war by his admirable transport arrangements. This was the turning point in John Lawrence's career. Sir Henry Hardinge selected him to administer the Jullundur Doab, between the Sutlej and the Beas, which had been taken from the defeated Sikhs. Here for three months he did on a small scale what he was afterwards to do in the Punjab, abolishing such customs as infanticide and suttee, reducing turbulent chieftains, often without bloodshed, by the timely display of superior force, and settling the revenue, which was reformed by substituting money payments for the old payments in kind; so that taxation, but not the revenue, was reduced by the abolition of middle-

men. But at the end of three months John Lawrence was driven to Simla by an attack of fever. Scarcely rested, he was appointed to act for his brother Henry at the Lahore residency, as well as to carry on the Jullundur government. The duties of the Resident at the Sikh court were very delicate. With a strong force at his command, he was to support the young Rajah's government until it was able to stand alone. A genuine chance of independence was offered to the Sikhs. That the Punjab finally became English was due to the intrigues of the regent and the queen, who were at last banished, and still more to the fears and jealousies of the Sirdars, who dared not assume the full responsibilities of government, but begged the English to stay on with full power for eight years. The second Sikh war (1848), which arose from slackness in coping with a difficulty at Mooltan, and thus had time to be fanned into a religious war, ended in the annexation of the Punjab by Lord Dalhousie. This was a step advocated by John Lawrence, who considered that the government of the Sirdars was a perpetual danger to the neighbouring English territories; their rights, won but lately with the sword, should not be allowed to burden the people over and above an English administration. Henry Lawrence, on the other hand, supported the cause of the Sirdars, wishing to infringe no existing rights, and to conciliate the influential classes. The Punjab was at first governed by a Board of three members, the two Lawrences, and Charles Mansel, who acted as a balance between the opposing tendencies of the brothers. In 1850, however, his place was filled by Robert Montgomery, an old schoolfellow and friend of the Lawrences. The Board, indeed, was intended to be only provisional, to found a government uniting civil and military elements, and representing the two chief schemes of settlement. But the centrifugal tendency in the two brothers led to its dissolution in 1852, when John Lawrence was appointed sole Commissioner of the Punjab. As chief Commissioner Lawrence gathered round him the most efficient men he could find, and was equally successful in assigning each to his most effective position. The general contentment made possible Lawrence's plans for the suppression of the Mutiny—prompt action, especially in recovering Delhi and restoring English prestige; the disarmament of Sepoys; the raising of Sikh irregulars, though not too many, lest they should discover their strength; the employment of Mohammedans against Hindus; and the support of the protected states. He prevented a rising in the Punjab by persuading the Sikh chiefs that this was the opportunity for condoning their rebellion of 1848, and was ready to restore the dangerous and costly position of Peshawur to the Afghans, thus securing their friendship while falling back on the Indus frontier, if the siege of Delhi forced him to send down the large garrison of Peshawur. Himself at Rawul Pindi, he was in an admirable position for directing affairs, while away from the heat and details of government at Lahore. It was the continual stream of men and money from the Punjab which saved the Indian empire. It was not till 1859, when all was settled, that Lawrence went home on leave, worn out with the strain of sixteen years' constant work since he was last in England. Before his return, however, the Punjab had been converted into a Lieutenant-Governorship, a change he had long advocated. At the end of Lord Dalhousie's governorship, in 1856, John Lawrence had been knighted; on his return to England he was created a baronet, and for four years was on the Indian Council, until created Viceroy of India, on the death of

Lord Elgin. He was the first commoner and the first civil servant to be appointed. His viceroyalty was outwardly uneventful. His policy was to secure India by good government from within, not by pushing her outposts beyond the Indus, irritatingly near Afghanistan. He had negotiated a treaty with Dost Mohammed in 1857, whereby the Afghans promised friendship to England in return for a subsidy, to be regulated by English officers at Candahar. The Dost begged that they might not be sent to Cabul, as the people were jealous of the slightest foreign aggression, and would probably murder the envoys. As it was, the commissioners were practically prisoners in Candahar. Sir John Lawrence considered that the support of the *de facto* ruler only, and the guarantee of Afghan independence by laying down a limit to Russia, were the best safeguards of English interests, as there would be everything to gain from England. It would, finally, be better to meet an army emerging from the difficulties of Afghanistan near a secure English base than in the midst of a barren country and a suspicious population. The money necessary for the regular occupation of distant posts, which could yet be secured on emergency, would be better spent at home on public works for the masses, hard pressed between the tax-gatherer and starvation. This was the policy, followed by every governor after Lord Auckland till Lord Lytton, of which Lord Lawrence from his personal knowledge was pre-eminently the champion, and for which he protested with the last act of his life. In the internal affairs of India, Lawrence instituted the irrigation works against famine, built by public loan rather than by private companies, to secure Government control; extended railways, and began a system of general sanitation. He strongly wished to maintain the income tax, as on any other system public burdens fell almost completely on the poor. Finally, he preserved tenant right, founded on the ancient usage of India, which had been over-ridden in attempts to establish the English land system:—in Bengal, against the planters, who, under the rent law, compelled the ryots to cultivate unremunerative crops of indigo, by forbidding rents to be raised without an enhancement of value in the crops: in Oude, by resuscitating the intermediate tenancy rights which had been passed over in Lord Canning's general confiscation of lands and foundation of a landed aristocracy: in the Punjab, by defining and legalising the tenant rights which had existed since the British occupation. Returning to England in 1869, Lawrence was raised to the peerage. The last ten years of his life were still active, though he was oppressed with growing blindness. From 1870 to 1873 especially, he was Chairman of the new London School Board. The last public act of his life was to organise a vigorous protest against Lord Lytton's Afghan war, which could only end like its predecessor, in ruining Afghanistan without checking Russia. He did not, however, live to see the result he prophesied. His death took place on Dec. 27, 1879. He was a man great and yet simple; equally powerful in intellect and physique. Capable of unlimited work, he spared himself even less than he spared others. A man of action, he was often compared to Cromwell. His energy, justice, and real sympathy underlying outward ruggedness won the love and faith of the natives. He carried out all details himself, and was said by the natives to know everything. The thoroughness of his early work prepared the way for his later triumphs: and these were only the reflection of his own sincerity and devotion to justice. [See "Life of

Lord Lawrence," by R. Bosworth Smith.]

LAWRENCE, Sir William, F.R.S. [1783—1867], Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen, was the son of a surgeon of Cirencester, Gloucestershire, in which place he was born. He was educated at a school near Gloucester, on leaving which he was apprenticed to Abernethy in 1799. Three years later he was appointed demonstrator at St. Bartholomew's, a post he held for twelve years. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1805, was appointed assistant-surgeon to St. Bartholomew's in March, 1813, and in May, 1824, one of the principal surgeons. He was appointed surgeon to the Eye Infirmary in 1814, and in 1815 to the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem, as also professor of anatomy and surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, where he lectured for four years. Those lectures were published under the title, "The Physiology, Zoology, and the Natural History of Man," a work which gave rise to very severe criticisms, especially from Abernethy, who denounced his pupil as a materialist, and accused him of misusing his office of lecturer to the College of Surgeons to promulgate false and pernicious doctrines. The Governors of the Royal Hospitals called upon Lawrence to resign his appointment or his opinions, and he accordingly withdrew the papers complained of from publication, and did not again touch on similar subjects. In 1828 he was elected a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1834 and 1846 delivered the Hunterian orations. He was elected a member of the Court of Examiners in 1840, and was twice elected President of the College of Surgeons, in July, 1846, and again in 1855. He was Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen, and a few weeks before his death was created a Baronet.

LAWSON, Cecil. He was the youngest son of Mr. William Lawson of Edinburgh, a portrait painter, and was born near Wellington, in Shropshire, on Dec. 3, 1851. His childhood and youth were spent in London. He studied art a little under his father's guidance, but as an artist was chiefly self taught, and while still a boy devoted himself to landscape painting, depicting nature in her grander and more impressive moods. In 1870 he exhibited his first work in the Academy, but his paintings were generally so ill hung that it was not until the opening of the Grosvenor Gallery that Lawson's work attracted public attention. His first pictures exhibited there were "The Minister's Garden" (now in the Corporation Art Gallery, Manchester), and the poetic "Pastoral in the Valley." In 1879 he exhibited "A Morning Mist;" "The Hop Gardens of England;" "Sunrise after a Storm;" in 1880 "The August Moon," now in the National Gallery, and "The Voice of the Cuckoo," almost the only landscape into which he introduced figures; in 1881 "The Valley of Desolation," and "Wharfedale, Yorkshire;" in 1882 "The Wet Moon," and "The Storm Cloud." At this time the painter was suffering from chest disease; he went in search of health to the Riviera, but returned no stronger, and died on June 10, 1882, aged thirty-one. "The August Moon" was presented to the nation by his widow in fulfilment of her husband's wish. The winter exhibition of the Grosvenor Gallery of 1882-3 was partly devoted to Lawson's works; technically imperfect and immature as many of them are, they all show the artist's rare insight into nature, and sympathy with her varied moods. Side by side hung tender hazy moonlights, exquisitely tremulous and delicate; stormy nights and angry sunsets, and windblown stretches of hilly country with swift chasing clouds and masses of sun and

shadow—all rendered with equal fidelity, sympathy, and poetic feeling. A memoir of Lawson, written by Mr. E. W. Gosse, and illustrated with etchings from the painter's work, has been published by the Fine Art Society.

LAWSON, Henry [1774—1856], Fellow of the Royal and Astronomical Societies, was a younger son of the Very Rev. Johnson Lawson, Dean of Battle. Henry began life as an apprentice to an optician in Cornhill, but a fortune being left to his family he did not engage in business, but devoted himself to the study of science, especially to astronomy. He was elected an F.R.A.S. in 1833, and an F.R.S. in 1840. He built an observatory at Bath, and published several papers on the results of his observations. Later, when advancing age hindered his further pursuit of astronomy, he wished to establish an observatory at Nottingham, and offered all his valuable instruments to it, but owing to some unfortunate disputes this project fell to the ground. Some of his best instruments he presented to public establishments, and his meteorological instruments and books he left to Mr. Lowe, who had an observatory at Beeston, Notts.

LAYCOCK, Thomas, M.D. [1812—1876], born at Witherby, co. York, received his education at the Wesleyan Academy, Woodhouse Grove; University College, London; Paris; and at the University of Göttingen, where he graduated Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. He was appointed Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh in 1855; Physician to the Queen in Scotland in 1869, and he was formerly Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine in the York Medical School. Dr. Laycock advocated the appointment of the Health of Towns Commission in 1840; reported on the sanitary condition of York and on the history of epidemics there; sketched a complete plan of Political Medicine (now known as State Medicine) in a series of letters in the *Dublin Medical Press* for 1841; first developed the scientific data of unconscious and involuntary brain-function, and went far to explain thereby the phenomena of mesmerism, dreaming, and insanity, in his "Treatise on the Nervous Diseases of Women," 1840. He extended these views in 1844 at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at York, in a paper "On the Reflex Functions of the Brain;" and completed them as a system of Practical Philosophy in "Mind and Brain; or, the Correlations of Consciousness and Organization," 2 vols. 1860, second edition 1869. He was also the author of "Principles and Methods of Medical Observation and Research," and of numerous essays in the Journals and Transactions of learned societies.

LEAHY, Patrick. This distinguished prelate was born May 31, 1806, at Cork, where his father, an eminent civil engineer was county surveyor. He was educated at Maynooth, and after his ordination became curate of Scartheen in the diocese of Cashel. As a boy he had distinguished himself by his brilliant literary and classical attainments, and after a time was made President of the College of Thurles, whence he was transferred to be Priest of that parish and Vicar-General of the Diocese. On the establishment of the Roman Catholic University he was appointed Vice-Rector under Cardinal Newman, and in 1857 was consecrated Archbishop of Cashel and Emly. He died Jan. 25, 1875.

LEAKE, Lieutenant-Colonel William Martin, F.R.S. [1777—1860], the well-known investigator of the antiquities of Greece, entered the Royal Artillery, in which he rose to the rank of Colonel, and from which he retired in 1823. During the early part of his career,

he was employed on special service in the East, and travelled over the whole of Greece and Asia Minor, giving to the world the results of his travels in four or five works published at intervals between 1813 and 1830. Of these the best known are his "Travels in Asia Minor;" "Travels in the Morea;" "Athenian Topography," and "Travels in Northern Greece." He had only just completed the supplement to his most elaborate work, the "Numismata Hellenica," a catalogue of Greek coins, at the time of his death. This work is dedicated to his wife, to whom he says he was "mainly indebted for the completion of the present catalogue, and whose skill in the most delicate processes of electrotype has enriched the collection with between 500 and 600 of the rarest coins."

LE BLANC, Thomas, D.C.L. [1773—1843], Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and at one time Master of the Court of Queen's Bench, was educated at the Charter House, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which college he was elected a Fellow in 1800. He was called to the Bar in 1803, and went the Western Circuit. In 1814 he was appointed Second Master of the Pleas side of the Court of King's Bench, and about four years after became Master. Mr. Le Blanc was elected Master of Trinity Hall in 1815, but two years later resigned his Mastership. He died at Northaw, Herts, aged 70, January 23, 1843.

LE CONTEUR, Sir John, Knt. [1790—1875], Viscount of Jersey, and A.D.C. to the Queen, had been for many years connected with the Government of Jersey. In early life he served in the army, from which he retired with the rank of Captain. He then returned to Jersey, where in a few years he became a Judge of the Royal Court, and in 1842 was made Viscount of the Island. He was one of the founders of the Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and Hon. Colonel of the St. Helier's Battalion of Royal Militia.

LEE, Frederick Richard, ex-R.A. [1798—1879], landscape-painter, born at Barnstaple, Devon, received a commission in the 56th Foot at a very early age, and served in the Netherlands. He first exhibited his pictures in London at the British Institution, from whose directors he afterwards received a £50 prize; commenced exhibiting at the Royal Academy in 1824; was elected Associate in 1834, and R.A. in 1838. He excelled in cheerful landscapes, representing English rivers and avenues of trees, and in Scotch scenery. Some of his finest works are, or were, in the collections of the Marquis of Breadalbane, the late Lord Lansdowne, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Spencer, Sir G. Philipps, Sir J. Warrender, Sir T. Baring, Alderman Salomons, J. Cunningham, Esq., of Carshalton, and Messrs. A. and T. Burnand. The "Ploughed Field" was purchased from the Academy by Mr. Beckford, who showed the value he set upon it by reserving it in his will. In 1848 he commenced his series of joint works with Thomas Sidney Cooper, the cattle-painter. Among Mr. Lee's latest works are the "Bay of Biscay," "The Plymouth Breakwater," the "Signal Station at Gibraltar," "View of Gibraltar from the Sands, on the Western Shore," and "View of Garibaldi's Residence at Caprera," done from painted sketches made on the island during a fortnight's residence with the General. This picture, with "Cressingham," "Bay of Biscay," and the "Signal Station, Gibraltar," was in the possession of Mr. Christie, of Victoria Street, Westminster. His "Land we Live in" was at the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1867. He exhibited, between 1822 and 1870, 326 pictures, and after the latter date retired from the Academy.

LEE, Miss Harriet [1756—1851], one of the authors of "The Canterbury Tales," a collection of stories rather popular in their day, was a daughter of Mr. John Lee, an actor at Covent Garden Theatre. After the death of her father, she and her sister Sophia opened a school at Bath, which they carried on for many years. Harriet was the principal author of "The Canterbury Tales," published in 5 vols., 1797-1805, in which her tale of "Kreutzner" suggested to Byron his tragedy of "Werner." She published besides a novel "Clara Lennox," 1797, and several plays, which were acted at the time with small success, and are now forgotten. Her sister, who died in 1824, wrote only the "Young Lady's Tale," and the "Clergyman's" for the "Canterbury Tales," besides which she was the author of "The Recess," 1783, an historical romance, and several plays. Harriet Lee died at Clifton in her 95th year, Aug. 1, 1851.

LEE, Jas. Prince [1804—1869], Bishop of Manchester, son of Mr. Stephen Lee, Secretary and Librarian to the Royal Society, was educated at St. Paul's School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a Craven scholarship, graduated B.A. in high honours in 1828, and became a Fellow. He was Assistant Master of Rugby School under Dr. Arnold, and Head Master of King Edward's Grammar-School, at Birmingham, from 1838 till 1848, when he was appointed to the newly-erected see of Manchester, with an income of £4,600 a year, and the alternate patronage of thirty-seven livings.

LEE, Joseph, enamel painter. He was born about 1780, and began exhibiting enamel miniatures from nature, and paintings in the Royal Academy of 1809. In 1818 he was appointed Enamel Painter to the Princess Charlotte, whose likeness he exhibited in the same year; and in 1832 the Duke of Sussex appointed him his portrait painter. He exhibited twenty-nine paintings in the Academy, the last in 1853, but his career was not very successful. He died at Gravesend Dec. 26, 1859.

LEE, Robert, M.D. [1793—1877], graduated M.D. at the Edinburgh University, in 1814, and became a Member of the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh. After spending a few months in the country, he returned to Edinburgh, and was for a long time Physician's Clerk at the Royal Infirmary, to Dr. James Hamilton, senior. Having studied anatomy in Paris, under Breschet, and attended the lectures of Beclard, Desormeaux, and Capuron, he returned to London, and in 1823 was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and began practice in London as an obstetric physician. He obtained through Dr. Granville the appointment of Domestic Physician to the family of Prince Woronzow, at that time Governor-General of the Crimea, and of the Russian provinces on the Black Sea. He left England for Odessa in 1824, and in the autumn of 1825 accompanied the Prince to the Crimea, where he was presented to the Emperor Alexander. Some years later he wrote an account of the Czar's death, entitled, "The Last Days of the Emperor Alexander." He returned to London in 1826, and recommenced practice as an accoucheur, being appointed in the following year Physician to the British Lying-in Hospital, where he lectured on midwifery. He was appointed Regius Professor of Midwifery in the Glasgow University in 1834, but did not long retain it, preferring to live in London. He was next appointed to the Chair of Midwifery at St. George's Hospital, a post he held for thirty years, resigning it in 1866. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1841; delivered the Lumleian Lectures of 1856-57; the Croonian

Lectures of 1862; and was Harveian Orator for 1864. He was the author of several medical works, the most important one being "The Anatomy of the Nerves of the Uterus," 1841.

LEE, Rev. Robert, D.D. [1804—1868], Professor of Biblical Criticism in the Edinburgh University, and one of the ministers of that city, was born at Tweedmouth, North Durham, and educated at the Grammar School of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and at St. Andrews from 1824 to 1832. He became minister of the Grey Friars Church, Edinburgh, in 1843, and in 1846 was appointed to the Chair of Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities in the Edinburgh University. In that office his great learning and ability gave him wide influence among the younger clergy. He was the leader of the liberal party in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and was formally accused of departing from its narrow traditions by the introduction of painted windows, the practice of kneeling, repeating "Amen," &c., in public service. The General Assembly, however, in 1859, declined to entertain the charges, and by so doing gave a tacit sanction to the innovations. He was a Dean of the Chapel Royal, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland. He was a voluminous writer, chiefly of devotioual works.

LEE, Mrs. Sarah [1791—1856], better known as Mrs. Bowdich, the biographer of Cuvier, and author of several excellent zoological works for young people, was the only daughter of John Eglinton Wallis, Esq., of Colchester. At the age of twenty-one she married Mr. T. E. Bowdich, an eminent naturalist, in whose pursuits she became keenly interested, and soon learnt to work with him. A few years after their marriage she accompanied her husband to Africa, and on their return they published the results of their labours in some admirable works on the geography and natural history of the countries they had journeyed through. In 1823 they returned to Africa, and on this journey Mr. Bowdich died at Bathurst, in Jan. 1824. Mrs. Bowdich's first care was to arrange her husband's MSS. for publication; and in March of the following year she published a quarto volume, illustrated by coloured geological sections, views, and costumes, and zoological figures. In 1818 she and her husband had visited Paris, where they had made the acquaintance of Cuvier; and now on the occasion of her widowhood she returned there, and was received by Baron Cuvier almost as a daughter. She spent some years in Paris, becoming acquainted with many distinguished men, and on the death of Cuvier she published an interesting biographical memoir of him, in which work she was assisted by Baron Pasquier, M. Laurillard, Dr. Duvernoy, and Baron Humboldt. Three years before this she published a "History of British Freshwater Fishes," illustrated by herself, which Cuvier pronounced to be *très-belle*. After her marriage with Mr. Lee, her literary work consisted for the most part of the composition of books of less importance, chiefly accounts of her experiences in travel, and natural history researches. During the last two years of her life she received a pension of £50 from the Government.

LEE, The Rev. Samuel, D.D. [1783—1852], Rector of Barley, Canon of Bristol, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, was born at Longnor, in Shropshire, in the Charity School of which place he was educated till his twelfth year. He was then apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner. At the age of seventeen he began to study the Latin language, saving out of his

wages, of 6s. a week, enough to buy one book at a time, which he afterwards sold to buy another one, and so on. In this manner he read the Latin Bible, Florus, some of Cicero's "Orations," Cæsar's "Commentaries," Justin, Sallust, Virgil, Horace's "Odes," and Ovid's "Epistles." He next turned his attention to the study of Greek and Hebrew, in which with great perseverance he became very proficient. At the age of twenty-five he married, and for awhile gave up his studies to apply himself wholly to his craft. However, Archdeacon Corbett, hearing of his devotion to study, came to his aid, and he was enabled to continue his studies. By this time he was quite familiar with the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan languages, and in the course of a few months more added to this a knowledge of Arabic and Persian, and considerable proficiency in French, German, and Italian. Previous to 1813, he held the Mastership of Bowdler's Foundation School in Shrewsbury, and also obtained some work as a private tutor. In 1813 he entered Queen's College, Cambridge, and took his B.A. degree in 1817. Two years later he was elected Arabic Professor of the University of Cambridge, and in 1831 Regius Professor of Hebrew, gaining his D.D. degree in 1833. Among his works may be mentioned "The Syriac New Testament," 1816; "The Hindustani Prayer Book, and Morning and Evening Prayers in Persic;" in 1820, a "Grammar and Vocabulary of the New Zealand Language;" in 1821, "Sylloge Librorum Orientalium;" his "Hebrew Grammar," 1830; "Travels of Ibn Batuta, translated from the Arabic," 1833; in 1837 the "Book of Job, translated from the original Hebrew;" and in 1840, a "Hebrew, Chaldaic, and English Lexicon."

LEECH, John. He was born in 1817, and was the son of Mr. Leech, of the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, but was of Irish descent. He was educated at Charter House, and being destined for the medical profession, was placed with the eccentric practitioner, Mr. Rawkins, immortalized by Albert Smith. In these student days young Leech spent much of his time making pen and ink sketches of his master and fellow-students. Fate threw some of these in the way of the Rev. R. H. Barham, better known as Thos. Ingoldsby, who introduced the young artist to Mr. Bentley, by whom he was commissioned to illustrate "The Ingoldsby Legends," and thenceforward he abandoned Mr. Rawkins' surgery for ever. In 1841 he joined the staff of *Punch*, his first sketch, "Foreign Affairs," appearing in August of that month, and his last on the day of his funeral, an interval of twenty-three years. During the whole of this time he remained on the active staff of that periodical, contributing sketches so full of charm and beauty, that they cannot rightly be called caricature; indeed, by them he may be said to have founded a new school of art—humorous, full of character and variety, but always genial, kindly, pure, and refined. He was a man of wide sympathies, entering heartily into every phase of the many sided English life, and drawing sportsmen, children, lovely women, and snobs, with an equally delightful touch. Among the great number of works illustrated by Leech are "Jack Brag," by Theodore Hook; "The Story of a Feather," by Douglas Jerold; several novels by Albert Smith; "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures;" "The Comic English Grammar;" "The Comic Latin Grammar;" "The Comic History of England;" "The Comic History of Rome;" "Jack Hinton;" "Young Troublesome;" "Master Jacky in Love;" "The Book of British Song;" "Puck on Pegasus;" "Paul's

Dashes of American Humour;" "Life of a Foxhound;" "The Cricket on the Hearth;" "The Chimes;" "Punch's Pocket Book," till 1864; many volumes of *Bentley's Miscellanies; Once a Week,* and Christmas numbers of the *Illustrated London News.* By this amount of work he seriously injured his health, and aggravated the heart disease from which he suffered. For some time before his death he was much out of health, but the end came so suddenly, that at the moment of his death there was a children's party in his house. He died at Brompton, whither he had removed from Brunswick Square for greater quiet, on Oct. 29, 1864. He is buried beside his friend Thackeray, in Kensal Green Cemetery.

LE FANU, J. Sheridan. He was the son of the Rev. J. P. Le Fanu, and grandson of Alicia Le Fanu, the favourite sister of R. Brinsley Sheridan, and was born in Dublin, Aug. 28, 1814. He graduated with honours at Trinity College, and adopted journalism as his profession. Shortly after its beginning he joined the staff of the *Dublin University Magazine,* of which he became the proprietor a few years before his death. His greatest successes in this periodical were with half-humorous, half-pathetic verses; but some of his best short stories appeared in the early numbers of the *Magazine.* He also wrote a number of novels, remarkable for their grim and vivid sensationalism. Among these may be mentioned, "The Cock and the Anchor," 1850; "The House by the Churchyard." 1863; "Willing to Die;" "Uncle Silas" (the masterwork of this class of literature); and "The Tenants of Malory." He died at his house, in Merrion Square, Dublin, Feb. 7, 1873.

LEFEVRE, Sir John George Shaw, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S. [1797—1879] father of the present Postmaster-General, and younger brother of Viscount Eversley, born in London, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, in 1818, as Senior Wrangler, and became a Fellow. In 1824 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and represented Petersfield in the Liberal interest in the first Reformed Parliament. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (1833); a Commissioner of the Poor-Laws (1834); Joint Assistant-Secretary to the Board of Trade (1841); Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments (1848); and a Civil Service Commissioner. In 1856 he was appointed Clerk of the Parliaments, which office he resigned in March, 1875. He was an Ecclesiastical Commissioner, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

LEFROY, The Right Hon. Thomas [1776—1869], sometime Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Anthony Lefroy, of French Huguenot extraction, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated towards the close of the last century, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1797. He was appointed a Bencher of King's Inn in 1819, and having represented the University of Dublin in Parliament, in the Conservative interest, from 1830 till 1841, when he was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, was promoted in 1852 to the Chief Justiceship, and retired from the bench in July, 1866.

LEICESTER, Earl of, The Rt. Hon. Thomas William Coke [1752—1842], was the son of Wenman Roberts, Esq., who assumed the surname and arms of Coke on succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle, Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester. On the death of his father, which took place in 1776, he was chosen to succeed him as one of the members for Norfolk, was re-chosen in 1780, 1790, 1796, and 1802. In 1807 he was again elected for Norfolk, and continued

to represent that place till 1832. He was a zealous Whig, and opposed the American War, the war against revolutionary France, and the general policy of Pitt. After the death of the Duke of Bedford in 1802, he took the lead in every movement for the improvement of agriculture, and introduced various reforms into his Norfolk estates, which became renowned for their splendid management. He was raised to the peerage in 1837, being then 85 years old. He was twice married, first in 1775, to Jane, youngest daughter of James Lennox Dutton, by whom he had three daughters, and secondly, in 1822, being then 70 years of age, to Lady Anne Amelia Keppel, third daughter of the Earl of Albemarle, a girl of 19, by whom he had one son.

LEIFCHILD, Dr. John, D.D. [1779—1862], an eminent Independent minister, was the son of a cooper at Barnet. He was early apprenticed to a cooper at St. Albans, but although he worked steadily at his trade, his earnest wish was to become a preacher, and with that end in view, in his leisure hours he went to hear all the best preachers, repeating in private their discourses. Some of his friends and admirers placed him at the Hoxton Academy for the training of young men for the ministry, and at the age of 28 he was chosen for the ministry of the Hornton Street Chapel, Kensington, where he became very popular. About the year 1812 he removed to Bristol, on being chosen minister of the Bridge Street Chapel there, and he was soon recognised as one of the leading dissenting ministers. Six years later he returned to London and took charge of the Craven Chapel, where he worked with a zeal and devotion that carried all before them. Losing his wife in 1856, he retired into private life, and died at his house at Primrose Hill, aged 83, June 30, 1862. Dr. Leifchild left very few written examples of his great powers as a preacher.

LEIGH, The Hon. Augusta Mary [1783—1851], Lord Byron's half-sister, to whom he was deeply attached, to whom he dedicated those beautiful lines, beginning :—

"Though the day of my destiny's over,"

and whose name often occurs in his poems, was a daughter of the divorced Duchess of Leeds, Amelia Darcy Baroness Conyers. She married, in 1807, her cousin, Lieutenant-Colonel George Leigh, of the 10th Light Dragoons, who died in 1850, leaving several children.

LEIGH, Sir Robert Holt, Bart. [1762—1843], M.P. for Wigan, was the eldest son of Holt Leigh, Esq., of Hindley and Whitley Halls, Lancashire. He was an M.A. of Christ Church College, Oxford, but did not take his degree at the University until he was 70 years old. He represented Wigan in the Conservative interest for many years, being first returned for that constituency in 1802, and continuing to sit for it until 1820, when he resigned and was succeeded by Lord Lindsay [Earl of Balcarres]. He was created a baronet in 1815, but as he never married the title became extinct. During the Reform agitation in 1831 he was severely maltreated by the mob at the Wigan Election, where he appeared as the proposer of his friend, W. Hodson Kearsley, one of the candidates. In 1798, during the riots in Lancashire, he took an active part as commandant of the Wigan Arms Association in trying to restore peace to the county. He was for many years senior trustee of the Wigan Free Grammar School, in which he took a keen interest. He died possessed of a large property, and a magnificent library of books.

LEIGHTON, Alexander [1800—1874], writer of most of the stories known as "Wilson's Tales of the Borders," was born in Dundee, and educated at the Academy there and

at Edinburgh, for the legal profession. With the help of Hugh Miller and other friends he began to devote himself to literature, writing at first exclusively for "Wilson's Tales," started in Berwick by John Wilson, and conducted in Edinburgh by his brother James. Besides his many "Tales," he wrote several volumes of sketches, the best known of which is his "Romance of the Old Town of Edinburgh."

LEITCH, WILLIAM LEIGHTON. Born in Glasgow in 1804, he was educated at the Highland Society School, and placed by his friends in a lawyer's office. He had, however, resolved to be a painter, and took employment with a decorator and sign painter. He afterwards came to London and worked in several of the theatres as a scene painter. Here he became acquainted with David Roberts and Stanfield, who were for many years his most intimate friends. He then went to Italy to study, remaining about five years, and on his return contributed many fine classical paintings to the Academy and other exhibitions. He became Vice-President of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and teacher of water colours to the Queen, Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, and other members of the Royal Family. He died April 25, 1883. A memoir of him, by A. Macgeorge, was published in 1884.

LE KEUX, HENRY. He was the son of a large pewter manufacturer, was born in Bishopsgate, 1787, and was articled to James Basire the engraver. He was first engaged upon his master's large plates for the Society of Antiquaries and the Oxford Almanacs, and later for "The Beauties of England and Wales." He was also employed with his brother upon "Britton's Cathedrals." He executed a great number of plates, among them "Simmer lake," after Turner; "Venice," after Prout; and one of his latest was from Claude's "Embarkation of St. Ursula." He retired from his profession about 1838, and joined a crape manufactory at Bocking, in Essex, where he died Oct. 11, 1868.

LE KEUX, JOHN, brother of the above, was born in Bishopsgate, June 4, 1783, and was apprenticed to his father, but at the age of seventeen became the pupil of Basire, whom he came to excel both in freedom and minuteness of work. He engraved for "Architectural Antiquities;" "Cathedrals;" Pugin's "Antiquities of Normandy," and "Gothic Specimens;" Neale's "Memorials of Oxford;" and other architectural works; but his plates from Turner's "Easby Abbey" and "Rome" are considered his masterpieces. He died April 2, 1846.

LE MARCHANT, SIR DENIS, Bart. [1795—1874], second son of Major-General Le Marchant, the originator of the establishment of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1823; was appointed Principal Secretary to Lord Brougham in 1830; held the post of Secretary of the Board of Trade from 1836 till 1841; and that of Secretary to the Treasury at the close of Lord Melbourne's administration in 1841; and became Under-Secretary for the Home Department. In 1850 he was appointed Chief Clerk to the House of Commons, and was raised to a baronetcy by Lord Melbourne in August, 1841. He retired from the public service in 1871, on which occasion he received a formal vote of thanks from the House of Commons. Sir Denis Le Marchant wrote a "Report of the Proceedings on the Claim to the Barony of Gardner;" and edited Walpole's "Memoirs of George III." He was succeeded in his baronetcy by his elder son, Henry Denis, barrister.

LE MESURIER, LIEUT.-GEN.

JOHN [1781—1843], entered the army in 1794 as Ensign in the 132nd Regiment, and purchased his Captain-Lieutenancy in 1796. He served in the south of Ireland during the whole of the rebellion of 1798, and in the following year accompanied his regiment to the Mediterranean, where he took an active part in the siege of Malta. He served under Sir Ralph Abercromby throughout the Egyptian campaign, in which he did distinguished service, and was afterwards appointed to a company. He served in Ireland from 1802 to 1805, when by the death of his father he succeeded to the Governorship of Alderney. In 1824 he resigned the grant of the Island to the Government, and wished to enter the army again, but peace and the rank he then held prevented his services being accepted. He obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1810; of Colonel in 1819; Major-General in 1830, and Lieutenant-General in 1841.

LEMMENS, NICOLAS JAQUES [1823—1881], musician, born in Belgium. His father was an organist, and to the organ young Lemmens soon became devoted. When sixteen years of age he entered the Conservatoire at Brussels and became the pupil of Fétis, distinguishing himself by ability and hard work. He gained high prizes both for composition and organ-playing, and in 1846 his government sent him to study at Breslau under the famous organist Adolph Hesse. There he remained for a year, and some time afterwards became professor at the Conservatoire, Brussels. His work in that institution was productive of much good. He married in 1857 our English soprano Miss Sherrington, and resided in this country till within a short time of his death. His works for the organ are important and fairly numerous, and his "École d'Orgue" has become a text-book at the Conservatoires of several European capitals. His mastery over his instrument was complete, and his playing was highly appreciated at the numerous concerts at which he appeared. He was in every way a sound musician and an excellent artist.

LEMON, MARK [1809—1870], editor of *Punch* for nearly thirty years, was born in the neighbourhood of Oxford Street, and educated at a school at Cheam, near Epsom. He was for many years a writer for the stage, and as a member of the Guild of Literature and Art, occasionally donned the sock and buskin. He was one of the knot of authors who established *Punch* in 1841, and from the first acted as joint editor. Upon the secession of Mr. Henry Mayhew about two years later he became editor. He was the author of upwards of sixty dramatic pieces, among which perhaps the best known and most successful were "The Ladies' Club," "The School for Tigers," and "What will the World say?" Besides these he wrote numerous articles for *Household Words*, *Once a Week*, the *Illustrated London News* and the *Illuminated Magazine*, some of which were collected and published in a separate form under the title "Prose and Verse." He wrote "The Enchanted Doll," a fairy tale (1849); "Legends of Number Nip" (from the German); "Tom Moody's Tales," and three or four novels, "Loved at Last," "Falkner Lyle;" "Story of Two Wives," &c., edited a collection of jests in one volume, and wrote about 100 songs. In 1862 he delivered a very popular course of lectures "About London," at the Gallery of Illustration, later published under the title "The Streets of London." In 1868-69 he delivered another course of lectures and readings at the same place, representing Falstaff in scenes from Henry IV., an entertainment which was very attractive, and drew large audiences both in London and the provinces.

LESLIE, Charles Robert, R.A., was born in Clerkenwell of American parents, Oct. 11, 1794. Five years later his father removed, with his family, to Philadelphia, where at the age of ten Charles Robert, the eldest of a young family, was left to the care of a widowed mother. Notwithstanding his wish to be a painter he was apprenticed to a bookseller and publisher, but spent his spare time in drawing, and a likeness of Cooke the tragedian, which he sketched at the theatre, showed so much talent that his friends found means to send him to study art in London, and in 1813 he entered the Academy Schools, where he became the pupil of West and Washington Allston. In that year he had his first picture "Murder," in the Academy, in the next "The Witch of Endor," and in 1816 "The Death of Rutland." But his first painting in what came to be his own peculiar field was "Anne Page and Slender," followed in 1819 by "Sir Roger de Coverley," his first notable success; and in 1821 "May-day in the reign of Queen Elizabeth," which procured him his election as A.R.A., and in 1826 he became full academician. His fine "Sancho Panza and the Duchess" (of which there is a slightly altered repetition in the National Gallery) was exhibited in the previous year. In 1827 he exhibited "Lady Jane Grey prevailed on to accept the Crown:" in 1831 "The Dinner at Page's House," and the famous "Widow Wadman and Uncle Toby," now in the National Gallery. In 1833 he accepted the appointment of Professor of Drawing at the Military Academy of West Point, New York, but after a few months gave up the post and returned to London, and from this time few years passed without his sending some important work to the Academy, though he contributed but seventy-six pictures altogether. Among the most remarkable were "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (1838), now in the Sheepshanks collection; "Sancho Panza" (1844); "Katherine and Petruchio" (1850); "Falstaff personating the King" (1851), and "The Rape of the Lock" (1854). In 1848 he had been elected Professor of Painting to the Academy, but ill-health caused him to resign three years later, and in 1855 his lectures were published under the title of "A Handbook for young Painters." He had already appeared as an author, for in 1845 he brought out his interesting "Life of Constable," and at the time of his death, which occurred at his house in St. John's Wood, May 5th, 1859, he was preparing his Autobiographical Recollections for publication, and was also engaged on a Life of Reynolds; both works were completed and published by his friend the late Mr. Tom Taylor. There is a collection of twenty-seven pictures and studies by Leslie in the Sheepshanks collection at South Kensington, among them "Katherine and Petruchio;" "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and a replica of "Widow Wadman." His "Lord Holland" is in the National Portrait Gallery, and "Cooke as Richard III.," and "The Murder of Rutland" are in the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. His "Queen Victoria receiving the Sacrament at her Coronation" (1838), for which there is a sketch in the Sheepshanks Collection, "Columbus and the Egg" (1835); "Gulliver introduced to the Queen of Brobdingnag" (1838), and other works are well known by engravings. Leslie occupies a high place among painters of the British School; of him Mr. Ruskin writes, "The more I learn of Art the more I respect Mr. Leslie's painting as such, and for the way in which it brings out the expressional result which he requires. Given a certain quantity of oil colour to be laid on with one touch of pencil so as to produce at once the subtlest and largest ex-

pressional result possible, there is no man now living who seems to me to come at all near Mr. Leslie, his work being in places equal to Hogarth for decision, and here and there a little lighter and more graceful."

LESLIE, Professor Thomas Edward Cliffe [1827—1882], an eminent political economist, was of Scotch descent, but was born at Wexford in Ireland. He was the second son of the Rev. Edward Leslie, prebendary of Dromore and rector of Annahilt in the county Down. He received his early education from his father, and at the age of ten was sent to King William's College in the Isle of Man, where he remained till 1842, when he entered Trinity College, Dublin. After a course of unusual brilliancy there, devoted chiefly to classical and philosophical studies, he became a law student at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar. On being appointed to the professorship of jurisprudence and political economy in Queen's College, Belfast, he abandoned the study of law and became a contributor to some of the leading quarterly and monthly reviews. In 1870 he published his "Land Systems and Industrial Economy of Ireland, England, and Continental Countries," being a collection of Essays containing much novel information on the subject of Continental agriculture, collected in his various tours through Belgium and France. This work was most favourably reviewed by J. S. Mill in a paper in the *Fortnightly Review*, in which he said of Leslie that he was "one of the best living writers on applied political economy." Later Leslie turned his attention to the general methods of political economy, and became almost the originator in England of the historical or inductive treatment of that science. He had for many years contemplated and had partly written a work on English economic and legal history, but unfortunately the MS. he had prepared was lost while he was travelling on the Continent in 1872. In 1869 he was appointed Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London, on his retirement from which at the usual term of five years he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Dublin University. He died at Belfast, Jan. 27, 1882, in his fifty-fifth year.

LETHEBY, Henry, M.B. [1816—1876], became a Bachelor of Medicine in 1843, Ph.D. and M.A. in 1858; was well known as the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London; Lecturer on Chemistry and Toxicology in the London Hospital; Chemical Analyst to the Corporation of London; and a Fellow of the Linnæan and Chemical Societies. He compiled "Reports on the Sanitary Condition of the City of London;" a series of papers on the "Mode of Conducting Post-mortem Examinations in Cases of Suspected Murder," which appeared in the *Lancet*; a course of lectures on Practical Toxicology, in the *Medical Times*; and a valuable work on "Food;" and contributed to the Transactions of learned societies and to various medical journals and reviews.

LEVER, Charles James [1806—1872], son of an architect, was born in Dublin. At an early age he was destined for the medical profession, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, attended lectures, and in 1831 took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine; afterwards passing through a course of study at Göttingen, where he also obtained a degree. When the cholera broke out in Ireland, in 1832, Mr. Lever was appointed medical superintendent of an extensive and populous district, which included the city of Londonderry and the towns of Newtown-Limavady and Coleraine. In that position he rendered good service, and when the disorder had abated, he went to Brussels, not as

has been generally stated as physician to the embassy there, a post to which he was never formally appointed, though he had hoped to gain it, but as a private practitioner, carrying letters of introduction to the secretary of the English legation, and in time gaining a good private practice. Whilst occupying this post, he produced "Harry Lorrequer," commenced as a serial, a brilliant and amusing novel of Irish life and character, the success of which led to his writing other novels, mostly in a serial form. Of these the best known are—"Charles O'Malley," "Jack Hinton," "Our Mess," "The O'Donoghue," "St. Patrick's Eve," "Roland Cashell," "The Knight of Gwynne," "The Daltons," "The Dodd Family Abroad," and "Arthur O'Leary." He was very successful in these and many others, touching chiefly on the various phases of Irish military life, which were illustrated by the pencil of Mr. Hablot Browne. Whilst engaged upon these productions, he undertook the editorship of the *Dublin University Magazine*, 1842-45, contributing to its pages; after which he retired to the Continent, establishing himself first in a castle in the Tyrol, and afterwards at Florence. He was appointed by Lord Derby Consul at Spezzia, Nov. 26, 1858, and was transferred to Trieste in Feb., 1867. Amongst the best of his works published anonymously are "Diary of Horace Templeton," and "Con Cregan;" and his more recent productions, some of them written in a manner quite unlike his early and more characteristic works, are "One of Them," "Barrington," "Luttrell of Arran," "A Day's Ride," "Sir Brook Fosbroke," a tale originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and "The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly," 1868. The University of Dublin conferred on him the degree of LL.D., *honoris causâ*, June 28, 1871. (A Life of Charles Lever, by William John Fitzpatrick, appeared in 1879.)

LEWES, George Henry [1817—1878], critic and miscellaneous writer, was born in London, and educated partly under Dr. Burney at Greenwich and at schools in Jersey and Brittany. On leaving school he became a clerk in the establishment of a Russian merchant, but quitted business, and pursuing anatomy and physiology only as branches of philosophic study, finally adopted literature as a profession. With this end in view, he went through a course of training in Germany, in 1838-9, when he returned to London, and became a contributor to the press and to periodical literature. His early writings belong chiefly to the lighter departments of letters, and consist for the most part of critical studies on a wide variety of subjects. Of those writings the best are those on the drama, republished in 1875 under the title "Actors and the Art of Acting," and the volume on "The Spanish Drama," 1846. In 1845-6 appeared his elaborate "Biographical History of Philosophy," republished in 1857, and again in 1871 under the title "History of Philosophy from Thales to Comte." He next tried the world of fiction, and was not so successful. In 1847-48 he published "Ranthorpe: a Tale," and "Rose, Blanche, and Violet," which, though showing a certain cleverness in plot and construction, failed to attract the public. In 1849 he became one of the founders of the clever but unsuccessful newspaper, the *Leader*, for which he wrote the dramatic criticisms under the *nom de plume* of Vivian until July, 1854. In that year began his connection with George Eliot (q.v.), who thenceforth became his faithful companion and sympathetic helper, to whose influence and encouragement he undoubtedly owed some of his best work. His "Life of Goethe," perhaps the best known of his books, appeared in

1855, and though not an immediate success, was a solid one, especially in Germany, where it was highly appreciated in spite of the boldness of its criticism, and the unpopularity of some of its views. From about 1853 he began to turn his attention to scientific, especially biological work, and published the results of his investigations in "Seaside Studies," 1858; "Physiology of Common Life," 1859; "Studies in Animal Life," 1862; and "Aristotle, a Chapter from the History of Science," 1864. On the starting of the *Fortnightly Review* in 1865, he became its editor, a post he retained till succeeded by Mr. John Morley in 1867. He however remained a contributor, and it was for that review he wrote the last paper which appeared publicly under his name. His latest work was "Problems of Life and Mind," which was never completed owing to his sudden death in 1878. Mr. Lewes attained, and deserves, a high place as a writer, but probably he was more remarkable as a talker and as a man whose extraordinary versatility of talent impressed all with whom he came in contact.

LEWIN, Thomas, M.A., F.S.A. [1805—1877], one of the Conveyancing Counsel to the Court of Chancery, was the son of the Rev. S. J. Lewin, vicar of Ifield, Sussex. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and was entered at Worcester College, Oxford, but shortly afterwards obtained a scholarship at Trinity, and migrated to that college, where he gained a first-class in classics in 1828, and in due course took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. He was called to the Bar in 1833, and after practising successfully at the Chancery Bar for some years, was, in 1853, appointed one of the Conveyancing Counsel to the Court, which office he held till his death. The work by which he will be best remembered was his "Treatise on the Life and Epistles of St. Paul," to which he devoted most of his spare hours during 40 years. Among his other works may be mentioned his "Siege of Jerusalem by Titus," "Cæsar's Invasion of Britain," and his "Fasti Sacri; or a Key to the Chronology of the New Testament."

LEWIS, George R. He was born in London in 1782, entered the Academy schools, and studied under Fuseli. In 1818 he accompanied the Rev. Dr. Frognall Dibdin on his "Bibliographical and Picturesque Tour through France and Germany," making all the illustrations for that work. He also drew some of the illustrations for Dibdin's "Decameron," and was the author of "Groups of the People of France and Germany." He began exhibiting portraits in the Academy of 1820 with from time to time a subject picture. He exhibited 45 paintings in the Academy, and nearly an equal number in smaller galleries. But painting pictures was not his only work; he published a book on "The Muscles of the Human Frame," the plates engraved by himself after drawings from his own dissections; "The Early Fonts of England;" "British Trees," and other works. He died at Hampstead, May 15, 1871.

LEWIS, Frederick Christian, brother of the above, was born in London, March 14, 1779, was apprenticed to Stadler, the engraver, and studied at the Academy. His first work was for Young Ottley's "Italian School of Design," and he was afterwards employed by Lawrence to engrave in the stipple manner some of his chalk portraits, and until the painter's death in 1830 was chiefly employed on this work. He had also much talent for landscape painting, and between 1815-20 was an exhibitor at the old Water Colour Society, and until 1853 at the Academy and other galleries. In 1821 he published "Picturesque Scenery of the River Dart,"

sketched and engraved by himself. This was followed in 1823 by "Scenery of the Tamar and the Tavey," and in 1827 by "Scenery of the Exe." He also engraved about 100 plates from the drawings by Claude in the British Museum. He held the appointments of engraver to the Princess Charlotte, King Leopold of the Belgians, to George IV., William IV., and to H.M. the Queen. He died at Enfield, Dec. 18, 1856.

LEWIS, John Frederick, R.A., son of the above, was born in London, July 14, 1805. He began his career by a series of studies of animals engraved by himself, and in early life devoted his attention to animal painting. In 1820 he had his first picture in the British Institution, in 1821 began exhibiting in the Academy, and in 1828 was elected a member of the Water Colour Society. Soon after this he travelled in Spain, Italy, Turkey, and the East, painting his "Spanish Bull Fight," "Monks Preaching at Seville," "Easter Day," and, while in Cairo, "The Interior of a Harem," one of his best and most beautiful works. In 1836 his drawings of Spanish life were published in lithography, but he did not return to England until 1851; his execution had by this time become much more minute and his colour more brilliant than in early life. In 1857 he was elected President of the Water Colour Society, and exhibited "Frank Halt in the desert of Mount Sinai," which Ruskin has called the "climax of water-colour drawing." In 1857 he was elected honorary member of the Scottish Academy, and in 1858 was chosen A.R.A., and full R.A. in 1865. In the spring of 1876 he withdrew to the retired list, and died at Walton on Aug. 15 of the same year. There is a collection of his studies and drawings in the South Kensington Museum.

LEWIS, Charles George, also a son of F. C. Lewis, the engraver; followed his father's profession, and was best known by his renderings of Landseer's and Rosa Bonheur's work, but he also engraved from the paintings of his brother, F. C. Lewis. He died at Bognor, June 16, 1880, aged 72.

LEWIS, Frederick C. He was a brother of the above, and was born in 1813. He studied under Lawrence, and became a painter at a very early age. In 1844 he went to Persia, and thence through Asia Minor to India, where he lived for many years, painting large Indian subjects, of which a number have been engraved by his brother, Charles George Lewis. He died in 1875.

LEWIS, Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall, Bart. [1806—1863], son of Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated as a first-class in classics and second in mathematics in 1828. In 1831 he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. He was employed on the Commission of Inquiry into the relief of the poor, and into the state of the Church in Ireland, 1835, and on the Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of Malta, 1836. On the resignation of his father, in 1839, he was appointed a Poor-law Commissioner. He entered Parliament in 1847 as member for Herefordshire, and was Secretary to the Board of Control from Nov., 1847, to May, 1848, when he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department. In July, 1850, he became one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, which office he held until the resignation of Lord John Russell's ministry in Feb., 1852. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Herefordshire at the general election of 1852, and at Peterborough soon afterwards; but in Feb., 1855, he obtained the seat which his father had occupied in Parliament as member for the

Radnor burghs. He published works on "The Romance Languages," "On the Use and Abuse of Political Terms," the most important of his earlier works, which shows great power of clear original thinking; translated Boeckh's "Public Economy of Athens," and Müller's "History of Greek Literature," besides contributing numerous valuable papers to the *Law Magazine*. In 1836 he went with John Austin to Malta, where they remained for about two years, reporting on the condition of the island, and framing a new code of laws. On the death of Professor Empson he became editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, a post he held till he joined the administration of Lord Palmerston in 1855. During that time he wrote the "Treatise on the Methods of Observation and Reasoning in Politics," and the "Enquiry into the Credibility of the Early Roman History," an important work in which he attacks the theory of epic lays and other theories on which Niebuhr's reconstruction of that History had proceeded. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1855, and was made Chancellor of the Exchequer by Lord Palmerston in the same year. In 1859 he became Home Secretary, and in 1861 succeeded Lord Herbert of Lea at the War Office. His two latest literary works were the "Survey of the Astronomy of the Ancients," and the "Dialogue on the Best Form of Government." All his writings are remarkable for scholarly research and cool common sense. He married Lady Theresa Lister, sister of the Earl of Clarendon, a lady of literary tastes, and their house, Kent House, Knightsbridge, was the meeting place of a delightful circle of friends, among whom were the Grotes, the Austins, J. S. Mill, the Duff Gordons, and others.

LEWIS, Lady Maria Theresa [1803—1865], eldest sister of the Earl of Clarendon, married in 1830 Thomas Henry Lister, of Armitage Park, Yorkshire, a gentleman of some literary reputation in his day as the author of "Granby," &c., and in 1844 the Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., M.P. (q. v.). She had begun at a very early age to write short tales and dramatic trifles, such as "The Story of Beauty and the Beast, dramatised for juvenile performers," "The Story of Cinderella," &c., published privately, and encouraged by the success these met with she determined to try something more ambitious, and in 1852 published "The Lives of Lord Clarendon's Friends and Contemporaries." This was followed some years later by "Extracts of the Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry," edited by Lady Theresa. She did not write the two novels generally ascribed to her, "The Semi-Detached House," and "The Semi-Attached Couple," but edited them, they being written by the Hon. Emily Eden. Though her works show no great original research or power, they were very popular, and gained for her a place in a circle which comprised the choicest intellects of the day.

LICHFIELD, Earl of, The Right Hon. Thomas William Anson [1795—1854], a Privy Councillor, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Queen's Own Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry, and D.C.L., was the eldest son of Thomas, first Viscount Anson, whom he succeeded as Viscount Anson in 1818. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1824, and appointed master of his Majesty's Buckhounds, an office he held till 1834. He became Earl of Lichfield at the coronation of William IV. From 1835 to 1841 he was Postmaster-General, and during that time the system of a uniform penny-postage came into operation. One of the most remarkable coincidences in his political life was the assemblage at his house

of a great party gathering, called together to make some arrangements with O'Connell and other Irish members, and often referred to afterwards as the "Lichfield House Compact." In 1842 the Earl fell into pecuniary difficulties, and his house in St. James's Square had to be dismantled and the contents sold by public auction.

LINDLEY, JOHN, M.D., Ph.D., F.R.S. [1799—1865], an eminent botanist, was born at Calton, near Norwich, where his father, who wrote "A Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden," kept a nursery garden. He was sent to Norwich Grammar School, and soon developed a taste for the studies in which he afterwards distinguished himself. His earliest work, a translation of the "Analyse du Fruit" of Richard, appeared in 1819, and was followed a year later by an original "Monographia Rosarum," and other works of a like kind, which soon attracted public notice. He went to London in 1828, where he was chiefly employed by Loudon in writing the descriptive part of the "Encyclopædia of Plants." That work was published in 1829, and for some years after that Lindley wrote and published numerous books and papers on the arrangement, genera, and species of plants, all teaching and advocating the "natural system" of Jussieu as opposed to the "artificial" system of Linnæus followed in the Encyclopædia. In 1829 Lindley, who had been assistant-secretary to the Horticultural Society since 1822, was appointed to the chair of botany in University College, London, besides which he lectured on botany at the Royal Institution, and at the Botanic Gardens, Chelsea. During his professorship, which lasted upwards of thirty years, he wrote numerous scientific and popular works, and contributed very largely to the *Botanical Register*, of which he was editor, and to the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. He was a D.C.L., held an honorary degree of Ph.D. from the University of Munich, and was a Fellow of the Royal, Linnean, and Geological Societies, and was admitted to a large number of foreign scientific bodies. He resigned his chair in 1860. He was associated with Sir Joseph Paxton in superintending the interior of the first Crystal Palace, and the library and museum of the Horticultural Society were for many years under his care.

LINDLEY, ROBERT [1776—1855], perhaps the greatest of English violoncellists. He was born at Rotherham, and began the violin at five years old, and the violoncello at nine. For seven years he worked assiduously, and then James Cervetto, hearing him play, undertook his instruction. His first appearance was made at the Brighton Theatre. In 1794 he took the post of principal violoncello at the Opera, and for nearly sixty years retained undisputed sway in all concerts. His tone was rich and mellow in the extreme, but he played on much thicker strings than are used now, his first string being equal to that used as second by players of this day. As a composer he did not shine, but for style and execution he has very rarely, if ever, been surpassed.

LINDSAY, WILLIAM SCHAW [1816—1877], merchant and shipowner, was born in Ayr, N.B., At fifteen years of age he left home with only a few shillings in his pocket to go to sea, and worked his passage to Liverpool by trimming coals in a steamer. He arrived there friendless and destitute, and seven weeks passed before he was able to obtain employment when he was engaged as a cabin-boy in the *Isabella*, West Indiaman. After undergoing many hardships, he became second mate in 1834, chief mate in 1835, and was appointed to the command of a merchantman in 1836, being then in

his nineteenth year. In 1837 Mr. Lindsay left the sea, and in 1841 was appointed agent for the Castle-Eden Coal Company, in which capacity he was mainly instrumental in getting Hartlepool made an independent port, and rendered material assistance in the establishment of its docks and wharves. In 1845 he removed to London, and laid the foundation of that extensive business which entitled him to rank as one of the "merchant princes" of the metropolis. He wrote various pamphlets and letters on questions connected with the shipping interest, as well as important works, entitled "Our Navigation and Mercantile and Marine Laws considered," published in 1853; "Our Merchant Shipping," in 1860; and his large and important "History of Merchant Shipping and Ancient Commerce," 1874. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Monmouth in April, and for Dartmouth in July, 1852. Undaunted by these defeats, he persevered, and was elected, after a severe contest, for Tynemouth and North Shields, in March, 1854; was re-elected, without opposition, in March, 1857; was returned one of the members for Sunderland at the general election in April, 1859, and on account of ill-health did not seek re-election. His parliamentary career was marked by zealous attention to maritime interests, both naval and commercial, and he took an active part in the formation of the Administrative Reform Association.

LINGARD, John [1771—1851], the Roman Catholic historian of England, was born of humble parentage at Winchester. He was educated at the English College at Douay, where he remained until a short time after the declaration of war by England in 1793. In 1794 he, with seven other members of the old Douay College, settled at Crook Hall, near Durham, and established a new Seminary there, of which he became vice-president. In 1811, after declining the presidency of the college at Maynooth, he retired to the secluded mission at Hornby, in Lancashire, where he spent the rest of his life. In 1821 Pope Pius VII. created him doctor of divinity and of canon and civil law, and in 1825 Leo XII. is said to have offered him a cardinal's hat. Among his works may be mentioned "The Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church," 1806, of which a third edition appeared in 1845; and his great work, "A History of England, from the first invasion by the Romans to the commencement of the reign of William III.," which appeared originally in 8 vols. at different times between 1819 and 1830. A fifth edition in 10 vols. 8vo, appeared in 1849, and a sixth, with life of the author, by Tierney, 1854-55. Soon after its appearance it was translated into French, German, and Italian. Mr. Hallam, in his "Constitutional History," characterizes Dr. Lingard as "a late writer whose acuteness and industry would raise him to a very respectable place among our historians if he could have repressed the inveterate partiality of his profession," while Macaulay spoke of him in his Essays as "undoubtedly a very able and well-informed writer, but whose fundamental rule of judging seems to be that the popular opinion on an historical question cannot possibly be correct."

LINNELL, John, painter, born in London in June, 1792, painted in oil as early as 1804, and was, about 1805, fellow-pupil with William Hunt, the water-colour painter, for one year, of John Varley, the father of the existing school of water-colour painting. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1807, "Fishermen, a Scene from Nature," and at the British Institution in 1808. He obtained a medal at the Royal Academy in 1807, for a drawing from the life, and another, in 1810, for

the best model from the life, and the prize of fifty guineas at the British Institution for the best landscape, in Jan., 1809. He exhibited at the Academy again in 1821, landscape and portraits. During the interval he painted many views in Wales and elsewhere, and from 1818 till 1820 he had exhibited at the Society in Spring Gardens. Throughout the earlier and greater part of Linnell's career, he painted a much larger number of portraits than of landscapes. The latter include "A View in Windsor Forest," "A Sandy Road," and "A Heath Scene." Among his numerous portraits are "A Family Group—the Artist's Children," a miniature on ivory, in 1825; his portraits of fellow-artists, Calcott in 1832, Mulready in 1833, Philips in 1835; of such men as Malthus in 1833, Empson in 1834, Warren in 1837, Whately in 1838, the elder Sterling and Thomas Carlyle in 1844, Sir Robert Peel (twice, in 1838 and 1839), and Lord Lansdowne in 1840. His subsequent landscape pictures include "The Morning Walk," in 1847; "The Windmill," and "A Wood Scene," both in the Vernon Gallery; "Eve of the Deluge," in 1848; "The Return of Ulysses," in 1849. His more recent pictures were "Christ and the Woman of Samaria at the Well," "The Disobedient Prophet," "The Last Gleam before the Storm," "Crossing the Brook," "The Timber Waggon," "Barley Harvest," "Under the Hawthorn," "Chalk," and "Harvest Showers," in the exhibition of the Royal Academy for 1868, "The Lost Sheep," in 1869; "Sleeping for Sorrow," in 1870; "Shelter," in 1871; "The Ford," in 1872; "A Coming Storm," in 1873; and "Woodcutters," in 1874; "Woods and Forests," in 1875; "The Hollow Tree," in 1876; "Autumn," in 1877; and "The Heath," in 1878. Linnell refused to become a member of the Academy, as he considered himself to have been slighted by that body; but out of 276 pictures which he exhibited 176 appeared in the Academy. There are three pictures by him in the National Gallery, and three in the South Kensington collection. He died January 20th, 1882.

LINTON, William. He was born in Liverpool towards the end of the last century, was brought up to trade, but became an artist, and exhibited his first painting in 1819. He painted a number of landscapes of Italian, Greek, and Eastern subjects: "The Temple at Pæstum" is in the National Gallery. He exhibited 236 pictures, chiefly at the British Artists', of which society he was a member. He died in 1876.

LINWOOD, Miss Mary, whose artistic and wonderful needlework has excited so much admiration in England and on the Continent, since it was first exhibited in 1798, was born in Birmingham in the year 1755. Her work differed from the famous Gobelins tapestry in so far as the latter was produced with the shuttle, the artist working from behind, while Miss Linwood worked entirely with the needle, and standing before the canvas. Her subjects were chosen from the paintings of the best masters, and so exquisitely wrought that it was almost impossible to tell that they were produced by the needle and not by the pencil. The entire collection consisted of nearly one hundred pictures, the largest of which, "The Judgment upon Cain," she completed in her 75th year. Perhaps the best one was the "Salvator Mundi," worked by her from the original by Carlo Dolce, and which she bequeathed to the Queen, having refused the offer of 3,000 guineas for it. In 1804 her works were exhibited in Edinburgh, and afterwards at Glasgow, Belfast, Limerick, and Cork. In 1809 they were transferred to some rooms in Leicester Square, where they remained for some time on exhibition. Miss Linwood died at her residence,

Belgrave Gate, Leicester, March 2, 1845, aged 90.

LISGAR (Baron), The Right Hon. John Young, G.C.M.G., G.C.B. [1807—1876], was the eldest son of Sir William Young, of Bailieborough, an East Indian director, who was created a baronet in 1821. His mother was Lucy, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Frederick, K.B., and niece of Sir John Frederick, of Burwood-park, Surrey. His family is of ancient Scotch extraction, though settled in Ireland from the time of our earlier Stuart sovereigns. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was a gentleman commoner, and where he took his bachelor's degree in 1829. In 1834 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, but never appears to have actively followed the profession. He entered Parliament at the general election of 1831 as one of the members for the county of Cavan, sitting in the Conservative interest; his Toryism, however, was of a very moderate character, and in his career he followed on the whole the fortunes of the Peelite party. He was appointed a Lord of the Treasury by Sir Robert Peel on his accession to office in 1841, and held the Secretaryship of the Treasury from 1844 to the fall of the administration of his chief. He acted as Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Aberdeen's administration from 1852 to 1855, and as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from the latter date down to 1859. From 1861 to 1867 he was Governor of New South Wales, and returning to England was soon after nominated to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, which post he held till June, 1872. He succeeded his father as second baronet May 10, 1848; was sworn of the Privy Council in 1852; was nominated a G.C.M.G. in 1855, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath (civil division) in 1868; and was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Lisgar, of Lisgar and Bailieborough, co. Cavan, Oct. 8, 1870. He married, in 1835, Adelaide Annabella, daughter of Marchioness of Headfort, by her first husband, Mr. Edward Taite Dalton, but left no issue.

LISTER, Thomas Henry, best known as the author of the novel, "Granby," was born in 1801, and was the son of Thomas Lister, cousin-german to the first Lord Ribblesdale. Besides the novel just mentioned, which appeared in 1826, he wrote "Herbert Lacy," "Arlington," "Annie Gray," "Hulse House," and one or two others. He was for many years Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. He died at Kent House, Knightsbridge, the residence of his relative, the Earl of Morley, June 5, 1842.

LISTON, John, the well-known comedian, was the son of a watchmaker in the parish of St. Anne's, Soho, where he was born in 1776. He began life as teacher in a day-school in Castle Street, Leicester Square, which he left to go on the stage. He was for many years a tragedian, and indeed only discovered that he had mistaken his powers after he had been playing for some time at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the company of Stephen Kemble. Under Kemble's management he became a very successful performer of low comedy, and receiving a strong recommendation from Charles Kemble, he came to London and was engaged by Colman for the Haymarket in 1805. In the same year he was engaged by Mr. Harris for Covent Garden, where he appeared as Jacob Gawkey, in "The Chapter of Accidents," and where he continued to act till 1823, when he removed to Drury Lane at a salary of £40 a week. In 1831 he was engaged by Madame Vestris for the Olympic Theatre at a salary of £100 a week, and at that theatre he may be said to have closed his theatrical career, for with the ex-

ception of a few nights at Covent Garden afterwards, he did not accept any fresh engagements. While Liston was playing "Paul Pry" at the Haymarket the proprietor cleared £7,000, Liston receiving a large salary. For several years when starring for a few nights in the provinces he received from £250 to £350 as his share of the receipts of one week, and being a prudent man he died possessed of considerable wealth. He appeared for the last time in public at Covent Garden, at the benefit of Mr. George Rodwell the composer, who married his only daughter, Emma Liston. He married, in 1807, Miss Tyrer, of Covent Garden Theatre, and left two children, a son and a daughter. He died at his residence, George's Terrace, near Hyde Park Corner, March 22, 1846, aged 69.

LISTON, Mrs. [1780—1854], widow of the actor Liston, whose maiden name was Tyrer, was herself an actress of some note, a pupil of Kelly and Mrs. Crouch. She first appeared in public at the concerts of the Rotunda in Dublin. In 1800 she was engaged by Mr. Colman for the Haymarket, appearing as Josephine in "The Children in the Wood," and was very well received. Soon after she appeared at Covent Garden as Margery in "Love in a Village." She married Liston in 1807, and continued on the stage till 1823, becoming a great favourite with the public. In stature she was almost a dwarf.

LIVINGSTONE, The Rev. David [1817—1873], African traveller and missionary, was born at Blantyre, upon the banks of the Clyde, near Glasgow. Though descended from a respectable line of Highland ancestors, his parents were in humble circumstances, and his father, who kept a small tea-dealer's shop at Hamilton, is represented by his son in the biographical sketch prefixed to his travels, as having been much too honest and conscientious to become a wealthy man. He died in 1856, having lived to witness the fruits of that love of honest industry, active exertion, and benevolence, which he early instilled into the breast of his son. David Livingstone, sent as a youth to earn his livelihood in the cotton-mills of Blantyre, was, even at that time, possessed with a genuine love of learning. Enabled by hard labour to purchase the means of gratifying his thirst for information, he pursued his studies at Glasgow during the winter months, resuming his occupation at the mills during the summer vacation of the classes. In this way he contrived to pick up some acquaintance with the classical writers. As he grew to manhood, he resolved to devote himself to missionary life, cherishing a hope that Africa or China would be the scene of his labours. His wishes in this respect were realized, for after having studied medicine for a few years, during which period he attended one or two courses of theological lectures by Dr. Wardlaw, and having been admitted a Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in 1838, he offered himself to the London Missionary Society for missionary work in Africa, and his offer was accepted. Having been ordained to the pastoral office in 1840, he soon after left England for Port Natal, where he became acquainted with his countryman, the Rev. Robert Moffat, one of the most active and enterprising of African missionaries, whose daughter he eventually married, and she accompanied him in his travels until her premature death in 1862. From 1840 till his return to England at the close of 1856, he laboured perseveringly, as one of the agents of the London Missionary Society, at Kuruman, Mabodson, and other stations in Southern Africa, and made several expeditions into the interior. He became acquainted with the language, habits, and religious notions of several savage

tribes, and twice crossed the entire continent, a little south of the tropic of Capricorn, from the shores of the Indian Ocean to those of the Atlantic. In May, 1855, the Victoria, or Patron's Gold Medal, was bestowed upon him by the Royal Geographical Society for having "traversed South Africa from the Cape of Good Hope, by Lake Ngami to Linganti, and thence to the Western Coast, in ten degrees south latitude." In 1855 Dr. Livingstone retraced his steps eastwards, and having again traversed those regions as far as Linganti, followed the Zambesi down to its mouths upon the shore of the Indian Ocean, thus completing the entire journey across Southern Africa. He returned to England at the close of 1856, and was present at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Dec. 15, when the president, Sir R. Murchison, reminded his audience that "they were met together for the purpose of welcoming Dr. Livingstone, on his return home from South Africa, after an absence of sixteen years, during which, whilst endeavouring to spread the blessings of Christianity through lands never before trodden by the foot of any European, he had made geographical discoveries of incalculable importance. In all his various journeys, Dr. Livingstone had travelled over no fewer than 11,000 miles of African territory, and he had come back to England as the pioneer of sound and useful knowledge; for, by his astronomical observations, he had determined the sites of numerous places, hills, rivers, and lakes, nearly all of which had been hitherto unknown, while he had seized upon every opportunity of describing the physical features, climatology, and geological structure of the countries which he had explored, and had pointed out many new sources of commerce as yet unknown to the scope and the enterprise of the British merchant." Probably this is not an exaggerated estimate of the value of Dr. Livingstone's explorations in South Africa, considered merely in a commercial point of view. This distinguished traveller modestly propounded his views on the question of African civilization, by recommending the growth of cotton upon an extensive scale in the interior of that continent, and the opening up of commercial relations between this country and the South African tribes, as measures likely to contribute to the abolition of the slave-trade, and to advance the cause of European civilisation. In March, 1858, he returned to Africa, accompanied by a small band of assistants, sent out by Her Majesty's Government. He entered Lake Nyassa, Sept. 2, 1861, and made further explorations. His wife, who had accompanied him in many of his perilous journeys, died of fever at Shupanga, April 27, 1862, and what was termed the Zambesi expedition was recalled in July, 1863. Dr. Livingstone reached London, July 20, 1864, and after giving interesting particulars respecting his discoveries, and making arrangements for other explorations, again quitted England in April, 1865. A report reached England early in March, 1867, to the effect that Dr. Livingstone had fallen in a skirmish with the natives near Lake Nyassa; but the accuracy of the rumour was questioned. An expedition to the interior of Africa in search of this distinguished traveller, left England under the command of Mr. E. D. Young, June 9, 1867. On Jan. 18th, 1868, intelligence was received in London to the effect that the members of the Search Expedition were satisfied that Dr. Livingstone was still alive, and this conclusion was soon shown to be correct, as on the 8th of April letters were received here from the great traveller himself, dated from a district far beyond the place where he was said to have been murdered, and announcing that he was in good

health. In July, 1868, he was near Lake Bangweolo, in South Central Africa, whence he wrote to say he believed he might safely assert that the chief sources of the Nile arise between 10° and 12° south latitude, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy, whose River Rhapta is probably the Rovuma. This letter was printed in the *Times* of Nov. 10, 1869. The last communication was received from Dr. Livingstone, dated Ujiji, May 13, 1869. Supplies were sent to him, but hardly any of them reached him. In Feb. 1871, the editor of the *New York Herald* sent Mr. H. M. Stanley in search of Livingstone. He was found in Ujiji, Nov. 3, 1871, very ill, and reduced to the last extremity. He refused to return to England, however, having determined if possible to discover the true sources of the Nile. He struggled on, getting more and more feeble, and at last was carried to Ulalu, where he died, May 1, 1873. His body was brought to England, and buried in Westminster Abbey. Dr. Livingstone wrote "Travels and Researches in South Africa," published in 1857; and "Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries," in 1865. "The Last Journals of David Livingstone in Central Africa, from 1865 to his death," appeared in 1874.

LIZARS, William Home. He was the son and pupil of his father Daniel Lizars, an engraver and copperplate printer of Edinburgh, where William Home was born in 1788. In 1802 he became a student of the Trustees' Academy, where he studied painting. Among his first engravings is "The Escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven," and soon after this was published he began exhibiting portraits and subject pictures. His "Reading the Will," and "A Scotch Wedding," were exhibited in the Academy of 1812, and afterwards engraved. But at this time his mother and a large family were, by his father's death, left dependent on him, and for their support he sacrificed his artistic hopes and devoted himself to the printing business. He died in Edinburgh, March 30, 1859.

LLANOVER, Right Hon. Lord [1802—1867], better known under his former name of Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., was the eldest son of Benjamin Hall, Esq., of Hensol Castle, Glamorgan. He was educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford, and entered Parliament in 1831 as M.P. for Monmouth, which borough he represented, with a slight interruption, down to 1837, when he was elected for Marylebone, and sat for that constituency until 1859, when he was elevated to the peerage. He was appointed in 1854 President of the Board of Health, and sworn a member of the Privy Council, and held the post of First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings from Aug., 1855, till the retirement of Lord Palmerston's Government in Feb. 1858. That position was no sinecure to him, and he discharged its duties with efficiency and ability. In Parliament, before taking office, he was distinguished by his zeal in the cause of ecclesiastical reform. In 1861 he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Monmouthshire. Lady Llanover earned some reputation in literary circles by editing "The Diary of Mrs. Delany," published in 1861.

LLOYD, The Rev. Bartholomew, D.D. He was Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, President of the Royal Irish Academy, &c. He died at Dublin, Nov. 24th, 1837.

LLOYD, Rev. Humphrey, D.D., D.C.L., F.R.S. [1800—1881], eldest son of the Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd, was born in Dublin, and educated at a school there and at Trinity College (1815). He was elected scholar in 1818, and graduated in 1820, having won the gold medal for science, and was elected a

Fellow and Tutor in 1824. In 1831 he resigned the office of tutor on being elected Professor of Natural Philosophy. During his tenure of this office Professor Lloyd devoted himself specially to the sciences of light and magnetism. In 1832 he undertook the experimental investigation of the laws of refraction in bisexal crystals, and succeeded in verifying the law of polarization in the emergent cone. In 1838, at his suggestion, the Board of Trinity College founded a magnetical observatory in Dublin, which was placed under his direction. In the same year he was appointed by the British Association one of a committee, the other members of which were Sir John Herschel, Mr. Whewell, and Mr. Peacock, to represent to the Government the scientific importance of sending out a naval expedition to the southern hemisphere, to supply the deficiency of our knowledge of terrestrial magnetism, and of establishing magnetical observatories at certain points of the British Colonies in India. The Government took up the idea, and invited the other principal states of Europe to cooperate. Professor Lloyd and Colonel Sabine visited Berlin and Göttingen in 1839, to invite the assistance of Humboldt, Gauss, and Kupfer. The preparation of the written instructions for the conduct of the observatories was committed to Professor Lloyd, who likewise undertook, at the request of the Board of Ordnance and the East India Company, to instruct the officers appointed to direct them in the use of the instruments. He resigned the chair of natural philosophy in 1843 on succeeding to a Senior Fellowship. He was ordained a minister of the United Church of England and Ireland shortly after taking his degree at Trinity College. He was a F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh, and an honorary member of the Philosophical Societies of Cambridge and Manchester, and of several scientific societies of Europe and America. He received from the Irish Academy the Cunningham medal for his researches in light and magnetism, and the British Association chose him for its President at the meeting held at Dublin in 1857. He was a D.D. of Trinity College, and an hon. D.C.L. of Oxford (1856). In 1867 he was appointed Provost of Trinity College (an office previously held by his father) by the Government of Mr. Disraeli.

LOCHORE, Robert [1762—1852], author of "Tales in Rhyme and Minor Pieces, in the Scottish Dialect," 1815, and an intimate friend of Burns, was born at Strathaven, and began life as a shoemaker. Among his best known pieces are "Walter's Waddin," "A Kintra Laird's Courtship," and "Last Speech of the Auld Brig of Glasgow on being Condemned to be taken down," the latter of which he wrote at the age of eighty-two. He was the founder of the Glasgow Annuity Society.

LOCKHART, John Gibson. He was born at Cambusnethan, in Lanarkshire, June 12, 1794, where his father was minister; but two years later Dr. Lockhart moved to Glasgow, and was for nearly fifty years minister of Blackfriars Church. John Lockhart was educated at Glasgow High School and College, and at the age of fourteen entered Balliol College, Oxford, on a Snell exhibition, and in his nineteenth year came out first in classics, notwithstanding the most audacious employment of his time in caricaturing the examiners. He was destined for the Scottish bar, but before settling to study, travelled in Germany, and translated Schlegel's "Lectures on the Study of History." In 1816 he was called to the Scottish bar, but his brilliant powers of conversation did not comprise that of public speaking, and he adopted literature as a profession. In 1817 he joined the staff

of the then newly-founded *Blackwood's Magazine*, to which he contributed scholarly papers on various subjects, his translations of "Spanish Ballads," and many attacks and recriminations on the Whig party, and on the *Edinburgh Review*. In 1818 the brilliant and handsome young writer was introduced to Sir Walter Scott, whose eldest daughter he married, April, 1820. Between 1818 and 1825 he was writing much for *Blackwood*, and was indefatigably at work on his own account. In 1819 he published "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk;" "Valerius, a Roman Story," in 1821; "Adam Blair," in 1822; and "Reginald Dalton," in 1823. On the death of Gifford, in 1826, the editorship of the *Quarterly Review* was offered to Lockhart, and accepted, and he conducted that important organ of the Tory party for twenty-eight years. He contributed largely to the *Review*, but found time to keep up his connection with *Blackwood*, and wrote for *Constable's Miscellany*, what still remains the most charming of the biographies of Burns; and in 1829 undertook the superintendence of the series known as "Murray's Family Library," which he opened with a "Life of Napoleon." But the work with which Lockhart's name is pre-eminently associated is his "Life of Walter Scott," a task of duty and of love, from which the writer reaped no part of the proceeds, but resigned them absolutely to Scott's creditors. Lockhart's London life, though one of social and literary success, was darkened by heavy sorrows. In 1831 his eldest boy, the "Hugh Littlejohn" of the "Tales of a Grandfather," died. Sir Walter Scott died in 1832; and Anne Scott, who had come to live with the Lockharts, followed him in 1833. He lost his wife in 1837; and the death of his son Walter, in 1852, was as grievous as his life had been. Failing health compelled Lockhart to resign the editorship of the *Quarterly* in 1853, and he retired to the seclusion of Abbotsford, where he died Nov. 25, 1854. He is buried in Dryburgh Abbey, at the feet of Walter Scott.

LOCKHART, Colonel Laurence Maxwell [1832—1882], of the 92nd Highlanders, was a nephew of the preceding. He made his first appearance as a novelist, with the extravaganza, "Double or Quits," and afterwards wrote two clever stories, "Fair to See," and "Mine is Thine." After the death of Colonel Pemberton, he became *Times* Correspondent during the Franco-German war of 1870. He died at Mentone, aged 50, Mar. 23, 1882.

LOCKE, Joseph, M.P. [1805—1860], civil engineer, was born at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, in 1805, and educated at the Grammar School, at Barnsley, in Yorkshire, after which he was placed under George Stephenson, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, remaining with him for a period of five or six years. In 1826 George Stephenson becoming chief engineer of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, Mr. Locke was employed upon the works of that line until it was opened in 1830. Soon after the completion of this line, the railway from Warrington to Birmingham was started in 1832-33. George Stephenson was at first the engineer, but the line was subsequently formed by Mr. Locke, and opened in 1837, being called the Grand Junction. The Lancaster and Preston line was begun in 1837, and opened in 1840, in which latter year the Sheffield and Manchester line was also begun, Mr. Locke being chief engineer in both undertakings. Before the completion of the Grand Junction line, a railway had been begun from London to Southampton, and Mr. Locke now undertook to finish it. The first section of the line from Nine Elms to Woking was opened in 1838, and the whole

main line completed in 1840. Mr. Locke next undertook the construction of several Continental lines, among which may be mentioned the Paris and Rouen, and Rouen and Havre lines, the Caen and Cherbourg line, opened in 1856; the line between Barcelona and Mattaro, in Spain; and the Dutch Rhenish Railway, completed in 1856. In conjunction with John Edward Errington he constructed the Lancaster and Carlisle, the East Lancashire, the Caledonian, the Scottish Central, the Scottish Midland, the Aberdeen, and the Greenock Railways, besides which he built docks in the last-named place. The Caledonian Railway, with its platforms and roadside stations, was built for less than £16,000 a mile. Mr. Locke was the inventor of the "Crewe Engine." He was returned to Parliament for Honiton in 1847, of which place he was lord of the manor. He died at Moffat, in Annandale, Sept. 18, 1860, aged 55.

LOCOCK, Sir Charles, Bart., M.D., D.C.L. [1799—1875], for many years first physician accoucheur to the Queen, was the son of Henry Locock, M.D., of Northampton, in which town he was born. He studied medicine in London, under Mr. (later Sir Benjamin) Brodie, whose private pupil he was for nearly three years. By the advice of Sir Benjamin he devoted himself to midwifery, and studied in Edinburgh, where he took his M.D. degree in 1821, and soon after settled in London. In 1825 he succeeded to the midwifery part of Dr. Gooch's business when the latter was obliged to retire on account of failing health from all but the prescribing part of his profession. Dr. Locock rose rapidly, and soon gained the first position as an accoucheur in London. In 1840 he was appointed first Physician Accoucheur to the Queen, and was in attendance at the birth of all Her Majesty's children. For his services he was created a Baronet in 1857. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1823, a Fellow 1836, and was Consiliarius in 1840-41-42. He was for several years Physician to the Westminster General Lying-in Hospital. He wrote numerous articles for the *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*, and for the *Library of Medicine;* and we are indebted to him for the discovery of the efficacy of bromide of potassium in epilepsy. He was a D.C.L. of Oxford, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Kent, and unsuccessfully contested the Isle of Wight, in the Conservative interest, in 1865.

LODER, Edward James [1813—1865], a composer of marked ability, of whose works too little is heard now. He was born at Bath, and studied under Ries, at Frankfort. His first work was "Nourjabad," produced at the English Opera House in 1834, but it was heavily handicapped by a poor libretto. In the next year he wrote "The Dice of Death," and then engaged himself to turn out works week by week for his publishers. As might have been expected, this plan did not answer, though a few of the songs achieved a certain popularity. His greatest work, "The Night Dancers," was produced in 1846, at the Princess's, and has several times been revived. Among other good numbers in this opera, the serenade "Wake, my love," is singularly sweet and graceful. "The Island of Calypso" was composed for Her Majesty's in 1850, but was not heard till the next year. "Raymond and Agnes" was given at Manchester in 1855. Loder's works also include some chamber music, and many songs, of which "The Diver" may be mentioned as an excellent specimen.

LODGE, Edmund [1756—1839], K.H., Clarenceux King of Arms, and F.S.A., was the only surviving

son of the Rev. Edmund Lodge, rector of Carshalton. He entered the army at the age of sixteen, but soon gave it up to devote himself to literature. In 1782 he became Bluemantle Pursuivant-at-arms, was promoted to be Lancaster Herald in 1793, Norroy in 1822, and Clarenceux in 1838. His best known literary production was the memoirs to the "Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain," published in 1821. Besides this he wrote "Illustrations of British History," the memoirs for Chamberlaine's "Imitations of Original Drawings by Hans Holbein," 1792, and "The Life of Sir Julius Cæsar, with memoirs of his family and descendants," 1810.

LONDONDERRY, Charles William Vane, Third Marquis of, K.G., G.C.B. [1778—1854], was the only son of Robert, the first Marquis, by his second wife, and was born in Mary Street, Dublin. In his fifteenth year he received a commission as ensign in the 108th Foot, and joined the expedition under the Earl of Moira to relieve the Duke of York, after the reduction of Ypres and the capture of Charleroy. For a few months he was Assistant-Quartermaster-General to a division of the forces under General Doyle; he then accompanied Colonel Crawford's mission to Vienna, and while thus occupied was severely wounded at the battle of Donauwerth. On his return he became A.D.C. to his uncle, Earl Camden, at that time Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Having gained his majority in 1796, he was in 1797 made Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Dragoon Guards, "the worst of bad regiments," which he commanded through the Rebellion of 1798. This regiment was disbanded afterwards for insubordination, and he was then appointed to the command of the 18th Light Dragoons, which he accompanied to Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby. He was again wounded during this expedition. In 1803 he was appointed A.D.C. to his Majesty with the rank of Colonel, and was for a short time Under-Secretary of State in the War Department. He next served in Portugal under Sir John Moore, and later under Sir Arthur Wellesley, as Adjutant-General, and rendered important services at the pursuit of Marshal Soult's army across the Douro and at Talavera, for which he received the thanks of the House of Commons. Since 1801 he had represented Londonderry in Parliament, and continued to do so till 1814, when he was raised to the peerage as Lord Stewart, and became a Privy Councillor. In 1813 he was nominated K.B., and received Portuguese, Russian, and Prussian honours in recognition of his services in the field and as Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin, where he was Commissioner to the allied sovereigns and specially charged with the supervision of Bernadotte, the Swedish king, who had armed his troops by help of subsidies from England, but was wavering in his allegiance. In 1814 he was appointed Ambassador to Austria, and in the following year one of the plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Vienna, together with his brother, Lord Castlereagh, the Duke of Wellington, and Lords Cathcart and Clancarty. Having been for some years a widower, in 1819 he married the only daughter and heiress of Sir Harry Vane Tempest, Bart., and assumed the name and arms of Vane. On the death of his brother in 1822 he succeeded to the marquisate, and in 1823 was advanced to the dignities of Earl Vane and Viscount Seaham. In 1837 he attained the rank of General, became a Colonel in the Life Guards in 1843, and in 1852 received the Order of the Garter, which had become vacant by the death of the Duke of Wellington. He was the author of "A History

of the Peninsular War," 1808-13, and edited the correspondence of his brother Robert, the second Marquis, published in 1850. He died at Holdernesse House, London, March 1, 1854, and was succeeded in the marquisate and Irish estates by his eldest son, William Robert, Viscount Castlereagh, the earldom of Vane and his English estates passing to the eldest son of his second marriage, George, Viscount Seaham.

LONDONDERRY, Fourth Marquis of, Frederick William Robert Stuart, was the only son of the preceding, and was born in 1805. He succeeded to the marquisate and other family honours in 1854. Soon after coming of age he was returned to the House of Commons as member for the county Down, retaining his seat until the death of his father. He was a Junior Lord of the Admiralty in 1821, and in 1834 was made Vice-Chamberlain to William IV. During his early career in the House of Commons he adopted Conservative views, but later he became a staunch supporter of Viscount Palmerston. In 1845 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county Down, a position he had to relinquish in 1864 on account of mental malady. He married in 1846 Elizabeth Frances Charlotte, widow of Viscount Powerscourt, and eldest daughter of the Earl of Roden. He died Nov. 22, 1872, and was succeeded by his half-brother, George Henry R. C. W. Vane-Tempest, Earl Vane.

LONG, George, M.A. [1800—1879], classical scholar, born at Poulton, Lancashire, was educated at Macclesfield School, proceeded thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was the contemporary of Macaulay, and with him was elected to the Craven Scholarship. He graduated B.A. as first Chancellor's Medallist in 1822, became a Fellow of his college, and having held for some years a professorship in the University of Virginia, U.S., returned to England, and took an active part in the literary labours of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, under whose auspices he edited the *Quarterly Journal of Education*, and superintended the publication of the "Penny Cyclopædia," from its commencement in 1833 to its completion in 1846. Having been called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1837, he was appointed by the benchers of the Middle Temple to deliver a three years' course of lectures on Jurisprudence and Civil Law, was for some years Professor of Greek and of Latin in the University of London (now University College), and until midsummer, 1871, held a similar post in Brighton College. In 1873 the Queen, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, granted Professor Long a pension of £100 a year. Mr. Long wrote "Two Discourses on Roman Law, delivered in the Middle Temple Hall," in 1846; "Egyptian Antiquities of the British Museum," and "History of France and its Revolutions," in 1849; in conjunction with Mr. G. R. Porter, "Geography of England and Wales," in 1850; and "Geography of America," and "Decline of the Roman Republic," 5 vols., 1864-74. He translated "Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus," and "Select Lives from Plutarch;" edited Cicero's "Orations," Cæsar's "Gallic War," Sallust, and the "Bibliotheca Classica;" and was an extensive contributor to Dr. Smith's "Classical Dictionaries." He also edited the seven volumes of the "Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowlege," 1842-44.

LONGLEY, Rev. Charles Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury [1794—1868], fifth son of John Longley, Esq., Recorder of Rochester, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he

distinguished himself as a first-class in classics. He was afterwards College Tutor, Censor, and Public Examiner; Perpetual Curate of Cowley, Oxon, in 1823; and Rector of West Tytherley, Hants, from 1827 to 1829, when he was elected Head Master of Harrow School, in which post he remained till he was appointed the first Bishop of Ripon in 1836. On the resignation of Dr. Maltby, in 1856, he was translated to Durham; on the death of Archbishop Musgrave, in 1860, to York; and on the death of Archbishop Sumner, in 1862, to Canterbury.

LONGMAN, Thomas [1804—1879], head of the publishing firm in Paternoster Row, was the eldest and last surviving son of Thomas Longman, publisher, who died in 1842. He was educated at the Glasgow University, after leaving which he entered the firm in Paternoster Row, becoming a partner in 1832. Mr. Longman was closely connected in business with Macaulay, of his transactions with whom he always spoke with pride, with Tom Moore, Sydney Smith, Cornwall Lewis, Empson, Napier, and other distinguished men of letters. The great work of Mr. Longman's life, and the one in which he was most keenly interested, was the completion of his illustrated edition of the New Testament, which stands alone as a specimen of illustration on wood. No expense or trouble were spared to make this work a success. His object was to produce in black and white the effect produced in colour in the old illuminated MSS. The earliest title-page that bears the name of Longman is said to be that of "The Countess of Moreton's Daily Exercise; or a Book of Prayers and Rules," the date of which is 1665. The copy in Mr. C. J. Longman's possession was one of an edition reprinted in 1848 for private circulation at the desire of Anne Isabella, Viscountess Hawarden. Mr. Thomas Longman left two sons, Thomas Norton Longman, and George Henry Longman, both established in Paternoster Row.

LONSDALE, Henry, M.D. [1816—1876], member of several colleges and scientific societies, born at Carlisle, studied medicine in Edinburgh and Paris. In 1837 he instituted an experimental inquiry into the physiological effects of prussic acid, and solved some disputed questions relating to its toxicology. This inquiry won him graduation honours. He afterwards lectured in Edinburgh on anatomy and physiology; and occupied the presidential chair of the Royal Medical, Hunterian, and other societies. In 1841 he discovered the "terminal loops" of the nerves in the brain and spinal cord of man (*Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal*). In 1845 the state of his health induced him to return to Carlisle, where he was appointed Physician to the Cumberland Infirmary. His observations on scurvy in the Border counties (after the potato famine of 1846) enabled him to contravene some new theories on the origin of the disease, and to re-establish the views of the older authors. Among the early sanitary reformers, he wrote several articles in the *Journal of Public Health*, and lent willing aid in promoting the Health of Towns Act. He contributed to various periodicals, literary and medical, and wrote among other things "The Life and Works of M. L. Watson, the Sculptor," 1866; "The Life and Writings of Robert Knox, the Anatomist," 1870; and "The Worthies of Cumberland."

LONSDALE, James. He was born in Lancashire, May 16th, 1777, came to London, was received by Romney as a pupil, and entered the Academy Schools. When, in 1807, Opie died, Lonsdale bought his house in Berners Street, and lived in it all his life. He painted portraits, mostly men, and had many distinguished sitters, but from time to time exhibited a subject-picture.

In 1818 he painted "Talma as Hamlet," and for the Duke of Norfolk he executed a large canvas of "John Signing the Magna Charta." He was one of the founders of the Society of British Artists, where he exhibited 87 works, while to the Academy he contributed 138 canvases. He died in Berners Street Jan. 17th, 1839. His portrait of Lady Ann Hamilton is in the South Kensington Collection, and his portraits of Lord Brougham, Sir Philip Francis Nollekins, William Sharp, Abraham Rees, and Queen Caroline, are in the National Portrait Gallery.

LONSDALE, The Right Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield [1788—1867], eldest son of the Rev. John Lonsdale, B.A., vicar of Darfield, Yorkshire, was educated at Heath School, near Halifax, and at Eton, whence he passed, in 1806, to King's College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow. He obtained Sir William Browne's medal for the best Latin ode in 1807 and 1809; in the latter year he won the Battie University Scholarship, took the degree of B.A. in 1811, M.A. in 1814, B.D. in 1824, and D.D. in Nov., 1843, on his elevation to the bishopric. In 1821 he was appointed Christian Advocate for the University of Cambridge and Assistant Preacher at the Temple Church. Having been domestic chaplain to two archbishops of Canterbury, he became successively rector of Mersham, Kent, of St. George's, Bloomsbury, Precentor and Canon of Lichfield Cathedral, Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and in the early part of 1839 obtained the important post of Principal of King's College, London, which he held till his elevation to the episcopal bench. In the meantime he held other appointments, having been Rector of Southfleet, Kent, from 1836 till 1842; Preacher of Lincoln's Inn from 1835 till 1843; and Archdeacon of Middlesex in 1842-3. In the latter year he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel to the see of Lichfield, and on his elevation to that dignity he became a member of the Commission to inquire into the question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and was nominated one of the Cambridge University Commissioners.

LONSDALE, The Right Hon. William Lowther, Earl of, was born in 1757, and was the elder son of the Rev. Sir William Lowther, Bart., Rector of Swillington, in Yorkshire. Mr. Lowther sat in the House as member for Carlisle from 1780 to 1784, and must have been one of the last survivors of that Parliament. He was returned for Rutland in 1796. He succeeded to the title of baronet, on the death of his father, in 1788, and on the death of his cousin James, Earl of Lonsdale, in 1802, he became Viscount and Baron Lowther. He was a munificent patron of literature and art, and a great friend of the poet Wordsworth, who dedicated the "Excursion" to him. He married, in 1781, Lady Augusta Fane, eldest daughter of John, 9th Earl of Westmoreland, and had a family of five sons and two daughters. He died at his residence, York House, Twickenham, March 19, 1844, aged 86.

LONSDALE, Second Earl of, Right Hon. Sir William Lowther, F.R.S. [1787—1872], was the eldest son of the above, whom he succeeded March 19, 1844. He was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1808. In the same year he was returned to Parliament as member for Cockermouth in the Conservative interest, and represented that borough till 1813, when he was returned for Westmoreland. Having represented the now disfranchised borough of Dunwich in 1831, at the general election of 1832 he was elected for Cumberland and Westmoreland, but took his seat for the latter county, and repre-

sented it till 1841, when he was summoned to the Upper House in his father's barony of Lowther. Soon after entering Parliament he succeeded Viscount Palmerston as one of the Lords of the Admiralty, 1809, and filled that office till 1813, when he was made a Lord of the Treasury. He held that post till 1826, with an interval between 1817 and 1820, and from 1828 to 1838 was Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, being on his appointment made a Privy Councillor. He was Treasurer of the Navy and Vice-President of the Board of Trade in Sir R. Peel's first administration in 1834-5, Postmaster-General in his second administration, 1841-5, and Lord President of the Council in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852. He remained in the Cabinet till the dissolution of Lord Derby's government in December of that year. He was a staunch Conservative, and an excellent man of business, and though during the latter years of his life he did not take a very active part in politics, still on all important occasions his name was generally to be found among the "pairs." He was the eldest surviving commissioner of the Metropolitan Roads, and for many years discharged the office of Chairman of the Commission. He was for years, till 1858, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Westmoreland militia from 1818 to 1861. He was succeeded in the earldom and extensive estates in Westmoreland and Cumberland by his nephew, H. Lowther, M.P. for West Cumberland, eldest son of Col. the Hon. H. Cecil Lowther.

LORD, John Keast [1817—1872], manager of the Brighton Aquarium, had been originally a captain in the Royal Artillery, having served in the Crimea and taken part in the battle of Balaklava. He quitted the army at the end of the Russian war, and from that time devoted himself to the study of natural history, of which he had always been extremely fond. He spent some time in Vancouver Island, and published the results of his labours afterwards in "The Naturalist in Vancouver Island," followed a little later by "The Naturalist on the Amazons." He next served on the North American Boundary Commission, after which he went to Egypt, whence he was recalled by the directors of the Aquarium to fill the office of manager. He died at his house, Dorset Gardens, Brighton, December 9, 1872.

LOUDON, John Claudius [1783—1843], an eminent landscape gardener and botanist, and writer of numerous popular works on gardening, agriculture, and architecture, was the son of a farmer living at Kerse Hall, Gogar, near Edinburgh. He was born at Cambuslang, in Lanarkshire, and educated at Edinburgh. Brought up as a landscape gardener, he went to England in 1803, taking many letters of introduction to some of the first landed proprietors in the kingdom, and soon gained a large practice. About the year 1806 he took a farm at Tew Park, Oxfordshire, where he established an agricultural college for instructing young men in farming. He travelled a good deal on the Continent on various occasions in order to study the public gardens of the great cities. His literary labours were very extensive, and comprised, among others, the "Encyclopædia of Gardening," 1822; "Encyclopædia of Agriculture," 1825; "Arboretum Fruticetum Britannicum," 1838, and numerous other useful works for the use of schools, &c. In spite of great bodily suffering, Mr. Loudon managed, besides all this work, to carry on no fewer than four periodicals.

LOUDON, Mrs., wife of the above, and herself a botanist of note, was the daughter of Thomas Webb, Esq., of Ritwell House, near

Birmingham. Her father meeting with reverses, Miss Webb determined to turn her talents to account, and in 1827 published a novel, "The Mummy," which attracted much attention, and led Mr. Loudon to seek an introduction to the authoress, whom he soon afterwards married. She became an invaluable assistant to her husband in his literary labours, most of his subsequent work owing much to her industry. After his death, which took place at their house in Bayswater in 1843, she edited several of his most important works. The works by which she is individually best known to the public are: "The Ladies' Flower Garden," "Botany for Ladies," "Gardening for Ladies," "The Lady's Companion to the Flower Garden," "The Lady's Country Companion," the "Isle of Wight," &c. Mrs. Loudon received a pension of £100 from the Civil List in recognition of her own and her husband's literary services. Their only daughter, Agnes Loudon, was the authoress of some short tales and children's books.

LOUGH, John Graham. He was the son of a small Northumberland farmer, was born at Greenhead, near Hexham, in 1806, and was apprenticed to a stonemason at Newcastle. He afterwards came to London, studied the Elgin marbles, and in 1826 exhibited a bas-relief, "The Death of Turnus," in the Academy, and in the following year an ideal statue, "Milo," which, with its companion, "Samson," was bought by the Duke of Wellington. In 1832 "Duncan's Horses" attracted public notice, and in 1834 he went to Italy, where he studied for four years. Among his best-known portrait statues are "H. M. the Queen," in the Royal Exchange, 1845, "The Prince Consort," for Lloyds, 1847, "The Marquis of Hastings," executed for Malta, 1848, "Southey," for Keswick Church, and the colossal bronze of "George Stephenson," at Newcastle. Among his ideal works may be mentioned "Night's Swift Dragon," "The Mourners," and "Midsummer Night's Dream." He exhibited 65 works in London. He died on April 8th, 1876.

LOVE, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Frederick, K.C.B., was born about the year 1789, and entered the army at an early age. He served in Sweden and in the Peninsula under Moore, and subsequently under the Duke of Wellington; at the bombardment of Antwerp under Lord Lynedoch, also before New Orleans and at Waterloo. He took an active part in suppressing the riots at Bristol in 1831. He served as British Resident at Zante, and commanded a division in Canada in the rebellion of 1835-6, was employed in suppressing the Rebecca and Chartist Riots in 1838-9, and held the Lieutenant-Governorship of Jersey from 1851 to 1857, when he was placed in command of the camp at Shorncliffe. He resigned that post on being nominated Inspector-General of Infantry. He was Colonel of the 57th Foot.

LOVELACE, Lady Augusta Ada Byron, the only child of Lord Byron, "sole daughter of his house and heart," was born in 1815, and in January of the following year her mother and father separated never to meet again. Her mother was Anna Isabella, only daughter of Sir Ralph Millbanke Noel, Bart., and co-heir to the Barony of Wentworth. The third book of "Childe Harold," written in 1816, begins and concludes with lines addressed to Ada, over whom her father yearned, and whose name constantly appears in his correspondence, at one time begging for her miniature, at another acknowledging a lock of hair "which is soft and pretty, and nearly as dark as mine was at twelve." Ada was little more than eight years old at her father's death. She did not much resemble him; no one, it is said, would have recognised the

Byron features—the finely chiselled chin, or the expressive lips or eyes of the poet, in the daughter; and yet some who saw her on her wedding morning thought her very like him. Lady Lovelace cared little about poetry, her favourite study being mathematics, which she studied under Mr. Babbage. She married in 1835 Lord Lovelace, then Lord King, and left three children, two sons and a daughter. She died at her house in Great Cumberland Place, aged 37, Nov. 27, 1852, and was buried beside her father in the vault of Hucknall Torcard Church, near Newstead Abbey.

LOVER, Samuel [1797—1868], novelist, poet, musician, and artist, whose father was a member of the Stock Exchange in Dublin, was born in that city, and began life as an artist. He was in 1828 elected an academician of the Royal Hibernian Society of Arts, of which he later became secretary, and then started as a miniature painter in Dublin, attracting to his studio the chief of the local aristocracy, who sat to him for their portraits. One of his best known portraits was that of Paganini, exhibited at the Royal Academy. His roving taste, however, led him to abandon art for literature, his first work to attract attention being his "Legends and Stories of Ireland," 1832, which procured him introductions to the best society in Dublin. He went to London about 1835, where he finished his "Irish Sketches," and began a series of contributions to magazine literature, the best known being "Handy Andy," which appeared first in *Bentley's Miscellany*, 1838. He was very popular in society, appearing often at Lady Blessington's evening receptions, where he sang several of his own songs, which were so well received that he published them in 1839, under the title "Songs and Ballads." Among the best known of them are "Molly Carew," "Rory O'More," "Molly Bawn," "The Four-leaved Shamrock," and "The May Day." "Rory O'More, a National Romance," appeared in 1837, and at once established his reputation as a novelist, and later was dramatized by him for the Adelphi. Finding that his health was suffering from the strain of his numerous pursuits, he gave up writing for a time, and instead substituted a series of public entertainments which he called "Irish Evenings," which comprised graphic sketches of Irish humour, and in which he embodied songs and music of his own composition. These were very popular both in England and America. Among his other works may be mentioned "The Lyrics of Ireland," which he edited, 1858, "Treasure Trove," 1844, and "Metrical Tales and other Poems," 1860. For some years before his death he was in receipt of a literary pension from Government.

LOVETT, William [1799—1877], Chartist reformer, was born at Newlyn in Cornwall. He went to London at the age of twenty-one to try to find work as a ropemaker, but not succeeding in this he became a journeyman carpenter, and it was while learning the trade of a cabinet-maker that he became acquainted with Hetherington, Cleave, Watson, and other well-known Radicals of the last generation. He took an active part in suppressing the stamp-tax upon newspapers, and from that time his name became identified with the Chartist agitation. He drew up most of their petitions and addresses, and in 1839 was sent to prison for twelve months for publishing resolutions condemning the conduct of the police at the Bull-ring riot in Birmingham. He published his autobiography about a year before his death.

LOW, Bishop David, D.D., LL.D. [1768—1855], was born at Brechin, at which place he was

educated, going afterwards to Marischal College, Aberdeen. During his college vacations he acted as tutor to the family of Mr. Carnegie of Balnamoon in the parish of Menmuir, through whose influence he was in 1785, appointed schoolmaster of Menmuir parish. Later he went to study under Bishop Gleig at Stirling, on whose recommendation he became tutor to the family of Mr. Patullo of Balhouffie, East Fifeshire. He was ordained deacon in 1787, and appointed to the charge of a non-juring congregation at Perth. He was admitted to full orders in 1789, and settled as pastor of the Episcopal congregation at Pittenweem, officiating there and at Crail. In 1819 he was consecrated Bishop of Ross, Moray, Argyll, and the Isles, and in the following year received the degree of LL.D. from Marischal College. In 1847 he effected the separation of Argyll and the Isles from his episcopal charge, erecting them into a separate see, which he endowed with a moderate income. Bishop Low was one of the last of the Scottish Episcopal clergy who declined on principle to pray for the reigning family, till the death of Prince Charles Edward in 1788 released them from their allegiance to the House of Stuart. He lived and died at the old priory of Pittenween, setting apart fully two-thirds of his income for objects connected with his church. He resigned his see, December 1850, on account of advancing age. "His appearance," writes Lord Lindsay, "was most striking—thin, attenuated, but active—his eye sparkling with intelligence, his whole appearance that of a venerable French abbé of the old régime."

LOWDER, The Rev. Charles Fuge [1820—1880], Vicar of St. Peter's, London Docks, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and took his B.A. degree in 1843, his M.A. in 1845. He was ordained deacon in 1843, priest in 1844. For about seven years after 1851 he was curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, of which the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell was at that time vicar. He next became curate to Mr. Bryan King at St. George's-in-the-East, and established in Wellclose Square one of the most successful missions in the East of London. Here he was joined later by the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie and other high-church clergy and laymen, and they opened schools, and set on foot soup kitchens, Bible and communicant classes, and other institutions for the welfare of the people. He became Vicar of St. Peter's in 1866. "Father Lowder," as he was called, became very popular with the rough people among whom he worked, and could venture alone into the small thoroughfares where the police were afraid to enter. He died in the Austrian Tyrol while away for his holiday, Sept. 9, 1880. An interesting biography of him appeared soon afterwards.

LOWE, Lieutenant-General Sir Hudson, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and Colonel of the 50th Foot, began his military career as Ensign in the East Devon Militia, and in 1787 was appointed Ensign in the 50th Regiment, in which he obtained his Lieutenancy in 1791. He served at Gibraltar for six years, and afterwards at Toulon and in Corsica. In 1803 he received a majority in the 7th Foot, and was appointed permanent Assistant-Quartermaster General in the Western district. In the same year he was sent by Lord Hobart on a secret mission to Portugal, and on a similar errand to Sardinia. In 1804 he raised and trained the corps of Royal Corsican Rangers, of which he was made Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. In the expedition to the Bay of Naples under Sir John Stuart, Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe commanded the first line of advance, and was second in command to Colonel Oswald in the expedition to the Greek Islands.

In 1812 he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Corsican Rangers and in 1814 Major-General. In the latter year he was knighted, and in 1815 was appointed to the custody of the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena, where he remained until the Emperor's death. He became Lieutenant-General in 1830, and Colonel of the 50th Foot in 1842. He died of paralysis, Jan. 10, 1844.

LOWER, Mark Anthony, M.A., F.S.A. [1813—1876], was born at Chiddingly, Sussex, received a rudimentary education under his father, Mr. Richard Lower, author of "Stray Leaves," and other poems, adopted the profession of a schoolmaster, and was for many years the proprietor of a boarding-school at Lewes, though he was best known to the public as an antiquary. His principal works are: "English Surnames, an Essay on Family Nomenclature," published in 1842; "Curiosities of Heraldry," in 1845; "The Chronicle of Battel Abbey," translated from a Latin MS. of the twelfth century, in 1851; "Contributions to Literature, Historical," &c., in 1854; "Patronymica Britannica," a dictionary of family names, the first work of its kind published in England, and the germ of what may hereafter prove to be an important branch of philological research, in 1860; "The Worthies of Sussex," a series of biographical sketches, in 1865; "A Compendious History of Sussex," 2 vols., 1870; and "Wayside Notes in Scandinavia," 1874. Mr. Lower was a member of the Society of Antiquaries and of other English and foreign archæological institutions. In 1846 the hon. degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Trinity College, Hartford, U.S., in recognition of his literary labours. He was one of the founders of the Sussex Archæological Society, and a principal contributor to its voluminous Collections.

LUBBOCK, Sir John William [1803—1865], son of Sir John Lubbock, Bart., was born in London, and educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and M.A. in 1833. He was head of the London banking firm of Lubbock & Co., but devoted most of his time to scientific pursuits. He was for many years Treasurer of the Royal Society, Vice-Chancellor of the London University, and in 1834 received fron the Royal Society a royal medal for his papers on the "Tides." Besides his labours in the higher departments of astronomy he wrote a capital work on "Probability," in conjunction with his friend Drinkwater-Bethune. It was published anonymously, and for years ascribed to Professor De Morgan. Among his other works may be mentioned "Mathematical Tracts," 1834; "Treatise on the Computation of Eclipses and Occultations," 1835; "Treatise on the Tides;" and "The Stars in Six Maps on the Gnomonic Projection," 1865.

LUCAS, Charles [1808—1869], a well-known musician, was a native of Salisbury, to the cathedral of which city he was attached as a chorister. Coming to London, he entered the Royal Academy of Music as a pupil of Lindley for the violoncello, and Dr. Crotch for harmony and composition. In 1830 he entered Queen Adelaide's private band, and two years later took Cipriani Potter's *bâton* at the Academy. He was a member of the Opera orchestra, and organist of Hanover Chapel, Regent Street, and when Lindley retired, he took his place as principal violoncello. In 1859 he became head of the Royal Academy—a post he only left through ill-health. Lucas' compositions include an opera, three symphonies, chamber-music, songs, &c.

LUCAS, Frederick, M.P. [1812—1855], was the second son of Mr. Samuel Lucas, a member of

the Society of Friends. He was educated at University College, London, where he was one of the earliest scholars. He was called to the bar in 1838, and a year later joined the Roman Catholic Church. His reasons for becoming a Catholic he published at the time in a pamphlet, entitled, "Reasons for Becoming a Roman Catholic, especially addressed to the Society of Friends." He took an active part in the proceedings of the Catholic Institute, and started the *Tablet* newspaper in London in 1840. In 1849 he removed the *Tablet* to Dublin. He was returned for Meath at the general election of 1852. Having advocated in the *Tablet* the right of the Irish priesthood to interfere in politics, and being rebuked by some of the Irish Roman Catholic bishops, he went to Rome early in 1855, to prosecute his appeal against Dr. Cullen's decision, the result of the journey being the utter prostration of his strength, and his premature death, at the age of 43. He married in 1840, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Ashby, Esq., of Staines, and left one son. His elder brother, Mr. Samuel Lucas, married a sister of Mr. Bright.

LUCAS, John [1807—1874], born in London, and educated privately, commenced life as a mezzotint engraver, under Mr. S. W. Reynolds, engraver to George III., and at the close of his apprenticeship, in 1829, became a portrait painter. He painted a number of portraits of members of the royal family, and of the aristocracy, as well as of the most distinguished men of the age, and many of these have been engraved. Amongst several portraits of the Duke of Wellington, one was painted for the Trinity House, and another for the University of Oxford. He executed portraits of Admiral Sir George Cockburn, Lord Hardinge, Sir James Graham, Bart., of Mr. Gladstone, and of Sir Samuel Rogers, for Sir Robert Peel's Gallery at Drayton Manor, and a portrait of Joseph Hume for the University of London.

LUCAS, Samuel [1818—1868], son of a merchant, born at Bristol, having been educated at a private school, entered Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1842. In 1841 he obtained the Newdigate prize for English verse, the subject being "The Sandwich Isles;" and in 1845 the Chancellor's prize for an English essay: "A Comparison between the Causes and Consequences of National Revolutions of Ancient and Modern Times." Having in 1846 been called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, he for some years went the Western circuit, and in 1853, with the support of the leaders of the Conservative party, became the founder and first editor of the *Press* newspaper, which he conducted with much success, in opposition to the Coalition Ministry, for about a year and a half. Shortly after his resignation of the editorship of the *Press* newspaper, he was understood to have become literary reviewer for the *Times;* and some of the reviews attributed to his pen were published in separate volumes by Messrs. Routledge. He edited "Charters of the Old English Colonies of America," published in 1850, and was the author of many pamphlets on Indian and colonial questions, contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*. He was editor of *Once a Week* from its commencement in 1859 till 1865. In 1858 he declined the appointment of Distributor of Stamps for the county of Derby, offered him by the Conservative Government at that time in power. His "Secularia, or Surveys on the Main Stream of History," was published in 1862, and he edited the *Shilling Magazine*, which appeared in 1865, and had but a short existence.

LUCY, Charles. He was born

at Hereford about 1814, and after serving his apprenticeship to an uncle, who was a chemist, came to London to study painting, and after a short time went to Paris, and entered the École des Beaux Arts, and afterwards became a student in the Academy Schools. He first exhibited a portrait in 1838, and in 1840 the "Interview between Milton and Galileo." For the Westminster Hall Competition he began a series of large historic works, exhibiting there, in 1844, "Agrippina," for which he was awarded a premium of £100, and in 1847, "The Embarkation of the Pilgrim Fathers," which he followed, in the Academy of 1848 by "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers." In 1850 he painted "The Parting of Charles I. and his Children;" and in 1852, "The Parting of Lord and Lady Russell." Many of his pictures have been engraved; among them "The Pilgrim Fathers;" "The Death of Mrs. Claypole;" "Shakespeare before Sir Thomas Lucy;" and "Nelson in the Cabin of the Victory." He exhibited sixty-three pictures in various galleries; his portraits of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Joseph Hume, M.P., Cobden, Beaconsfield, Nelson, Cromwell, and Garibaldi, are in the South Kensington Galleries. He died at Notting Hill, May 19, 1873, aged 59 years.

LUKE, George Rankine, M.A. [1837—1862], student and tutor of Christchurch, was accidentally drowned in the Isis, at the age of 25. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy, at the Glasgow University, and at Christchurch, Oxford, at each of which he greatly distinguished himself. "He was certainly," wrote one of his college friends, "one of the most remarkable students who ever came up to Oxford. He won all the principal University distinctions; but his extreme modesty and retiring disposition might have prevented a casual observer from seeing that there was far more in him than is necessarily implied in any number of academical decorations." As tutor of Christchurch, during his short tenure of the post, he made a deep impression, working unremittingly for the good of his pupils, by all of whom he was deeply respected and beloved.

LUMLEY, Benjamin [1812—1875], was a solicitor by profession, but through being engaged with the affairs of Laporte, became enamoured of the opera, and in 1841 took Her Majesty's. He knew little or nothing of music, but was favoured by much good fortune. For instance, when, by the prominence he gave to the ballet, he had disgusted his performers and driven them in a body to Covent Garden, Jenny Lind was discovered, and was his mainstay for three seasons; and, on her retirement, Sontag came again before the public, and kept the house open some time longer. But, in 1852, affairs became so bad, that Lumley was compelled to close the house. On the burning of Covent Garden, however, in 1856, he again came forward, but at the end of his third season finally retired. While manager he produced some of the most popular operas this generation has heard, among others being the "Figlia del Reggimento," "Linda di Chamounix," "La Favorita," "La Traviata," and "Il Trovatore." He introduced, besides Jenny Lind, Cruvelli, Piccolomini, Tietjens, Gardoni, Giuglini, and Belletti. His book, "Reminiscences of the Opera," 1864, is one of the most egotistical works ever published, but highly amusing and entertaining.

LUNDGREN, Egron. He was a Swede by birth, received his art education in Paris, and came to London in 1853, and in 1864 was elected Associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and two years later full member. He was a frequent and successful ex-

hibitor, his work being noted for richness and beauty of colour. He travelled much, and made numerous sketches in India by command of Lord Clive, which were sold at Christie's in 1855. In 1861 the King of Sweden created him Knight of the Order of Gustavus Vasa. His "Letters from Spain," and "Letters from India," were published in Stockholm, where he died, Dec. 16, 1875, aged 59 years.

LUPTON, Thomas Goff. He was born in Clerkenwell in 1791, and was the son of a working goldsmith. He was apprenticed in 1805 to G. Clint, the engraver, and at the end of his time produced some good plates after Lawrence and other portrait painters of his day. For his application of soft steel to the process of mezzotint engraving the Society of Arts awarded him the Isis Gold Medal in 1822. He was successful in establishing the use of steel, and also worked in copper. Among his works are, the "Infant Samuel," after Reynolds: "Belshazzar's Feast," after Martin; "Newcastle-on-Tyne," "Warkworth Castle," and "Dartmouth" for Turner's *Rivers of England*. He re-engraved fifteen plates for the "Liber Studiorum," in 1858. He died May 18, 1873.

LUSH, Right Hon. Sir Robert [1807—1881], Lord Justice of Appeal, was born at Shaftesbury, and was the son of Mr. Robert Lush, of that town. He studied law, and two years before his call to the bar published "The Act for the Abolition of Arrest on Mesne Process" (1 & 2 Vict. c. 110), with notes and an index (1838); and "Practice of the Superior Courts of Common Law at Westminster in Actions and Proceedings over which they have a Common Jurisdiction" (1840). In the latter year he was called to the bar and joined the Home Circuit, practising as a special pleader within the bar. He was made a Q.C. in 1857, and elected a Bencher of his Inn, and practised for eight years with great success as a leading counsel. In 1865 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, and was knighted. He sat in the same court with Sir Alexander Cockburn, and Sir Colin Blackburn, and was engaged in many important investigations, the one which will be best remembered by the public perhaps being the trial of Thomas Castro, alias Arthur Orton, for perjury and forgery in the "Tichborne Case." He served on many commissions and committees of judges, one of his last tasks being to consider Sir James Stephen's well-known draft code relating to indictable offences. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1879.

LUSHINGTON, The Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold, D.C.L. [1775—1868], son of the Rev. J. S. Lushington, was educated at Rugby. He was returned to the House of Commons as member for Rye in 1807, and sat for that borough, and afterwards for Canterbury, until 1837. He was for nearly fourteen years Chairman of Ways and Means in the House of Commons, and from 1814 till 1827 was Joint-Secretary to the Treasury; was Governor of Madras from 1827 till 1832, and published the "Life and Services of General Lord Harris," the conqueror of Seringapatam, whose daughter he married. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1827, and was created an honorary D.C.L. by the University of Oxford in 1839.

LUSHINGTON, The Right Hon. Stephen, D.C.L. [1782—1873], sometime judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and one of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, was the second son of Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart., and was born in London. He was educated at Eton, and at All Souls' College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1806, B.C.L. in 1807, D.C.L. in 1808, and gained a Fellowship. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in

1806, was admitted an advocate at Doctor's Commons in 1808, and devoted himself to practice in the courts of civil and ecclesiastical law. He was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest in 1820 as member for Yarmouth, and represented that place, Winchelsea, the Tower Hamlets, &c., till his retirement from political life in 1841, on the passing of the Act disqualifying the Judge of the Admiralty Court from holding a seat in the House of Commons. He was a zealous and consistent political reformer, and earnestly advocated the abolition of the slave trade and other liberal measures. He was appointed Judge of the Consistory Court in 1828, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in 1838. He greatly distinguished himself as one of the counsel for Queen Caroline. When Byron and his wife quarrelled, the latter appealed to Dr. Lushington for advice, and it was in consequence of his letter, written in 1830, that the separation of Lord and Lady Byron was decided upon. Dr. Lushington's decisions, especially on the ecclesiastical cases which came before him, were remarkable for their learning and for their scrupulous fairness. He retained his great faculties up to the very end of his long life.

LYALL, John Edwardes [1811—1845], Advocate-General of Bengal, who died suddenly of cholera at the age of 34, was the eldest son of George Lyall, M.P. for London, and was educated at Eton, at Haileybury, and at Balliol College, Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1837, and after practising for some years on the Home Circuit, was in 1842 appointed by the Directors of the East India Company Advocate-General of Bengal. He was keenly interested in promoting the welfare and happiness of the natives of India, and specially devoted himself to the subject of Hindoo education, voluntarily delivering lectures on law at the Hindoo College.

LYALL, The Very Rev. William Rowe, D.D., Dean of Canterbury [1788—1857], was born in London, and was the son of John Lyall, Esq., of Findon, Sussex. He was educated for the church at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained a scholarship and took his B.A. degree in 1810. Two years later he was ordained to the curacy of Fawley, in Hampshire. While at Fawley he wrote two articles for the *Quarterly Review* on the "Philosophy of Dugald Stewart," which drew attention to his literary merits, and a few years after he was appointed editor of the *British Critic*. In 1817 he became Chaplain to St. Thomas's Hospital, and was soon after appointed Assistant-Preacher at Lincoln's Inn. In 1820 he undertook the management of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, which he conducted for some years. He was appointed archdeacon of Colchester in 1824, archdeacon of Maidstone in 1841, and in 1845, upon the recommendation of Sir Robert Peel, he was appointed Dean of Canterbury. He married, in 1817, Catherine, youngest daughter of Joseph Brandreth, M.D., of Liverpool.

LYELL, Charles [1767—1849], of Kinnordy, Forfarshire, a botanist of some note, and father of Sir Charles Lyell, the geologist, was educated at St. Andrew's College, and at Cambridge. He returned to his paternal estate in the parish of Kirriemuir in 1826, and began to devote himself to scientific, botanical, and literary pursuits. He translated the lyrical poems of Dante, and published an essay concerning the anti-papal spirit shown by the great Italian poet. At his death he left a large collection of the various editions of Dante's works, and the writings of his commentators, and also a valuable botanical library. He discovered numerous British plants, unknown till then, and a genus of plants,

Lyellia, was named after him by Mr. Robert Brown. He married, in 1796, Frances, only daughter of Thomas Smyth, Esq., of Maker Hall, Swaledale, Yorkshire.

LYELL, Sir Charles, Bart. [1797—1875], a distinguished geologist, was the eldest son of the above. He was educated principally at Midhurst, and then went to Exeter College, Oxford, where Dr. Buckland's lectures first enticed him to the serious study of geology. He took his M.A. degree in 1821, and in 1825 was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and went the western circuit for two years. In 1819 he was elected a member of the Linnean and Geological Societies, and communicated his first paper, "On the Marls of Forfarshire," to the latter society in 1822. In 1823 he visited France, carrying introductions to Cuvier, Humboldt, and other men of science, and in the following year made a geological tour in Scotland with Dr. Buckland. In 1826 he was made a F.R.S., and in 1827 entirely gave up the legal profession to devote himself wholly to the study of geology, which thenceforth became the passion of his life. He had already made a sketch of his chief work, "The Principles of Geology," the first edition of which appeared in 1833, the 10th in 1868. The "Elements of Geology," was published in 1838. The principal object of these treatises was to show that the early progress of geology was retarded by a prevailing belief that the former changes of the earth and its inhabitants were the effects of causes differing in intensity, and some of them in kind, from those now in operation, whereas the true key to the interpretation of geological monuments is to be found, according to the author, in a knowledge of the changes now going on in the organic and inorganic worlds. All the time that he could spare from his writings he spent in travelling about making investigations. In 1831 he was for a short time Professor of Geology in King's College, London, and while there delivered a course of lectures which became the foundation of the "Elements of Geology." In 1834 he visited Denmark and Sweden, publishing the results of his investigations in a paper for the Royal Society, "On the Proofs of the Gradual Rising of Land in Certain Parts of Sweden," and one for the Geological Society, "On the Cretaceous and Tertiary Strata of Seeland and Möen." He again visited Norway and Sweden in 1837, and in 1841 spent a year travelling about in the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia. The last-mentioned journey, and a second one to America in 1845, furnished the subject-matter for several original papers, and also for his two works, not strictly geological, entitled "Travels in North America" (1845), and "A Second Visit to the United States" (1849), in which, by bringing his immense knowledge of European geology to bear upon the massive formations of North America, he rendered a great service to geologists both in that country and our own. The last great work upon which he was engaged was a treatise on "The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man; with Remarks on Theories of the Origin of Species by Variation," which appeared in 1863. The Royal Society conferred its gold medal upon him in 1833, and its Copley Medal in 1858. He was President of the Geological Society in 1838, and again in 1850, and in 1855 received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford. In 1832 he married a daughter of Mr. Leonard Horner, but had no children, so that with him the title became extinct.

LYNDHURST, Baron, The Right Hon. John Singleton Copley, F.R.S., D.C.L. [1772—1863], who was four times Lord Chancellor of England, was the only son of J. S. Copley, R.A., whose father emi-

grated from the county of Limerick to America, and settled at Boston, U.S. Copley was born there, and, having received his early education under the Rev. Mr. Horne, a private tutor of Oxford, he was entered in 1790 at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1794, as Second Wrangler and Smith's Junior Mathematical Prizeman. His original destination was the Church, but having been elected a Fellow of his college in 1797, he resolved to follow the law, and entered himself as a student at Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the bar in 1804, and by degrees gained a considerable practice, though he did not come prominently before the public till 1817, when he was one of the counsel for Doctor Watson, tried for taking part in the Spa Fields riot. Copley greatly distinguished himself on that occasion, and attracted the notice of Lord Liverpool, Castlereagh, and other Tory leaders, under whose patronage he entered Parliament in 1818 for the nomination borough of Ashburton. In the following year he was made Solicitor-General, Attorney-General in 1824, and Lord Chancellor in 1827, with the title of Lord Lyndhurst. As previously he had held the most advanced views, his accession to the Tory party naturally excited a good deal of comment, which he bore with great good humour. While holding the office of Solicitor-General in 1820, he took an active part in the trial of Queen Caroline, and also in the trial at the Old Bailey of the Cato Street conspirators. In 1831 he became the chief opponent of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords, and on May 7, 1832, he carried in the Committee on the Bill a postponement of the disfranchisement clauses, which the supporters of the measure regarded as the sign of a determination to reject that portion of it. The ministry of Lord Grey immediately resigned, but the House of Commons declared by a large majority its intention to stand by the Bill, and the ministry too, and public dissatisfaction began to show itself in an alarming shape. In this crisis Lord Lyndhurst was intrusted by the King with the formation of a Tory Ministry, composed of persons who were not unwilling to concede some portions of reform. He was forced, however, to abandon the task after a few days of unsuccessful effort. During the first reformed Parliament Lord Lyndhurst took little active part in debate, except upon legal questions. He carried a Bill for setting at rest the long litigation that had arisen out of the Thelusson will case, and in July, 1833, defeated Lord Brougham's motion for the establishment of local courts. His second tenure of Chancellorship had nothing to distinguish it. Thrown into opposition on the return of Lord Melbourne to power in April, 1835, Lord Lyndhurst for some years took an active part in politics. In July of that year he opposed the Municipal Corporations Reform Bill, into which he contrived to insert some amendments of his own. Impatient at the policy of concession adopted by Sir Robert Peel, he for some years did his best to insure the rejection in the Lords of those measures by which the Conservative party in the Lower House sought only to amend political defects in good time. Against the Catholics of Ireland he was particularly keen (though in the end he accepted Catholic Emancipation), and his denunciation of their whole body as "aliens in blood, in language, and in religion" did not tend to make him popular in that country. His "Sessional Summaries," in which he used to review, at the close of every parliamentary session, in the most severe and caustic manner, the progress made in legislation by the Whig Government, were also not soon forgotten. He finally retired from office in

1846, but still continued to the end to take a lively interest in public affairs, and on occasions to astonish the country by his vigorous and brilliant speeches, notably in 1853, the one in denunciation of the aggressive policy of the Russian Emperor Nicholas, which created a sensation throughout Europe. After his retirement he rather advocated Liberal measures, vigorously supported the admission of Jews into Parliament, and also appeared as the advocate of women's rights in questions of divorce. His last speech was delivered in the House of Lords at the age of 89. He died in 1863 in his 92nd year, and leaving no male issue the title with him became extinct. [See the very hostile biography of him in Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors," and the more recent "Life of Lord Lyndhurst," by Sir Theodore Martin, 1883.]

LYNEDOCH, Lord, Thomas Graham [1750—1843], was the third son of Thomas Graham, of Balgowan, Perthshire, and until his forty-second year had lived the life of a country gentleman, looking after his tenants, and cultivating his estates. Losing his wife, to whom he was deeply attached, in 1792, and having no children, he resolved to devote himself to a military life. Accordingly, in 1793, at the commencement of the revolutionary war, he landed with the British troops at Toulon, acting as extra A.D.C. to Lord Mulgrave, the general in command. On the evacuation of Toulon he returned to Scotland, and raised the first battalion of the 90th regiment, of which he became Lieutenant-Colonel. He next obtained permission to join the Austrian army at that time fighting against the French on the Rhine, and took a conspicuous part in the campaign of 1796, and was shut up in the town of Mantua, then invested by Buonaparte. From this he managed to escape through many dangers, and joined the army of the Archduke Charles, where he remained till the peace of 1797. He then took part in the reduction of Malta, which had been basely surrendered to Napoleon by the Maltese knights, June 10, 1793, of which the British regained possession in 1800. In 1808 he accompanied Sir John Moore as A.D.C. to the coast of Sweden, and later joined him in the same capacity upon his eventful expedition to Spain. Of his services in that campaign Sheridan thus spoke in the House: "In the hour of peril Graham was their best adviser; in the hour of disaster Graham was their surest consolation." But his two greatest achievements were the victories of Barossa and Cadiz, which he gained in spite of tremendous odds against him, and for which he received the thanks of Parliament. Having taken part in the Peninsular war, he returned to England, and in 1814 was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Lynedoch of Balgowan in Perthshire, with a pension of £2,000. He had previously been created a G.C.B., K.G.C.H., and also a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, besides which he was made Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. The last years of his life were passed in retirement, mostly in Italy. As he died without children his titles became extinct, and his estates were inherited by his nephew.

LYNN, Samuel Ferrers, A.R.H.A. He was born in Ireland in 1836, and studied art first under his brother, an architect of Belfast, and later in the Academy schools, where he took medals for the best life-study and best composition. He then turned his attention to sculpture, and exhibited 27 works, among them, "Evangeline," "The Death of Procris," "Master Magrath," and portraits of many eminent Irishmen. He died in 1876.

LYONS, Edmund, Lord, better known as Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, G.C.B. [1790—1858], was the second son of John Lyons, Esq., of Burton House, near Christchurch, Hants, where he was born. He was educated at Hyde Abbey School, near Winchester, and in 1801 entered the navy under Sir Harry Burrard Neale on H.M.S. the *Royal Charlotte*. He became Lieutenant of the *Barracouta* brig in 1809, and in 1810 formed one of the storming party who laid siege to the castle of Belgica in the island of Banda Neira, and added another Dutch colony to the British possessions in the Indian seas. In 1811 he stormed and took possession of the fortress of Marrack on the coast of Java, after which he returned to England to recruit his health. He was appointed to the *Rinaldo* in 1813, in which he escorted Louis XVIII. to France, and brought the allied sovereigns to England. He obtained post rank in 1814, took part in the siege of Navarino in 1828, and superintended the expedition sent to aid the French in their investment of the castle of Morea. He was knighted in 1835, and soon after appointed minister plenipotentiary and ambassador extraordinary at the Court of Athens, which post he held for upwards of fourteen years. He was ambassador to the Swiss Cantons in 1849, and at the Court of Stockholm in 1851. On the breaking out of the Russian war, he filled the office of second in command in the Black Sea under Admiral Sir J. W. Deans-Dundas, on whose resignation in 1855 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Black Sea Fleet. At the battle of the Alma he supported the French army ashore by bringing the guns of his ship, the *Agamemnon*, to bear upon the left flank of the Russians. He planned the expedition against the Russian forts along the Sea of Azoff in May and June, 1855, which was carried out by his son, Captain Mowbray Lyons, of the *Miranda*, who died soon afterwards from the effects of a wound received off Sebastopol. On his return to England he was most enthusiastically received, was presented with the freedom of the city of London, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his services in the Black Sea, and in June, 1856, was raised to the peerage as Baron Lyons of Christchurch, Hants. He died at Arundel Castle, Nov. 23, 1858, and was succeeded in the title by his eldest and only surviving son, who has been for more than twenty years British Ambassador in Paris.

LYTE, The Rev. Henry Francis [1793—1847], a well-known hymn-writer, and author of "Abide with me, fast falls the Eventide," was born at Ednam, Roxburghshire, and studied for the church at Trinity College, Dublin, taking orders in the Irish Establishment. He for some time held a curacy at Wexford, but was obliged to quit Ireland on account of ill-health. In 1823 he settled at Brixham, in Devonshire, where he wrote most of the hymns by which he is now remembered. Among his best-known works may be mentioned a volume of "Poems," chiefly religious, published in 1833, and "The Spirit of the Psalms," published soon after. Besides "Abide with me," three more of his best-known hymns are "Jesus I my cross have taken," "Praise my soul, the King of Heaven," and "Pleasant are Thy courts above." He died at Nice, whither he had gone in search of health, aged 54.

LYTTELTON (Baron), The Right Hon. George William Lyttelton, K.C.M.G. [1817—1876], born in London, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in the highest classical honours in 1838. Having succeeded his father as fourth baron, April 30, 1837, he was Under-Secretary of

State for the Colonies from Jan. to July, 1846. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Worcestershire and High Steward of Bewdley, failed in a contest for the office of High Steward of Cambridge University in 1840, and acted in 1861-3 as a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the management of our Public Schools; and since then as Royal Commissioner on Clerical Subscription, and on Middle Schools. He was Chief Commissioner of Endowed Schools from 1869 till 1874. Lord Lyttelton took an active interest in colonial questions, and in advocating the revival of the active powers of Convocation, and the extension of the episcopate. His lordship published two series of "Ephemera," containing lectures and addresses delivered by him, and a few translations (by himself and Mr. Gladstone) into Latin and Greek verse. He was the father of a large family of sons, all of whom have been famous as cricketers.

LYTTON, Mrs. Elizabeth Barbara Bulwer, mother of the novelist, Edward Lytton Bulwer (the first Lord Lytton), and of William Henry Lytton Bulwer (ambassador at Constantinople; afterwards Lord Dalling and Bulwer), and William Earle Lytton Bulwer, was born in 1773, and was the only daughter of Richard Warburton, Esq., of Knebworth Park, Hertfordshire, who assumed the name of Lytton. Miss Lytton married, in 1798, William Earle Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, in Norfolk, a general in the army, who died July 7, 1807. On the death of her father, in 1810, she succeeded to the estate of Knebworth, and in 1811 she took the name of Lytton in addition to that of Bulwer, by royal sign manual. The old mansion of Knebworth was partly pulled down by Mrs. Bulwer Lytton in 1811, and a new one built in the Gothic style. She died at her house in Upper Seymour Street, December 19, 1843, in her 70th year. [See the "Life of the first Lord Lytton," vol. i.]

LYTTON, Dowager Lady [1794—1882], authoress of "Cheveley," and various other novels, was a daughter of F. Massey Wheeler, of Lizzard Connell, Limerick, and married, in 1837, Edward L. Bulwer, Lord Lytton. After being separated from her husband, she died at Sydenham, March 12, 1882, aged 88. The publication of her correspondence with her husband was recently the subject of a lawsuit.

LYVEDEN, Baron [1800—1873] better known by his former name of the Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, son of Robert P. Smith, Esq., of Saville Row, London, and nephew of the Rev. Sidney Smith, the witty canon of St. Paul's, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in honours. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1829, as member for Tralee; and was one of the members for Northampton in the Liberal interest from 1831 till his elevation to the peerage, in July, 1859. He was a Lord of the Treasury, under Lord Grey, from 1830 till 1834; Secretary of the Board of Control from 1835 till 1839, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, under Lord Melbourne's administration, from 1839 till 1841; held the post of Secretary-at-War from Feb. till March, 1852; was President of the Board of Control, under Lord Palmerston's first administration, from 1855 till 1858, but did not resume office on his lordship's return to power in 1859.

M.

MACAULAY, Zachary [1768—1838], F.R.S., the father of Lord Macaulay, was for some years a merchant at Sierra Leone. On his return to London he joined the Anti-Slavery Society, and for upwards of forty years he, in con-

junction with Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Buxton, and other well-known philanthropists, devoted all his energies and talents to that question, and lived to see his efforts crowned with success. At his death a monument was erected to him in Westminster Abbey. He married Miss Mills, daughter of a Bristol merchant, and had one son, Thomas Babington Macaulay, Lord Macaulay.

MACAULAY, Thomas Babington (Lord), son of the preceding, was born Oct. 25th, 1800, at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire. The child gave early proof of a bent towards literature, and before he was eight had written a "Compendium of Universal History," which gave a fairly connected view of the leading events from the creation to the beginning of the present century. He was one of the most astonishing of precocious children, and from his earliest years was remarkable for the extraordinary memory, at once quick and retentive, which was the chief of his many gifts. The lad was put to school with Mr. Preston, of Little Shelford, and at the age of 18 entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where, after a brilliant undergraduate career, he obtained a fellowship. In 1826 he was called to the bar, and went the Northern Circuit, but obtained no practice, and after a year or two gave up the pretence of reading law. He had, in August, 1825, began his connection with the *Edinburgh Review*, and his essay on Milton, though so crude that the author declared it "contained scarcely a paragraph such as his matured judgment approved," created for him at once a literary reputation, and on the strength of his talents as a writer and conversationalist he was admitted to the best London society. He had been brought up as a man of independent means, but about this time his father lost his money, and Thomas Macaulay found himself compelled to earn his bread. Still, in 1830, he entered the House of Commons through a "pocket borough," the only class of seat then available to a man without fortune, and on April 5th, 1830, he made his maiden speech as member for Calne. In March, 1831, the Reform Bill was introduced, and on the second night of the debate Macaulay made the first of his reform speeches, and his eloquence signalised every stage of the conflict. On the passing of the Reform Act (June, 1832) he became one of the commissioners of the Board of Control, and in the first reformed parliament (Jan., 1833), took his seat as one of the members for the new constituency of Leeds. At this time the fortunes of his family were so sunk that, for the sake of his sisters who were dependent on him, Macaulay accepted a seat in the supreme council of India, with a salary of £10,000 per annum, and in Feb., 1834, he sailed for Calcutta, and during his tenure of office made the draft of a penal code which, after a revision of many years, has become the criminal code under which law is now administered throughout the empire. In 1838 Macaulay returned to England, and at once entered Parliament as member for Edinburgh, and in the following year became Secretary of War, with a seat in the Cabinet of Lord Melbourne's ministry. In less than two years the ministry fell, but in 1846 he accepted the office of paymaster-general in Lord John Russell's administration. His duties were very light, and in the sessions of 1846-47 he spoke only five times. At the general election of July in the latter year he lost his seat for Edinburgh. This did not greatly afflict him, for at this time he was absorbed in his "History of England," of which the first two volumes were published in Dec., 1848. Public expectation had been whetted by the many brilliant essays which the author had published in the *Edin-*

burgh Review. But the success of the History was beyond all expectation, edition after edition was called for, and the sale in the United States, as well as in this country, was enormous. Soon afterwards Macaulay published the "Lays of Ancient Rome," which had an instantaneous success. When, in 1852, his party returned to office, Macaulay refused a seat in the Cabinet, but could not decline the honour which the city of Edinburgh did him by bringing him in at the head of the poll; yet, though he accepted the seat, he spoke only once, for he was already suffering from the malady which finally proved fatal. In November, 1855, vols. iii. and iv. of the "History" appeared. No work not being one of amusement has in our day reached a circulation so vast. During the nine years ending with the 25th June, 1857, the publishers (Longmans) sent out more than 30,000 copies of vol. i.; in the next nine years more than 50,000 copies of the same volume; and in the nine years ending with June, 1875, more than 52,000 copies. Within a generation of its first appearance upwards of 140,000 copies of the "History" will have been printed and sold in the United Kingdom alone. In the United States no book, except the Bible, ever had such a sale. On the Continent of Europe the sale of the Tauchnitz editions was very large—a sale which did not prevent six rival translations in German. The "History" has been published in the Polish, Danish, Swedish, Hungarian Russian, Bohemian, Italian, French, Dutch, and Spanish languages (Mr. Mark Pattison in the Enc. Brit.). In May, 1856, Macaulay left his chambers in the Albany and went to live at Holly Lodge, Campden Hill. In 1857 he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Macaulay of Rothley, but he never spoke in the Upper House. Ill-health and absorption in his literary work had made him indifferent to the politics of his day; his great ambition was to complete the "History" which was his life's work, but as time went on he saw that his physical energies would not carry him through the reign of Anne, and though he brought down the narrative to the death of William III., the last half-volume lacks the polish of the earlier sections. The severity of the winter of 1859 probably hastened the end; on Dec. 28th Lord Macaulay died, and on Jan. 9th, 1860, he was buried in the poet's corner of Westminster Abbey. Macaulay's works have been collected in 8 vols. by his sister, Lady Trevelyan. His life, by his nephew, George Otto Trevelyan, is one of the best biographies in the language. Among other shorter biographies is that by Mr. J. C. Morison in the "English Men of Letters" series. There is also an excellent article on Macaulay by the late Mark Pattison in vol. xv. of the 9th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

M'BEAN, Major-General William, V.C., began his career as a drummer in the 93rd Regiment, from which he made his way up step by step until he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in command of the regiment in which he had spent his life. He received his first commission in 1854 when he was serving in the Crimea under Sir Colin Campbell, and was promoted from ensign to lieutenant in the same year. He became captain in 1858; received the brevet rank of major in 1860, and brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1871. In the following year he was promoted to be major in the army, and in 1873 lieutenant-colonel. His war services included the Crimean campaign to the fall of Sebastopol, for which he received the medal and clasp, the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal; and the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, during

which he earned his Victoria Cross for distinguished bravery, his brevet rank, and the medal with two clasps. He died at the Herbert Hospital, Shooter's Hill, Woolwich, June 16, 1878, and was buried in Edinburgh.

MACBRIDE, JOHN DAVID, D.C.L. [1778—1868], son of Admiral Macbride, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1799, M.A. in 1802, and D.C.L. in 1811. He was appointed Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic, and Principal of Magdalen Hall, in 1813, and was the Senior Head of a College in Oxford. Dr. Macbride was a learned theologian, and wrote "Diatessaron; Lectures Explanatory of," published in 1847—a textbook at Oxford; "Lectures on the Articles of the United Church of England and Ireland," in 1853; "The Mahommedan Religion explained and confuted," in 1857; "Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles," and "Lectures on the Epistles," in 1858.

MACCARTHY, DENIS FLORENCE [1817?—1882], poet, was born at Dublin, and was a member of the Irish Bar, but never practised. He first became known by his contributions to the *Nation* newspaper, established in Dublin in 1842 by Mr. (Sir Charles) Duffy. His poems became and are still very popular among the Irish people, especially the "Voyage of St. Brendon," the "Foray of Con O'Donnell," &c. His collected poems, entitled "Ballads, Poems, and Lyrics," mostly founded on Irish traditions, and written in a patriotic spirit, appeared in 1850. It embraces translations from nearly all modern European languages, including some from André Chenier. Having studied Spanish literature he translated six dramas of Calderon, chiefly in the metre of the originals, in 1853. Two years later, at the request of the Marchioness of Donegal, he wrote an Ode on the death of her son the Earl of Belfast, which was recited at the public unveiling of his statue. In 1857 appeared the "Bell Founder," and "Underglimpses and other Poems;" in 1861 he translated into English Assonante verse Calderon's dramas "El Mayor Encanto Amor," "Los Encantos de la Culpa," and "La Devocion de la Cruz." He published, besides numerous other plays of Calderon, a treatise on the "Mémoires de Villars," 1862; "Shelley's Early Life," 1872, and his last work, an ode for the centenary of Thomas Moore, in 1879. In 1881 he received from the Royal Academy of Spain a medal for his translations of the works of Calderon.

M'CLURE, SIR ROBERT JOHN LE MESURIER [1807—1873], son of Capt. M'Clure, of the 89th regiment, born at Wexford, Ireland, was educated at Winchester and Sandhurst, and ran away from the latter college to France. He was placed in the naval service, and served on board the *Victory*, the *Hastings* (home station), the *Niagara* (on the lakes of Canada), and the *Pilot* (coast of North America and the West Indies). In 1836 he volunteered to join the exploring expedition to the Arctic Seas under Capt. Back, and having, on his return, been made Lieutenant of the *Hastings*, which conveyed Lord Durham to Canada, was employed as superintendent of Quebec Dockyard, and in the Coast-guard. In 1848 he joined Sir J. Ross's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, in 1849 was made commander, and in 1850 was appointed to command the *Investigator*, in another exploring expedition, during which he discovered the North-west Passage. For this service he was knighted, and received the reward of £5,000 which had been offered for the discovery, and he afterwards commanded a vessel in the China seas. In 1859 he was created a C.B.

M'COMBIE, WILLIAM [1805—1880], of Tillyfour, Aberdeenshire, agriculturist, and most successful

stock-breeder, was the son of a large farmer and cattle-dealer in Scotland. He had been intended for one of the learned profession, instead of which he betook himself to his father's calling. About 1840 he turned his attention to the breeding and feeding of the race of black polled cattle, with which his name has long been associated. To this business, and to the management of about 1,200 acres of arable land, he devoted his whole time for nearly a quarter of a century, and won innumerable prizes both for breeding and fat stock. He published a book entitled "Cattle and Cattle Breeders," which soon reached a third edition. He was elected M.P. for the Western Division of Aberdeen in 1868, and was the first tenant-farmer returned from Scotland, and the second in Britain. He lost no opportunity in the House of advocating the views of his brother farmers. He was obliged to resign his seat in 1876, on account of failing health, on which occasion was established in Aberdeen a handsome annual prize commemorating his name and his connection with his favourite breed.

M'CULLAGH, James, F.R.S. [1809—1847], Professor of Natural Philosophy at Trinity College, Dublin, was born at Loughlindhuhussey, Upper Badoney, co. Tyrone, about ten miles from Strabane, where his grandfather was a small proprietor. He was educated at Strabane, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a sizarship, and in 1832 was elected a Fellow. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics, and in 1843 succeeded to the Chair of Natural Philosophy, on the elevation of Dr. Lloyd to the Senior Fellowship. The Conyngham Gold Medal of the Academy was awarded to him in 1838 for his paper "On the Laws of Crystalline Reflexion and Refraction," and in 1842 he received the Copley Medal from the Royal Society for his investigations on the theory of light. He was elected an F.R.S. in 1843. He died by his own hand Oct. 24, 1847, overwork having affected his mind.

M'CULLOCH, John Ramsay [1779—1864], political economist, was born at Whithorn in Wigtownshire, and having received his early education from his maternal grandfather, a Scotch clergyman, went to Edinburgh, and for some time was employed as a clerk in the office of a writer to the signet. In 1817 he became a contributor to the *Scotsman* newspaper, which he also edited for two years. His articles mostly related to questions of political economy, on which science he also delivered lectures in Edinburgh. In 1818 he began to write for the *Edinburgh Review*, his first article in which was on Ricardo's "Principles of Political Economy." In 1828 he was appointed Professor of Political Economy in University College, London, and in 1838 Comptroller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, a position he held till his death, and into which he introduced many important reforms. Sir Robert Peel conferred on him a pension of £200 per annum for his services in political science. He was a voluminous writer, among his best known works being the "Principles of Political Economy," 1849; a "Dictionary of Commerce," and "Dictionary of Geography," which passed through numerous editions and were translated into several foreign languages; "The Literature of Political Economy," 1845; and an edition of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," with elaborate notes.

McCULLOCH, The Rev. Thomas, D.D. [1776—1843], founder of the Picton Academy, Nova Scotia, was born at Neilston, Renfrew, Scotland, and educated at the Edinburgh University. Having studied for the ministry, he was ordained minister of a congregation at Stewarton, Ayrshire, which he re-

signed in 1803, and proceeded to Picton, Nova Scotia. There he became minister of the harbour or town of Picton, a small place consisting of about a dozen houses. As early as 1805 he tried to start an institution for the higher branches of education, and although he met with nothing but discouragement from the inhabitants, he succeeded at last in forming a society for the establishment of such a college, and in 1816 an act of incorporation was granted to them. Under this act the trustees set to work and raised £1000 for the erection of a building, and Dr. McCulloch was chosen its first president. From that time his life was almost entirely devoted to the interests of the institution, the whole of the teaching devolving upon him at first. Dr. McCulloch remained in the Academy till 1838 when he removed to Dalhousie College, of which he was the first principal. He was a constant contributor to the newspaper press of Nova Scotia, and was also the author of several religious and other works, among which may be mentioned "Popery condemned by Scripture and the Fathers," Edinburgh, 1808; "The Prosperity of the Church in Troublous Times," a sermon, 1814; "The Nature and Uses of a Liberal Education," 1819; and "Colonial Gleanings," Edinburgh, 1826.

M'DIARMID, John [1790—1852], miscellaneous writer and newspaper editor, was the son of the Rev. Hugh M'Diarmid, minister of the Gaelic church in Glasgow, and was born in Edinburgh in 1790. He began his career as clerk in a counting-house in that city, where he joined the Edinburgh Discussion Forum, becoming one of its leading speakers. Previous to 1817 he had written several fugitive pieces in prose and verse for the leading magazines of the day, and in 1815 attracted much attention by his spirited lines on the battle of Waterloo. In the end of the year 1816 he joined with Charles Maclaren and William Ritchie in establishing the *Scotsman* newspaper, the first number of which appeared in January 1817. He left Edinburgh for Dumfries in 1817, to undertake the editorship of the *Courier*, started in 1809 by Dr. Henry D. Ruthwell to promote many benevolent schemes with which his name is associated. Mr. M'Diarmid conducted this paper with the greatest success, interesting himself especially in agricultural matters, so that his weekly articles on rural affairs became famous. He became sole proprietor of the *Courier* in 1837. He died November 12, 1852, aged 62. Besides the articles which he wrote for his own newspaper he wrote the lives of Cowper and Goldsmith, a "Picture of Dumfries," a "Memoir of Nicholson the Galloway poet," and in 1825 started the *Dumfries Magazine*. Soon after his arrival in Dumfries in 1817, he made the acquaintance of Burns' widow, and became her intimate friend and adviser, and ultimately her executor. He was also the friend and correspondent of the poet's sons. As a memorial of Mr. M'Diarmid, a subscription was raised after his death, for the purpose of founding a bursary of £10 a year, open for competition to students from Dumfries, Kircudbright, and Wigtown.

MACDONALD, Alexander, M.P. [1823—1881], a prominent advocate of the improvement in the condition of miners, was born of humble parentage, and sent at an early age to work in the pit with his father, who was a miner. He took an active part in the strike of 1842, and afterwards resolved to study, if possible, for some learned profession, and managed to save enough from his earnings to enable him to enter the Glasgow University, where he remained two sessions, supporting himself in winter by money earned in summer. Up to 1850 he

was employed as a working miner, but for four or five years after that period he was a country schoolmaster, and later filled various positions in connection with English and Scottish Miners' Associations. He was made president of the National Miners' Association in 1863, and was concerned in the passing of the Master and Servants Act, 1864-67. He also visited the United States in order to compare the condition of the workmen there with those in this country. He was presented in 1873 with £1500 subscribed for by miners throughout the country. He was returned as member for Stafford in 1874 as an advanced Liberal, being the first working-man to obtain a seat in the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1880.

MACDONALD, Hugh [1817—1860], minor poet and descriptive writer, was born of humble parentage in the Bridgeton district of Glasgow. His education was very limited, and he was early sent to work at the block-printing trade in the Colinslie works near Paisley. He walked to and from his work each day, a distance of sixteen miles, and developed a strong love for Nature. His chief works were the "Rambles round Glasgow," which he wrote for the *Glasgow Citizen*, and which were afterwards published in a collected form, and "Days at the Coast," written partly for the *Times* with which he became connected. He wrote besides for the *Sentinel*, 1855, and for the *Morning Journal*, 1858. [See Memoir prefixed to collected edition of his Poems, 1863.]

MACDONALD, Lawrence, R.S.A., born in Perth, 1799, died in Rome, March 4, 1878. When three and twenty years of age he went to Italy and settled in Rome. In 1823 he was one of the founders of the British Academy of Arts in Rome, and his connection with that institution ceased only at his death. His work was mainly portrait busts, but he exhibited a fine statue of "Ulysses and his Dog," in the Paris Exhibition of 1855, and sent several statues to the Royal Academy, where between 1828 and 1857 he exhibited forty-eight works. A reproduction of his bust of Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

MACDONELL, General Sir James, G.C.B., K.C.H., was the third son of Duncan Macdonell of Glengary, and entered the army in 1796. In 1805-6 he took part in the expedition to Naples and Calabria, and after a distinguished career in Portugal, Spain, France, and Flanders, won fresh renown at Waterloo, where he received the thanks of the Duke of Wellington for his gallantry in defending the building of Hougomont against the overwhelming force of the French. He was nominated a K.C.B. in 1838, G.C.B. in 1855. He received numerous medals, was decorated with the order of Maria Theresa, and was a Knight of St. Vladimir. He died May 15, 1857.

MACDONELL, James [1842—1879], an able journalist, for many years leader writer on foreign politics in the *Daily Telegraph*, and subsequently holding a like post on the *Times*, was born and educated at Aberdeen, and came to London about the year 1867. He was remarkable for the extent and variety of his knowledge, especially in the departments of history and philosophy, and possessed also a very graceful literary style. He was the author of a volume on "France since the First Empire." He died on March 3, 1879, very suddenly, at the age of thirty-seven.

M'DOWELL, Patrick, R.A. Born in Belfast, Aug. 12, 1799. Died in London, Dec. 9, 1870. His father died young, and his mother came with her family to England when M'Dowell was twelve years of age. Two years later he was apprenticed to a coachmaker, who afterwards failed. M'Dowell at

that time had lodgings in the house of Peter Chenu, the sculptor, and from him he acquired some knowledge of modelling. He first exhibited in the Academy of 1822, and in 1830 got himself admitted a student, and having thus obtained a more thorough knowledge of art, he began producing ideal subjects as well as portrait busts. His "Loves of the Angels" first attracted public attention to his work: it was followed by "A Girl Reading," 1837; "Girl going to Bathe," 1840; and in 1841 his "Prayer" secured his election as A.R.A. His principal works of this period were "Cupid," 1842; and "Love Triumphant," 1844. He was promoted Academician in 1846, and in that year erected the monumental statue of "Viscount Exmouth" for Greenwich Hospital. In 1847 he exhibited "Early Sorrow," and the model for his important "Virginius and his Daughter," which he executed in marble in 1850. This was followed by "Eve," 1853; "The Day Dream," 1856; the marble statues of "William Pitt," and "The Earl of Chatham," for Westminster Hall, and the bronze figures of "Viscount Fitzgibbon," for Limerick, and the "Earl of Belfast." M'Dowell continued to contribute portrait busts to the Academy until the year of his death; but his later years were chiefly occupied in the completion of his fine group of "Europe," for the Albert Memorial. A short while before his death he placed himself on the list of retired Academicians. He exhibited eighty-nine works in London.

MACFARLANE, Principal Duncan, D.D. [1771—1857], was the son of Duncan Macfarlane, minister of Drymen, and was born at Auchingray. He was educated for the Church, at the Glasgow University, and succeeded his father as minister of Drymen in 1799. He was made a D.D. of Glasgow University in 1806. He was appointed one of His Majesty's Chaplains in 1815; a Moderator of the General Assembly in 1819; and in 1820 a Dean of the Chapel Royal, which, however, he resigned, together with his Drymen charge, on becoming Principal of Glasgow University, and Minister of the High Church in 1824. In 1835 he originated the Colonial Mission scheme, and was its convener for upwards of twenty years. He died aged 87, Nov. 25, 1857, in the sixty-sixth year of his ministry. He wrote, in conjunction with G. Whyte, F.R.S., a "View of the Agriculture of Dumbarton County," 1811, and one or two pamphlets.

M'FARLANE, General Sir Robert [1770—1843], entered the army as Ensign in 1789; was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the 113th Foot in 1794; became colonel in 1800, and brigadier-general in 1805. He took an active part in the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, and for his services received the thanks of Parliament. He afterwards served on the staff in Sicily, as second in command, under Lord William Bentinck, and was made lieutenant-general in the army of the King of the Two Sicilies. He was made major-general at home in 1808, lieutenant-general in 1813, and general in 1830. He received the Grand Cross of the Neapolitan Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit for his services in Italy, and was made a K.C.B. in 1827. He married in 1815, the daughter of Captain Henry Vankemyer, of the Dutch army, and Consul of the King of the Netherlands at Tripoli. He died at his house, in Great Cumberland Street, June 6, 1843, aged 73.

MAC GAHAN, Januarius Aloysius. He was born of Irish parents, in Ohio, 1845, and while studying law in Brussels, was engaged by Dr. Hosmer as special correspondent of the *New York Herald* during the Franco-Prussian war. His graphic descriptive powers led to a per-

manent engagement, and, for the *Herald*, he accompanied the Russian expedition to Khiva, and afterwards went through the Carlist war, and later accompanied Sir Allen Young's expedition to the North Pole. In 1877 his connection with the *Herald* ceased, and when the rumour of Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria reached England, he was sent out by the *Daily News*. The effect of his letters is not yet forgotten; at the time they led the opinion of the British public on the Eastern Question. He afterwards went through the war between Russia and Turkey, at the close of which he died of fever at Constantinople, June 9, 1878. His best work was given to journals, and has not as yet been collected, but he published "Campaigning on the Oxus," and "Under the Northern Lights."

M'GEE, Thomas D'Arcy. He was born in Ireland, April 13, 1825. At the age of 17 he went to America, and became editor of the *Boston Pilot*, when "the inspired utterances of a young exiled Irish boy in America" having attracted the attention of O'Connell, the *Freeman's Journal* offered him a situation, and he returned to Ireland. But he soon left the *Freeman* for the more "patriotic" *Nation*, then edited by Gavan Duffy, and became one of the most brilliant, though never most trusted, contributors. After the rising of 1848, he escaped to America, and ten years later settled in Montreal. Soon after this he was elected to the Canadian Parliament, and in 1862 was chosen President of the Executive Council, and afterwards Minister of Agriculture. Success had modified his political opinions, and he made some imprudent attacks on those of his countrymen whose views remained unchanged. During a visit to Ireland he denounced the Fenians, and in 1867 repeated his attacks. In revenge for this he was assassinated April 7, 1868. He was the author of a volume of poems, a "History of Ireland," and many other works.

MACGILLIVRAY, William, A.M., LL.D. [1805—1852], naturalist and author of numerous works in the department of natural science, was born in the island of Harris in 1805. He was appointed in 1841 Professor of Natural History and Lecturer on Botany in Aberdeen University, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. Previous to this appointment he had filled the office of Curator of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. His greatest work, a "History of British Birds," was begun in 1848, and finished in five volumes in 1852, during his residence at Torquay, where he had gone to live on account of failing health. Dr. Macgillivray was the first to carry out the investigation of the internal structure of birds. His other works are: "The Travels and Researches of Alexander von Humboldt," 1832; "Lives of Eminent Zoologists from Aristotle to Linnæus," 1834; "The Rapacious Birds of Great Britain," 1836; "A Manual of Geology," 1840; "A Manual of Botany," 1840; "A Manual of British Ornithology," 1840; "A History of the Molluscous Animals of the Counties of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff," 1843; "British Ornithology; Manual of British Birds," 1846; "Withering's Arrangement of British Plants," "The Conchologist's Text Book," "British Quadrupeds, forming the Seventh Volume of Sir William Jardine's Naturalist's Library," and "The Natural History of Deeside and Braemar," published by command of the Queen in 1855. He was a member of the Wernerian and other learned societies. He died in Aberdeen, Sept. 4, 1852.

MACGREGOR, Major-General Sir George Hall, K.C.B. [1810—1883], of the Royal Artillery, was the eldest son of General John A. P. Macgregor, of Sussex Place, Hyde Park; and on completing

his education at Addiscombe, he entered the Bengal Artillery in 1826. In 1836 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Auckland, then governor-general of India, and two years later was nominated political assistant and military secretary to Sir W. M'Naughten, envoy with Shah Sujah. He afterwards served in Afghanistan, taking part in all the important actions during that campaign, and in 1842 served as A.D.C. to Sir George Pollock. In 1846 he was appointed principal assistant to the resident at Lahore, and later was successively nominated political resident at Benares, deputy commissioner at Lahore, political resident at Moorshedabad, and military commissioner and governor-general's agent with the Ghoorka auxiliary force under Jung Bahadoor. During the Indian Mutiny he served as brigadier-general, and was present at the capture of Lucknow. For these services he was nominated C.B. in 1842, and K.C.B. in 1861. He retired from the army on full pay in 1859, with the rank of Major-General.

MACGREGOR, John [1797—1857], statistician and political economist, was the eldest son of David Macgregor, of Drynie, Rossshire, and was born in 1797. He was taken when quite young to Canada, and placed in a large commercial house, on Prince Edward Island, from which position he rose to be high sheriff of the island, and a member of the Colonial Legislature. From 1840 to 1847 he was secretary to the Board of Trade in England, and in the latter year was elected M.P. for Glasgow. He published several voluminous works relating to the trade and history of England and America, of which the best known is his "Historical and Descriptive Sketches of the Maritime Colonies of British America," 1828. He died at Boulogne, aged 60, April 23, 1857.

McHALE, The Most Rev. John, D.D. [1791—1881], Archbishop of Tuam, born at Tubber-navine, Mayo. Having learned the rudiments of Greek and Latin at a school in the neighbouring town of Castlebar, he entered as a student at Maynooth, where he became Lecturer and Professor of Dogmatic Theology. Having held his professorial chair for about eleven years, he was named Coadjutor-Bishop of Killala, *cum jure successionis*, and consecrated with the title of Bishop of Maronia, *in partibus*. Whilst resident at Maynooth, he published, under the signature of "Hierophilus," a series of controversial letters on Bible Societies, the Protestant Church in Ireland, and Catholic Emancipation; and, in 1827, a work on the "Evidences and Doctrines of the Catholic Church," since translated into the French and German languages. Dr. McHale afterwards published, under his own signature as Bishop of Maronia, a second series of letters on the same class of subjects, which attracted great attention both among the friends and the foes of Catholic Emancipation. On the death of Dr. Kelly, Dr. McHale was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam. During Lord Melbourne's ministry, he published several letters on the questions of the Church Establishment and Education, under the signature of "John, Archbishop of Tuam," and in 1847 he collected in one volume the entire series of letters up to that date. The publication of those letters rendered him the next prominent figure to O'Connell, on the political platform, and after his death he became the acknowledged leader of Irish feeling and action. He accompanied O'Connell, who named him "The Lion of the Fold of Judah," to Connemara, to hold those famous meetings of the peasantry on the hills about Clifden. Dr. McHale, besides taking an active part in the politics of the

day, was known as a preacher, not only in Ireland and England, but in Italy; and his sermons, delivered in Rome in 1832, were translated into Italian by the Abbate de Lucca, Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna. He translated into Irish, and published, above sixty of Moore's "Irish Melodies" in the same precise metre as the original; in 1861 he produced a large octavo volume, comprising six books of the "Iliad," with a corresponding Irish translation in heroic metre, and published the Pentateuch, in English and Irish translations, accompanied with notes and comments: forming the first volume of the Bible, to be followed by other parts.

M'IAN, Robert Roland, A.R.S.A. Of an ancient Highland race, he was born in Scotland in 1803, and began life as an actor, but during 1835 and 1837, while acting at the English Opera House, he was an exhibitor at Suffolk Street, and in 1836 he had his first painting in the Academy. His subjects were almost invariably taken from Scottish history, and were treated with great vigour and earnestness. Among the best known are "A Highland Cateran," 1839; and "The Covenanter's Wedding," 1840, in which year M'Ian retired from the stage. He exhibited thirty-nine paintings in London, the last in 1847. He died at Hampstead, Dec. 13, 1856.

MACINTOSH, Charles, F.R.S. [1766—1843], chemist, and inventor of the Macintosh cloak, was born in Glasgow, and was the son of George Macintosh, who was the first to introduce the manufacture of cudbear and Turkey-red dyeing. Mr. Macintosh, who had given his name to the caoutchouc cloaks made by him, afterwards transferred his business from Glasgow to Manchester. He died in that town, aged 77, July 25, 1843.

MACKENZIE, Charles Frazer, Bishop [1825—1862], youngest son of Colin Mackenzie, of Portmore, Peeblesshire, was educated at the Edinburgh Academy, at the Grange School, Sunderland, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was elected to a Fellowship in his college, and soon after ordained by the Bishop of Ely. Determining to devote himself to missionary work he went out to Natal in 1854, as Archdeacon of Pieter-Maritzburg under Bishop Colenso. He remained there till 1859, when he returned to England to offer himself as missionary to the Zulu Caffres. In 1859 it was decided by committees formed in London, and at the two Universities, to establish a mission in the centre of Southern Africa, and Archdeacon Mackenzie was chosen as the best person to undertake the work. He went to Capetown in 1860, and was there consecrated by the Metropolitan "Bishop of the Mission to the Tribes dwelling in the Neighbourhood of the Lake Nyassa and River Shire." He died two years after his arrival at his station, a village called Mangomero.

MACKENZIE, Lieutenant-General Colin, C.B. [1806—1881], entered the army in 1826, and in 1834 served in Coorg in all the actions which led to the conquest of Mercara. In 1841 he led the advanced guard at the forcing of the Khoord Cabul Pass, and afterwards was engaged in defending the fort of Nishan Khan, in the city of Cabul, where he distinguished himself by forcing his way through the enemy's lines, and bringing off the wounded, with the women and children. In 1842 he was given up as a hostage to Akbar Khan at his special request. He was employed as Political Chargé of Prince Shahpur during the expedition to Istalif, and took a conspicuous part in the storming of that place in Sept., 1842. He raised and commanded the 4th Sikh Light Infantry on the frontier during the Punjaub campaign in

1848-9; and in 1853 took possession of the ceded districts of Berar. He was on various occasions thanked by the Government for his services in India, and was nominated a C.B.

MACKENZIE, Donald [1784—1851], was a native of Scotland, and at the age of 17 went out to Canada, and joined the North-West Company, remaining with them for eight years. In 1809 he became one of the partners with John Jacob Astor, of New York, in establishing the fur trade west of the Rocky Mountains. He joined the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, and was at once appointed a member of the Council and Chief Factor, and soon after Governor. At that time he lived at Fort Garry, Red River Settlement, where he made a large fortune. He died at Mayville, Chataque County, Jan. 20, 1851, aged 67.

MACKENZIE, Joshua Henry, Lord [1777—1851], was the eldest son of Henry Mackenzie, author of the "Man of Feeling." He was educated for the law, and passed advocate in 1799. In 1811 he was appointed sheriff of Linlithgow, was raised to the bench of the Court of Session in 1822, and in 1824 became a Judge of the Court of Justiciary, and in the year following Lord Commissioner of the Jury Court. He married, in 1841, the Hon. Helen Anne Mackenzie, youngest daughter of Francis, Lord Seaforth. He died at Belmont, near Edinburgh, Nov. 17, 1851, aged 74.

MACKENZIE, Colonel Kenneth Douglas, C.B., Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Forces at the Dartmoor Camp, had entered the army as subaltern in 1831. In the Irish Rebellion of 1848, he was attached to General Macdonald's flying column, and it was mainly owing to him that Smith O'Brien was captured and conveyed safely to Dublin. Immediately after the capture he stopped a railway engine at Thurles, by presenting a loaded pistol at the driver's head, and on that engine Smith O'Brien was taken to Dublin. For his promptitude on that occasion he was highly commended by General Macdonald, and Sir George Grey, at that time home secretary. Colonel Mackenzie had served in the Crimea, 1854-55, and for his services received a medal and three clasps, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel. He served in India in 1858 and in 1859, was sent by the governor-general to quell the mutiny of the 5th Bengal European Regiment at Berhampore, for which service he received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council and the Secretary of State for India. He went to China in 1860 as deputy quartermaster-general and head of the department, and was present in all the engagements throughout the campaign. He was nominated C.B. in 1861, received the China medal with two clasps, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel unattached. He was drowned while attempting to ford the River Meavey, which was swollen to unusual proportions after recent rainfalls, Aug. 24, 1873.

MACKENZIE, Thomas, Lord [1807—1869], a Scottish Judge of Session, whose work, "Studies in Roman Law" (1862), is well known to students, was the son of George Mackenzie of Perth. He was educated at that place, and at the Universities of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1832, appointed sheriff of Ross and Cromarty and Solicitor-General of Scotland in 1851, and a judge of the Court of Session in 1855. He retired from the bench in 1864.

MACKENZIE, William Lyon [1795—1861], Canadian journalist and legislator, was born in Forfarshire, and began his career by keeping a circulating library in Alyth, near Dundee. He emigrated to Canada in 1820, where he obtained

employment as superintendent over the works of the Lachine Canal. He took a keen interest in politics, and on becoming editor of the *Colonial Advocate* at Niagara, roused the displeasure of the Government by his free criticisms of its actions, and every effort was made to suppress the paper. In 1826 the *Advocate* printing-office was forcibly entered by a mob of irritated friends of the ruling party, and utterly destroyed. In 1828 he was returned to Parliament for York County, but was expelled and re-elected fifteen times. In 1832 he came to England with a petition of grievances to our Government, and succeeded in establishing many reforms, and in getting rid of some of the officials who held the first places in the Canadian Government. He was elected the first mayor of Toronto in 1836, and soon after was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for a breach of the neutrality laws of the United States. He was allowed to return from New York to Canada in 1850, and again became a member of Assembly, resigning his seat, however, in 1858. He was the author of "Sketches of Canada and the United States," "The Life and Times of Martin Van Buren," &c.

MACKESON, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick, C.B., was born in Kent, and educated at a military seminary in France. He entered the army in 1825, and served for ten or twelve years with the 14th Bengal Native Infantry. In 1831 he was appointed assistant political agent under Sir C. M. Wade at Loodiana, from which place he was sent to Bahwulpore and Mithunkote, to survey the Sutlej and Indus, and to facilitate their navigation. In 1837 he accompanied Sir Alexander Burnes to Cabul, and in the two following years was occupied in forwarding the march of the army of the Indus along the banks of that river. He was afterwards employed in conducting the political relations of our government at the important post of Peshawur. In 1840, while yet a subaltern, he was promoted to the local rank of mayor, to qualify him for the honour of C.B. In 1845-6 he was employed during the Sikh invasion as commissioner in the Cis-Sutlej States, being politically attached to Sir Harry Smith's force, whose high approbation he won for his solderly service at Aliwal. During the Sikh campaign, after the battle of Chillianwallah, when Shere Singh turned Lord Gough's flank, and was marching on Lahore, the brigade under Brigadier Burnes was in imminent danger of being surprised by the Sikhs, unless it could be warned in time. Colonel Mackeson was entrusted with this duty, which necessitated his crossing the Jhelum. On reaching the river, one of the worst in the Punjaub, and which was running like a torrent, he found neither boat nor ford, but without a moment's hesitation plunged into the torrent, and half-dead with exhaustion reached the opposite bank and delivered his instructions. Having attained the successive ranks of lieutenant-colonel, captain, and brevet lieutenant-colonel, he was appointed to the office of commissioner at Peshawur. There he was assassinated by a religious fanatic from Koner, Sept. 10, 1853.

MACKWORTH, Sir Digby, the 3rd Bart. [1789—1852], was born at Oxford, and was the eldest son of Sir Digby Mackworth, the 2nd Bart. He was educated at Westminster, and entered the army as lieutenant in the 7th Fusiliers in 1807. He served with distinction at Talavera and at Albuera, and then became A.D.C. to Lord Hill. At the battle of Waterloo he had his horse killed under him in Lord Hill's last charge. In 1830 he was employed by the Government in quelling agrarian disturbances in the Forest of Dean, and in 1851 was

mainly instrumental by his courage and prompt action in saving from utter destruction the shipping and city of Bristol, when that city was for forty-eight hours in the hands of the mob. For his services on that occasion he was nominated a K.H.G. He became lieutenant-colonel in 1837, and colonel in 1851. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1838, and served the office of sheriff of Monmouthshire in 1843. He was twice married, first in 1816 to the only daughter of General de Richepanse, who died in 1818, leaving an only son, and secondly, in 1823, to Sophia Noel, daughter of James Mann.

MACLAREN, Charles [1782—1866], editor of the *Scotsman*, was born at Ormiston, Haddingtonshire, where his father was a small farmer and cattle dealer. Some time before his death his father removed to Colinton, where Charles was educated at the parish school, besides which and a little learning acquired at Ormiston he was almost entirely self-educated. He spent some years as clerk and book-keeper to several Edinburgh firms, employing his spare time in studying Greek, French, algebra, chemistry, and mineralogy, and indulged his taste for politics and literature by joining a debating society called "The Philomathic." In this society he became acquainted with John Ritchie, William Ritchie, and other friends of like political views. Mr. Maclaren, with the help of William Ritchie and John M'Diarmid, started the *Scotsman* in 1817, and edited the first few numbers, but, obtaining a position as clerk in the Custom House, he resigned the editorship to Mr. J. Ramsay M'Culloch, who, as it will be seen elsewhere, carried it on for two years. In 1820 Mr. Maclaren returned to the *Scotsman*, and continued to conduct it for upwards of twenty-seven years till 1845, when he resigned it into the hands of Mr. Alexander Russel. Besides many contributions on geological and geographical subjects, Mr. Maclaren was the author of a learned treatise on the topography of Troy, 1822, and another on the geology of Fife and the Lothians, 1839. He was a member of the Edinburgh Philosophical Society, and of geological societies in London and France. [See memoir prefixed to "Select Writings," edited by R. Cox and J. Nicol.]

MACLEAN, George, the husband of Letitia Elizabeth Landon (L.E.L.), was the eldest son of the Rev. James Maclean, minister of Urquhart in Morayshire. After serving in the Waterloo campaign, he entered the Royal African corps and went to Cape Coast Castle. When he had been there a few years he was elected President of the Council appointed to rule over our dependencies on the Gold Coast, for which purpose an allowance of £3,000 a year was set apart by the Government, and with this sum Captain Maclean succeeded in restoring prosperity to that territory. He married Miss L. E. Landon, a niece of the Dean of Exeter, in 1838; she died from the effects of an over-dose of poison soon after their union, and was buried in the Fortyard of Cape Coast Castle. Captain Maclean died at Cape Castle, May 22, 1847, and was buried beside his wife.

M'LEHOSE, Mrs. [1759—1841], well known as the "Clarinda" of Burns, was the daughter of Mr. Craig, a Glasgow writer, and wife of James M'Lehose, law-agent, Glasgow. Soon after her marriage to Mr. M'Lehose they separated by mutual consent, on account of incompatibility of temper, she returning to her father's house, and he proceeding to Jamaica. On her father's death she went to reside in Edinburgh, where, in 1787, she became acquainted with Burns, who was then in the town bringing out a second edition of his poems. For several weeks numerous impas-

sioned letters passed between them, three a day sometimes, till in March, 1788, Burns left Edinburgh and started on his Border tour with Ainslie. They continued to write to each other at intervals after this till Dec., 1791, when they parted for the last time, Mrs. M'Lehose going out to Jamaica to rejoin her husband early in 1792. Mrs. M'Lehose again returned to Edinburgh, where she died at the age of 82, having survived Burns for forty-five years.

MACLEOD, Major-General Sir Donald, K.C.B., of the Bengal army, was the son of Donald Macleod, of Berneray, Inverness. He joined the Bengal establishment as a cadet in 1781; was appointed ensign in the 3rd European regiment in March of the same year, and lieutenant in 1783. He took an active part in the war with Tippoo Sultan in 1789-92, and in that with the Rohilla chieftains in 1794. In 1799 he was appointed adjutant to the 2nd battalion 11th Native Infantry, became brevet captain in the following year, and in 1803 was made regimental captain. In the Mahratta war of 1803 his battalion formed part of a detachment sent into the Bundelkund country, where before the fort of Culpee he was severely wounded. In 1807 he was appointed to the first battalion of the 11th Native Infantry, of which he became major in 1810, when he went to Europe on furlough. He returned to India in 1813, and in 1819 was appointed commandant to the garrison of Agra. He became major-general in 1837, and was made a K.C.B. in 1838. He married in 1813 the daughter of John Mackenzie, of Kincraig, Ross-shire. He died at his house in Montagu Square, Aug. 9, 1843.

MACLEOD, Norman, D.D. [1783—1862], a celebrated Gaelic scholar, and a leading member of the Scotch Church, was a son of the Rev. Norman Macleod, of Morven. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Mull in 1806, and presented to the charge of the Gaelic Church at Campbeltown in 1808. In 1825 he was translated to Campsie, and in 1835 to St. Columba, Glasgow. He was made a Moderator of the General Assembly in 1836, and in 1841 a Dean of the Chapel Royal. He was keenly interested in promoting the cause of education in the Highlands, and brought the matter before the General Assembly. During the famine which devastated the Highlands in 1826 in consequence of the failure of the potato crop, Dr. Macleod was one of those commissioned to visit England, and succeeded in raising a large sum for the relief of his countrymen.

MACLEOD, Norman, D.D. [1812—1872], son of preceding, a very popular preacher, and a favourite writer, was born at Campbelltown, Argyleshire. He was educated at the Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, after which he travelled in Germany for a time as a private tutor, and visited Weimar. He was appointed minister of Loudon parish, Argyleshire, in 1838, whence he removed in 1843 to Dalkeith, near Edinburgh. He took no part in the Disruption and Free Kirk movement. He visited Canada on affairs of the Church in 1845, and in 1851 accepted a call to the Barony Church of Glasgow, where he founded and superintended home missions, charities, schools, &c. The Queen, who had a strong personal regard for him, appointed him one of her chaplains for Scotland, and made him Dean of the Order of the Thistle in 1854. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1869. He had been editor of the Edinburgh *Christian Magazine* from 1850 to 1860, and in the latter year, when Mr. Strahan, the publisher, started *Good Words*, the editorship of it was entrusted to Dr. Macleod, who carried it on with the greatest success. The numerous essays, stories, sketches, &c., contributed

by him to that magazine were later reprinted in volumes. Dr. Macleod was also the author of "Reminiscences of a Highland Parish;" "The Old Lieutenant;" "Wee Davie;" "The Starling;" and numerous volumes of travels. In 1864-67 he visited Palestine and India to inspect the Scottish Church Missions, and has reported his observations in pleasant books of travels. The last sermon he preached was one before the Queen, at the Crathie parish church, near Balmoral, on May 19, 1872.

MACLISE, Daniel, R.A. [1806—1870], painter, son of a Scotchman, an officer of the Elgin Fencibles, was born in Cork, where he received a very meagre education. He early showed great talent for drawing, and wished to study for an artist, but instead his father placed him as clerk in a banker's office in Cork. At the age of sixteen he left that and contrived to gain admission to the Cork School of Art, where he soon distinguished himself by his aptitude and industry. By sketching portraits of some of his friends he made a little money which enabled him to come to London in 1827, and in the following year he entered the Academy schools, where he gained successively the silver medals in the life school and the painting school; and in 1831 the gold medal for the "Choice of Hercules." Soon after his arrival in London he produced a very clever sketch of Charles Kean in the Theatre, which attracted a good deal of attention and brought him a handsome sum. He first exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1829 "Malvolio affecting the Count," and in the next year sent in several portraits, among which were a portrait of Miss L. E. Landon, Mrs. S. C. Hall, and Campbell. In 1831-2-3 his exhibited works were again portrait-drawings, and after a visit to Ireland in the latter year his remarkable picture, "All Hallow Eve, or Snap-apple Night," appeared in the Academy, and created a great sensation. It contains portraits of Sir Walter Scott, Crofton Croker, the artist's sisters, his brother-in-law, Perceval Banks, and the old priest who always presided at this annual gathering. His connection with *Fraser's Magazine* began with the fifth number, to which he contributed an outline portrait of William Jerdan, and from that time each succeeding month produced its portrait until about four score had appeared, and the magazine had reached its fifteenth volume. The earlier portraits bear no signature, the pseudonym of "Alfred Croquis" appearing for the first time in Feb., 1832, at the foot of the portrait of the Ettrick Shepherd. He also contributed to the magazine a clever poem entitled "Christmas Revels." Continuing his portrait pictures he exhibited in 1834 his "Installation of Captain Rock," and a year later his great work, "The Chivalric Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock," which gained for him his election as A.R.A. From that time his exhibited works were almost exclusively subject pictures, among which may be mentioned "Merrie Christmas in the Baron's Hall," 1838; the "Banquet Scene in Macbeth," 1840, in which year he was made R.A; "The Sleeping Beauty," 1841; "The Play Scene in Hamlet," 1842; "A Scene from Comus," and "A Scene from Undine," 1844; and "An Ordeal by Touch" in 1846. About this time he offered himself as one of the competitors for the decoration of the Palace at Westminster, and was with others chosen by Her Majesty's Commissioners to execute two frescoes, the "Spirit of Justice," and the "Spirit of Chivalry," both of which designs are now to be seen in the House of Lords over the Strangers' Gallery. While engaged upon the above works he, in 1850, exhibited

at the Academy the "Gross of Green Spectacles," 1851; "Caxton showing his Printing Press to Edward IV.," 1854; and "The Marriage of Strongbow and Eva," one of his most important works, which was painted for Lord Northwick for £2,000. In 1859 he finished the magnificent cartoon, 42ft. long, of "The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher on the Field of Waterloo," now the property of the Royal Academy. It is probably on this work that his fame will chiefly rest. In the same year he visited Berlin by the advice of Prince Albert to study the process of water-glass mural painting there, and on his return drew up a report which was printed among the parliamentary papers on that subject. He next painted the fresco of "The Death of Nelson," which he completed in 1864. In the following year, on the death of Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, he was offered the Presidency of the Academy, but declined it, as he did also the honour of knighthood. In 1868 he exhibited "The Sleep of Duncan," "King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid" in 1869, and in 1870 "The Earls of Desmond and Ormond," the last picture from his easel. He died at his house, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, April 25, 1870, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery. He illustrated Moore's "Irish Melodies," Lytton's "Pilgrims of the Rhine," &c. During his life-time he exhibited 124 paintings, and "The Play Scene in Hamlet" and "Malvolio and the Countess" form part of the Vernon collection of the National Gallery. Twenty-four of his original sketches are in the South Kensington Museum, among the drawings bequeathed by John Forster to that place in 1876. A memoir of him by his old friend, W. Justin O'Driscoll, M.R.I.A., appeared in 1871.

M'MANUS, Terrance Bellew. He took a prominent part in the abortive rebellion of 1848, and was transported with Smith O'Brien and others to Van Diemen's Land. In 1851 he escaped to San Francisco, where, early in 1861, he died. He had been by no means one of the most influential of his party in Ireland, but was much beloved in America, and, after he had been buried, it was resolved to take the body home and let it rest in its native earth. This project was carried out in 1862; the funeral preparations were arranged on a scale which surprised everyone, and along the whole line from San Francisco to Dublin formed one of the most impressive demonstrations ever seen. The truth was that the affair was taken up by the Fenians, who, until that date, had been unable to get a firm footing in Ireland. They succeeded, and the leaders afterwards avowed that the funeral was the means by which they established their movement in Ireland. The body was buried at Glasnevin, Nov. 10, 1862.

MACMICHAEL, William, M.D. [1784—1839], author, among other works, of "The Gold-headed Cane" and "The Lives of British Physicians" in Murray's Family Library, was the son of a banker at Bridgnorth, in Shropshire, and was educated at the grammar-school of that town, and at Christ Church, Oxford. Having been elected, in 1811, to one of the Radcliffe travelling fellowships, he spent some years in travelling about in Greece, Russia, Bulgaria, Palestine, &c., and on his return graduated M.D. at Oxford in 1816. He became a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1818, after which he settled in London, was Censor in 1820-1832, Registrar 1824-29, and Consiliarius in 1836. From 1822 to 1831 he was physician to the Middlesex Hospital. In 1829 he was appointed physician extraordinary to the King; in 1830 librarian, in succession to Dr. Gooch, and in 1831 physician in ordinary to the King. He was fond of society, and very popular, possessing a large

stock of information and of amusing anecdotes, which he was able to impart in a lively interesting manner. Among his other works may be mentioned "A Journey from Moscow to Constantinople in the years 1817, 1818" (1819), "A New View of the Infection of Scarlet Fever" (1822), "Is the Cholera Spasmodica of India a Contagious Disease?" (1831), &c.

MACMILLAN, Daniel [1813—1857], was born at Upper Corrie, in the island of Arran, where his father, Duncan Macmillan, occupied a little farm. When Daniel was three years old the whole family removed to Irvine, a little town on the coast opposite to Arran, where his father died in 1823. His elder brothers William and Malcolm, formerly carpenters, became schoolmasters, and managed to support the family upon their very slender earnings. On Jan. 1, 1824, Daniel was apprenticed to Maxwell Dick, bookseller and bookbinder, of Irvine, with whom he remained for seven years, earning the respect and friendship of his master by his sturdy business capacities. At the end of his apprenticeship, and after holding for a short time a situation in Stirling, he went to Glasgow, and obtained employment in the shop of Mr. Atkinson, bookseller, where, however, his health, always delicate, broke down, and he was obliged to leave. He came to London in 1833, and, after vainly trying to find employment among the publishing firms there, accepted a post at Cambridge as shopman to Mr. Johnson, bookseller, at a salary of £30 a year, where he remained for three years, eagerly reading, and gaining an immense amount of knowledge on all sorts of subjects. From 1837 to 1843 he was in the service of Messrs. Seeley, of Fleet Street, at a salary of from £60 to £130. During that time both his elder brothers died, and he became the chief prop of the family, a circumstance which sadly crippled his means, and made it imperative for him for years to give up buying books, or, indeed, to allow himself any kind of outlay outside his daily needs; all the rest of his money went to his family. In 1843 his prospects brightened, and he was able to open a small bookseller's business in Cambridge, and another in Aldersgate Street, which was managed by himself and a younger brother, and this may be considered the turning-point in his career. At this time he made the acquaintance, which soon ripened into friendship, of Archdeacon Hare, who was able to render him many services by his kindly advice and aid, and his interesting correspondence with whom will be found in Mr. Thomas Hughes' "Memoir of Daniel Macmillan," which appeared in 1882. In Sept., 1850, he married Frances Orridge, the daughter of a chemist at Cambridge, a union which made the last years of his life very happy in spite of money difficulties and very indifferent health. In 1845 Daniel Macmillan was obliged to seek other partners, in order to be able to buy the business of Mr. Stevenson, a very able Cambridge bookseller, and from that time he turned his attention chiefly to publishing, the rest of the business being managed by his brother. They both worked so indefatigably and energetically that their business rapidly took root and progressed, enabling Daniel Macmillan, on account of his miserable state of health, to retire from the business in 1856. It was too late to do any good, however, and he died June 27, 1857.

MACNAB, Sir Alan Napier [1798—1862], Canadian statesman, whose father, Alan Macnab, was a Scotchman, was born at Niagara. Having studied law, he was admitted to the Bar in 1824, and in 1830 was returned to the Canadian Parliament as member for Wentworth county. During the brief rebellion in Lower

Canada 1837-38 Sir Alan, at that time Speaker in the House of Assembly, Upper Canada, marched against the insurgents, and by his energy and prompt action soon dispersed them. Sir Alan commanded the militia on the Canadian side of the Niagara river, and seized the *Caroline* steamer employed in carrying men and supplies from the American side, and sent her over the Falls. For his services in suppressing the rebellion he was knighted in 1838, and was made Prime Minister of Upper Canada in 1854, under the last part of the governorship of the Earl of Elgin, and the first few months of that of Sir Edmund Head, who succeeded him. He was created a baronet in 1858.

MACNAUGHTEN, Sir William Hay, Bart. [1793—1841], was the second son of Sir Francis Macnaughten, for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. He went to India in 1809 as a cavalry cadet on the Madras Establishment, and early entered the civil service of the East India Company. In 1816 he was appointed assistant to the Registrar in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the highest Court of Appeal in the Presidency; in 1818 sent to officiate as joint magistrate of Malda; in 1820 appointed judge and magistrate of Shahabad; and in 1822 was gazetted Registrar of the Sudder Dewanny, a post which he held for eight and a half years. He acted as secretary to Lord William Bentinck (1830) during his tour through the Upper and Western provinces of India, to examine into the revenue, the police, and judicial systems, and accompanied Lord Auckland in the same capacity in 1836, when he went on a tour to the North-West Provinces. In 1839 he was appointed envoy and minister from the Government of India to Shah Sujah, and for his brilliant services in that responsible position, when Candahar was taken, Ghuzni stormed, Cabul occupied (Aug. 2, 1839), and Shah Sujah installed in the Bala Hissar, he was created a baronet. Dost Mahommed surrendered, Nov. 3, 1840, and the Government then turned its attention to the subject of retrenchment. The money paid to the Afghan chiefs for giving up the practice of levying contributions on the highways in their respective districts was reduced, a measure decidedly resented by them, and which soon caused a general rising throughout the country. Macnaughten was just preparing to leave, believing that the rising was merely a local affair, and would soon be suppressed. Sir Alexander Burnes, who had been appointed to succeed him, called on him, and congratulated him on leaving Afghanistan in such tranquillity, and the very next day was assassinated. There was no longer any doubt that a national revolt had taken place, and negotiation was resorted to. At that time the whole responsibility rested upon Macnaughten, General Elphinstone being unfitted by bodily infirmity from taking the lead. He obtained from the Afghans a treaty which was, however, soon violated by them, and it was then that he was drawn on to destruction by the infamous Akbar Khan, who, on Dec. 22, 1841, sent agents to Macnaughten begging him to come out and meet him, and consult with him as to the best course to be pursued. Unfortunately Macnaughten believed the specious promises of help held out by Akbar Khan, and, in spite of the warnings of General Elphinstone and Captain Mackenzie, who suspected a plot, he went to the meeting accompanied by only sixteen of his body guard. Akbar received him with a haughty salutation, and after a brief conversation he and his followers, at a given signal, were suddenly seized from behind, and

all, except Captain Trevor and Macnaughten, taken as prisoners to the city. Captain Trevor fell off his horse, and was hacked to pieces — Macnaughten, after a vigorous struggle to free himself, was shot by Akbar Khan, who declared afterwards that he had not intended to kill him, but to keep him as a hostage for the Dost.

MACNEE, Sir Daniel, P.R.S.A. [1806—1882], son of Mr. Robert Macnee, merchant, was born at Fintry, Stirlingshire, in 1806, and studied with Duncan, R. S. Lauder, David Scott, and other Scotch artists, at the Trustees' Academy, under Sir W. Allan, President of the Royal Scottish Academy. In 1829 he was elected a member of the Scottish Academy. He became a favourite portrait-painter in Scotland, and his portrait of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw received one of the gold medals at the International Exhibition at Paris in 1855. He afterwards painted some of our most prominent men: amongst whom may be named Lord Brougham, for the College of Justice in Edinburgh. Sir D. Macnee was nearly as well known in England as in Scotland, his works always commanding excellent places in the Royal Academy in London. He was unanimously elected President of the Royal Scottish Academy, Feb. 9, 1876, in succession to Sir George Harvey, and shortly afterwards (July 21) he received the honour of knighthood. In the same year the University of Glasgow conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

McNEILE, The Very Rev. Hugh, D.D. [1795—1879], an eloquent preacher, and one of the leaders of the evangelical party, was born at Ballycastle, co. Antrim, took his degree of B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1815, and entered as a law student at Lincoln's Inn. Having resolved to devote himself to the Church, in 1820 he was ordained to a curacy in Donegal, married a daughter of Dr. Magee, archbishop of Dublin, in 1822, and was presented to the rectory of Albury, in Surrey, by Mr. H. Drummond, M.P. During his incumbency in Surrey, he preached frequently in London. In 1834 he was collated to the district church of St. Jude, in Liverpool; in 1845 he was made honorary canon of Chester cathedral, and honorary B.D. and D.D. of Trinity College. In 1848 he resigned the district of St. Jude's, and was presented to St. Paul's, Prince's Park, which was built for him by his Liverpool friends, at a cost of between £11,000 and £12,000. In 1860 the Bishop of Chester collated him to a canonry (residentiary) in his cathedral. His published works consist chiefly of sermons and lectures, one of his last works being "A Letter to Dr. Pusey on his Eirenicon," 1866. A large sum of money was collected and presented to Dr. McNeile as a testimonial for his services in Liverpool. Having refused to appropriate it to his private use, it was invested for the foundation of four scholarships in the Collegiate Institution of Liverpool, and an exhibition, value £40 a year, tenable at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. In 1868, on the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, he was appointed by her Majesty the Queen to the Deanery of Ripon, which he resigned in Oct., 1875, in consequence of failing health.

McNEILL, The Right Hon. Sir John, F.R.S., G.C.B. [1795—1883], third son of John McNeill, Esq., of Colonsay, and brother of Lord Colonsay, was appointed Assistant-Envoy at the court of Persia in 1831, became Secretary of the Embassy in 1834, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that court in 1836. He received the Persian order of the Lion and Sun in 1834, and was created a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath in 1839. During his residence in the East he became thoroughly acquainted with the habits, policy, and resources of

Asiatic nations; and his foresight enabled him even at that period to point out the aggressive designs of Russia, since made manifest. Soon after his return from Teheran in 1844 he was placed at the head of the board appointed to superintend the working of the Scotch Poor-Law Act of 1845; in 1851 he conducted a special inquiry into the condition of the Western Highlands and Islands, and in Feb., 1855, was chosen by the Government of Lord Palmerston to preside over the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Commissariat and other supplies of the army in the Crimea, appointed in consequence of a vote of the House of Commons. He was nominated a member of the Privy Council, in acknowledgment of his services. Sir John McNeill, who was an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, LL.D. of Edinburgh, and F.R.S.E., wrote "Progress and Position of Russia in the East to 1854," published in 1854.

McNEVIN, William James, M.D. This organizer and leader of the Irish Rebellion of 1798 was born March 21st, 1763, at Ballynahowna, co. Galway, graduated at Vienna in 1783, and in the following year set up in practice as a physician in Dublin. In 1792 he was returned by Navan as representative of the "Back Lane Parliament," and at the solicitation of Lord Edward Fitzgerald and O'Connor joined the United Irishmen. On March 12th, 1798, he, with the principal leaders, was seized and conveyed to Kilmainham, whence, after the rebellion was quelled, he was sent with the other state prisoners to Fort George. After his release he settled in New York, where he occupied several important medical positions. In 1820 he published "Atomic Theory," and among his other works are an edition of "Brande's Chemistry," "Arguments in opposition to a Union," "Pieces of Irish History," "Nature and Functions of an Army Staff." He died at the house of his son-in-law, T. A. Emmet, jun., near New York, July 12th, 1841.

McQUEEN, Thomas, Canadian journalist, was born of humble parents in Ayrshire, Scotland. From his earliest years he had been fond of books, and in the intervals of his work as a stonemason found time for the cultivation of his mind. Before emigrating to Canada, in 1842, he had published, between 1836 and 1840, three volumes of poetry, mostly of a political character, and written numerous essays intended for the working classes, on political economy, education, and morals. He became a writer for the press in Canada, where his articles in the *Bathurst Courier*, on the political questions of the day, attracted much notice. In 1848 he started the *Huron Signal* newspaper, in which he advocated many useful and important reforms, and was acknowledged as one of the ablest political writers in the province. In 1852 he helped to establish the *Canadian*, a newspaper published in Hamilton. He died on his farm near Goderich, Upper Canada, June 25, 1861.

MACREADY, William Charles [1793—1873], actor, was born in London. His father, the manager of a provincial company, and lessee of several theatres, desiring a different profession for his son, sent him to Rugby. In his 16th year, whilst expecting to proceed to Oxford, his father's affairs became so deeply embarrassed, that the son resolved to bring to his aid those talents which the latter had made sacrifices to improve, and in June, 1810, made his first appearance at Birmingham in the character of Romeo, where he was recognised as a valuable actor, and his exertions were soon crowned with success. Until Christmas, 1814, he remained with his father's company, as a leading actor and stage-director, performing with applause

at many of the chief provincial towns. In the two following years he visited Ireland and Scotland, increasing his reputation, which was thought sufficient to warrant him in making his appearance on the London stage, and he accordingly came out at Covent Garden as Orestes, in "The Distressed Mother," Sept. 16, 1816. His first appearance caused much excitement, and Edmund Kean, among many other eminent actors, witnessed his performance, at the conclusion of which, the announcement of the continuance of his engagement was hailed with great applause. He had, nevertheless, a hard battle to fight for many years. Kean, Kemble, and Young were the great favourites of the town; and the monopoly which limited the representation of Shakespeare's dramas to the two patent theatres, narrowed the arena of competition. New-comers, moreover, were not allowed to trespass upon what was considered the domain of established favourites. Under these circumstances, he was compelled to refrain from assuming a number of Shakesperian characters in which he afterwards became a popular favourite. His Virginius, Mirandola, and Rob Roy, were pronounced masterly personations; and after his success in the first, he speedily took his place as a Shakesperian actor. On removing from Covent Garden to Drury Lane, he became the original representative of the heroes in the late Mr. Sheridan Knowles's "Caius Gracchus" and "William Tell." He reappeared at Drury Lane in 1826, and from that time continued to rise in public estimation. Mr. Macready, who undertook in turn the management of the two patent theatres, and sustained considerable loss in his endeavour to elevate the character of dramatic amusements, went to the United States in 1826, and in 1828 visited Paris, where he was enthusiastically received. He revisited the United States in 1843-4, and again in 1849, on which occasion the jealousy of Mr. Forrest, the actor, led to a desperate riot at the Astor Opera House, at New York, in which he was performing, when he was attacked by the mob, and with difficulty escaped with his life. The military were called out to suppress the disturbances, and, having fired, killed twenty-two men on the spot, besides seriously wounding thirty others. Macready retired from the stage in 1851, and the rest of his life was chiefly occupied in superintending the education of his family. He belonged rather to the school of Kean than of Kemble, but though he never won for himself a place in the first rank of tragedians, he is entitled to our admiration for his earnest endeavours to elevate the stage. Of his irritable impulsive temper as an actor, an amusing account will be found in Fanny Kemble's (Mrs. Butler) "Records of Later Life." His brusque, very rough manners seem to have terrified her at times, especially in the characters of Othello, Macbeth, and Hamlet. An account of his assault on the manager Burn for making him play only the first three acts of Richard III. will be found in "Macready's Reminiscences," edited by Sir Frederick Pollock, which appeared in 1875.

M'WILLIAM, Dr. James Ormiston, F.R.S., F.R.C.P., C.B., studied medicine at the Edinburgh University, and was appointed a naval surgeon in 1829. In 1837-39 he served on the West Coast of Africa, and won the Blane Gold Medal for the best medical journal in the naval service. In 1841 he was chosen as chief medical officer to the Niger Expedition under Captain Trotter, R.N. Accounts of the disastrous return voyage down the river, when Dr. M'William greatly distinguished himself by his energy and devotion, will be found in the narrative of the Niger

Expedition by Captain Allen and Dr. Thomson. Dr. M'William himself wrote a "Medical History of the Niger Expedition." In 1846 he went to the Cape de Verde Islands to investigate the nature and origin of the yellow fever prevailing at Bona Vista, his report on which was published by order of Parliament; and in 1847 he was appointed Medical Inspector to Her Majesty's Customs. He was Secretary to the Epidemiological Society from 1850 till his death. He was a zealous advocate of naval medical reform, and in 1858 the officers of the Royal Navy presented him with a splendid service of plate in acknowledgment of his untiring exertions in their behalf. In the same year he was nominated a C.B. He died in Trinity Square, Tower Hill, May 4, 1862.

MADDEN, Sir Frederick [1801—1873], antiquary and palæographer, for many years Keeper of MSS. at the British Museum, was the son of Captain W. J. Madden, R.M., and was born at Portsmouth. In 1825 he was engaged in collating the text of Caedmon for the University of Oxford, and assisted Dr. Bliss to edit Blore's "Monumental Remains." A year later together with Mr. Roscoe he was engaged in preparing a catalogue of the Earl of Leicester's MSS. at Holkham, which was completed in eight vols., folio, but never published. In the same year he was employed in the British Museum to assist in the classed catalogue of printed books in the Museum, and in 1828 became Assistant-Keeper of MSS. He was knighted in 1833, and four years later succeeded the Rev. Josiah Forshall (q. v.) as Keeper of MSS., an office he held till his retirement in 1866. Among his works may be mentioned his editions of the old English romances of "Havelok the Dane," "William and the Werwolf," and the old English versions of the "Gesta Romanorum," which he undertook for the Roxburghe Club between 1828-38. He edited in 1839 the ancient metrical romances of "Syr Gawayne" for the Bannatyne Club, and in 1847 Layamon's "Brut," with a prose translation, for the Society of Antiquaries. In 1850 the University of Oxford published the splendid edition of Wiclif's translations of the Scriptures from the original MSS., upon which he and Mr. Forshall had been engaged for twenty years. He edited the "Historia Minor" of Matthew Paris for the Rolls series in 1866-9, and in 1850 the English translation of Silvestre's "Universal Palæography." He died March 8, 1873, and bequeathed all his private papers to the Bodleian Library, where they are to remain unopened till 1920.

MADDOCK, Sir Thomas Hérbert [1792—1870], eldest son of the Rev. T. Maddock, prebendary of Chester, entered the East-India civil service in the Bengal presidency in 1811, was appointed assistant to the magistrate of Moorshedabad in 1815, and having held some other high political and financial appointments, including the Secretaryship of the Government of India in the Legislative, Judicial, Revenue, and Foreign departments, was knighted by patent in 1844. He was Deputy-Governor of Bengal, and President of the Council of India from 1845 till 1849, and was one of the members in the Conservative interest for Rochester from July, 1852, till March, 1857.

MAGINN, William, LL.D., born in Cork in July 1794, was educated first in his father's school in Marlborough Street, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1811. He then taught for some years in his father's school, and when little more than twenty years old became its principal. He had already begun writing for the *London Literary Gazette*. In 1818 Trinity College conferred on him

the title of LL.D., and about this time he commenced his contributions to *Blackwood's Magazine*, writing under the name of Ralph Tucker Scott. Among the many clever sketches written by him at this period are "An Epistle to Thomas Campbell," his Latin metrical translation of "Chevy Chase," an "Ode to Mrs. O'Flanagan," and a series of papers contributed under the *nom de guerre* of Ensign Morgan O'Doherty. In 1823 Maginn married and shortly afterwards gave up his school, and having resolved to devote himself entirely to literature, settled in London. His first engagement was on the *John Bull* newspaper. But in the autumn of 1824 he was offered the post of foreign editor of the *Representative*, a daily paper published by Mr. Murray. To fulfil his duties Maginn went to Paris, and remained there as long as the *Representative* existed, no great while, for in 1827 we find the Doctor once more in London busy with the publication of a political novel "Whitehall," which he had written while in Paris. In 1830 he, in conjunction with Mr. Hugh Fraser, projected *Fraser's Magazine*, and the first three or four numbers were written entirely by the two friends. On the establishment of the *Standard* Maginn was with Dr. Gifford appointed joint editor. He was a frequent contributor to *Punch*, and the brilliant notices to the Maclise Gallery of literary portraits were from his pen. Unhappily Maginn's private life was far from blameless; he was extravagant and drank to excess. For a time his excesses did not affect his mind, and the famous "Fraserian Papers" were written "over such supplies of liquor as would totally incapacitate all other men from work." His money affairs became more and more involved, and this, instead of making him retrench, rendered him reckless, and he sought amusement more and more away from his home. Still he continued to work, and in 1827 resumed his connection with *Blackwood's Magazine*, contributing "The Story without a Tail," and "Bob Burke's Duel with Ensign Brady," and the "Tobias Correspondence," which was written while he was in hiding from the bailiffs, and contains his own literary experience. In 1837 his "Shakespeare Papers" appeared, and in the following year the first of his Homeric ballads. From this year till 1840 the learned Doctor was imprisoned several times for debt, but though sometimes too ill to leave his bed his good humour and serenity never deserted him. In the latter part of 1840 he projected a weekly periodical: it failed and the expenses incurred by it caused him to be again thrown into the Fleet: his friends prevailed on him to take the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and early in 1842 he was released. But Maginn, who was capable of getting repeatedly drunk without loss of self-respect, never got over what he felt a humiliation and a shame, and on the 21st of August of the same year he died at Walton-on-Thames, where he is buried. "Maginn's Miscellanies" have been published in New York. They form a series of five volumes containing most of his best works.

MAGUIRE, John Francis, M.P. [1815—1872], eldest son of Mr. John Maguire, merchant, of Cork, was called to the Irish bar in 1843. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the borough of Dungarvan in July, 1847, and in May, 1851, but was returned in July, 1852, and represented the borough till July, 1865, when he was elected one of the members for the city of Cork. He was for many years proprietor and editor of the Cork *Examiner*, a Catholic paper of considerable influence in the South of Ireland, and an earnest defender in Parliament of Catholic interests at home and

abroad. With that view, he published, in 1857, "Rome and its Ruler" (of which a second and much enlarged edition appeared in 1859), being a sketch of the then state of the Papacy and of the territories under its sway; to which he appended some valuable statistics bearing on the temporal and financial condition of the States of the Church. A third edition, "continued to the latest moment, and greatly enlarged," appeared in 1870, under the title of "The Pontificate of Pius the Ninth." For the first edition he received the Knight-commandership of the Order of St. Gregory from the Pope, and for the second edition a gold medal. His "Industrial Movement in Ireland in 1852," appeared in 1853; "Father Mathew: a Biography," in 1863; "The Irish in America," in 1868; and "The Next Generation:" a prophetical novel of political life, in 3 vols., 1871. Mr. Maguire was Mayor of Cork in 1853, 1862, 1863, and 1864. He took a leading part in promoting the growth of flax in the south of Ireland, and established a company for introducing the linen industry into Cork. The Cork Spinning-mill was built for 12,000 spindles. Mr. Maguire, who was an advanced Liberal, was at the head of other local companies of an industrial character, was a member of the "Tenant League," and advocated self-government for Ireland.

MAITLAND, Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies [1779—1840], was the third son of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Frederick Lewis Maitland, of Rankeillour and Findores in Fife. He entered the navy at an early age, accompanied Earl St. Vincent as his flag-lieutenant to the Mediterranean in 1799, and in 1800 was promoted by Lord Keith to the *Waassenaar*, 64. He next served in Egypt, where his conduct in command of the armed launches employed to cover the landing of Sir Ralph Abercromby's army, 1801, obtained the thanks of the naval and military commanders-in-chief. In 1815 he was appointed to the *Bellerophon*, and soon after was sent to Rochefort, to which place Buonaparte fled after the battle of Waterloo, having formed plans to escape by sea. Finding all his plans frustrated by Captain Maitland, he surrendered to him unconditionally, July 15, 1815, and was brought to England. Captain Maitland served in the *Vengeur* from 1818 to 1821, and was afterwards appointed Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, on which station he died. He was nominated a C.B. in 1815, and K.C.B. in 1830. He married in 1804 Catharine, third daughter of Daniel Connor, of Ballybricken, Cork, but had no issue.

MALCOLM, Sir Charles, K.C.B. [1782—1851], was the tenth and youngest son of George Malcolm, Esq., of Burnfoot, co. Dumfries, at which place he was born. He entered the navy in 1791, and was master's mate on board the *Fox*, when his brother Pulteney successfully attacked the Spanish shipping in Manilla harbour in 1798. He next served in the West Indies, and on the coast of Brazil, in both of which places he distinguished himself. He was appointed Commander of the Royal yacht *William and Mary* in 1822, and to the *Royal Charlotte* in 1826. He was knighted in 1823, and in 1827 appointed Superintendent of the Bombay Marine, which office he held for ten years, effecting many wise reforms in its administration, and converting its previous system into that of the Indian navy. He became Rear-Admiral in 1837, Vice-Admiral in 1847. He was twice married, first in 1808 to his cousin, Magdalene, daughter of Charles Pasley, Esq., by whom he had one daughter, and secondly in 1829 to Elmira Riddell, youngest daughter of Major-General Shaw, by whom he had three sons.

MALCOLM, Sir Pulteney [1758—1838], brother of the preceding, entered the navy in 1778 as midshipman on board the *Sybille* frigate. Having seen distinguished service at the beginning of the French revolutionary war, at Jamaica, and at the capture of Cape Nichola Mole, he was in 1794 promoted to the rank of post-captain, and appointed to the *Fox* frigate. In 1805 he was appointed to the *Donegal*, in which he accompanied Lord Nelson in the pursuit of the combined squadrons of France and Spain to the West Indies. On his return to the Channel he was sent to reinforce Admiral Collingwood off Cadiz. At the battle of St. Domingo, Feb. 6, 1806, he greatly distinguished himself, and for his services received a gold medal, and with the other officers of the squadron was thanked by both Houses of Parliament. In 1811 the *Donegal* was paid off, and Captain Malcolm joined the *Royal Oak*, in which he served at Cherbourg, and in 1812 was made Captain of the Channel Fleet under Lord Keith. He was appointed Rear-Admiral in 1813, and a year later hoisted his flag in the *Royal Oak*, and sailed for North America with a body of troops under Brigadier-General Ross. He served throughout the campaign between Great Britain and the United States, and in 1815, on his return to England, was nominated a K.C.B. His last appointment was that of Commander-in-Chief on the St. Helena station, 1816-17, during Napoleon's captivity there. He soon won the confidence and esteem of the Emperor, who, in his last moments acknowledged his generosity and benevolence. He married in 1809, Clementina, eldest daughter of the Hon. W. F. Elphinstone.

MALINS, Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard [1805—1882], third son of Mr. William Malins, of Ailston, Warwickshire, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated in mathematical honours in 1827. Among his contemporaries at Cambridge were Professor De Morgan, Baron Cleasby, and Thackeray. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1830, and made his first successes in the Common Law Courts, especially distinguishing himself in the suit "Festing *v.* Allen" (Nov. 20, 1843), which he argued against three other counsel before a Court of which Lord Abinger, Baron Parke, Baron Gurney, and Baron Rolfe were members. He devoted himself, however, chiefly to equity cases, practising mostly in Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart's Court. He was made a Q.C. and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1849. In 1852 he was first returned for Wallingford in the Conservative interest, was re-elected in March, 1857, but lost his seat at the general election in July, 1865. In December of the following year he was appointed Vice-Chancellor in succession to Sir R. T. Kindersley. On his retirement from the bench in 1881, on account of ill-health brought on by a fall from his horse, he was made a Privy Councillor. In the House of Commons he often spoke on legal and financial questions, and two statutes, the Infants' Marriage Settlements, 1855, and the Married Women's Reversionary Property, 1857, are known as Malins' Acts.

MALTBY, The Right Rev. Edward, D.D., Bishop of Durham [1770—1859], was the son of Mr. George Maltby, of Norwich, in which city he was born. He was educated at the Norwich Grammar School, at Winchester, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he gained high honours. On leaving college he became Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, Bishop Pretyman, when he published his "Illustrations of the Truth of the Christian Religion." From 1824 to 1833 he filled the pulpit of Lincoln's Inn, having suc-

ceeded Bishop Heber; was consecrated Bishop of Chichester in 1831, and translated to Durham in 1836. In 1856 he resigned the latter see by Act of Parliament, which deprived him of his seat in the House of Lords, and left him an annuity of £4,500. He established the Durham University on a secure basis, and at his death bequeathed to it his valuable library. Besides the work mentioned above, he edited Dr. Thomas Morell's "Lexicon Graeco-Prosodiacum," and wrote "A New and Complete Greek Gradus, or Poetical Lexicon of the Greek Language," besides numerous sermons. He died at his house in Upper Portland Place, aged 89, July 3, 1859.

MALTBY, William, Honorary Librarian of the London Institution [1764—1854], was a native of London, and was educated at Caius College, Cambridge. He practised for some years in London as a solicitor, but gave it up to devote himself entirely to literature. In 1809 he succeeded Professor Porson as Librarian to the London Institution, for which he worked indefatigably, and which owes to his exertions many of its most valuable works. In the course of his connection with the Institution he twice superintended the removal of the library, and twice directed its re-arrangement, in 1811 from Sir Robert Clayton's house in the Old Jewry to King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street; and in 1818 to Finsbury Circus. He also efficiently assisted in the compilation of the original catalogue, and in the first volume of the new series. When the appointments in the Library were remodelled in 1834, Mr. Maltby was superannuated. He died at the house of the Institution, Jan. 5, 1854, aged 90.

MANBY, Charles, F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E. [1804—1884,] for forty-five years identified with the Institution of Civil Engineers, was the eldest son of Aaron Manby, the founder of the Horseley Iron Works in Staffordshire, the iron works at Creuzot, and the gas works and iron works of Charenton, near Paris. Being originally intended for the army, he was educated at a semi-military college at St. Servan in Brittany, on leaving which he entered his father's workshops, and went through a regular course of training as a practical mechanic. Having been for a time occupied on some of his father's contracts, he subsequently accepted a commission in the French service, and had charge of the Government tobacco manufactories. He returned to England in 1829, and having carried out some important engineering works in South Wales in 1835, settled in London, and practised as a civil engineer in partnership with Mr. H. H. Price. In 1839 he was appointed Secretary to the Institution of Civil Engineers, into which society he introduced one or two much needed reforms, and on his retirement in 1856 he was presented with a service of plate and a sum of 2,000 guineas in acknowledgment of his valuable services to the society. With part of the money he founded the Manby premium, which now forms one of the prizes at the disposal of the Council. At the same time he urged the establishment of some kind of material aid society, an idea which was carried out later when the Benevolent Fund was started. In 1876 Mr. Manby received a silver salver and a purse of £4,000 from the members of the Institute of Civil Engineers "in friendly remembrance of many years valuable services." On resigning the position of Acting-Secretary, he became the representative in London and abroad of the firm of R. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, a post he held at the time of his death.

MANBY, Captain George William, F.R.S. [1765—1854], the inventor of several kinds of appa-

ratus for saving life in shipwreck, was born at Hilgay in Norfolk, and was the son of Matthew Pepper Manby, a Captain in the Welsh Fusiliers. He entered the army, but retired on attaining the rank of Captain in 1803, when he was appointed barrack-master at Great Yarmouth. Here in 1807, during some tremendous gales which blew off the coast, the *Snipe* gun-brig foundered, sixty-seven persons being drowned within a few yards of the beach. This and similar disasters induced Captain Manby to devise some means of rendering assistance on the recurrence of similar catastrophes. A first he thought of throwing a line to a stranded vessel by means of a balista, but that proving faulty, led him to prefer the use of gunpowder. With this invention, by means of which he could throw a line over the vessel, he saved the crew of the brig *Elizabeth*, which had been wrecked just off the shore. In 1810 a Committee was formed in the House of Commons to inquire into the subject of saving life in shipwreck, when Captain Manby's invention was examined and approved of, and he was employed to report upon the dangerous parts of the coast from Yarmouth to the Firth of Forth. Within two years of its invention his apparatus was employed at fifty-nine stations on the coast, and associations for the preservation of life from shipwreck were established throughout the kingdom. For his numerous inventions he received at various times £7,000 from the British nation, and the thanks of the chief sovereigns of Europe. He died at his residence, Pedestal House, Southtown, near Great Yarmouth, Nov. 18, 1854.

MANDEVILLE, John Henry [1773—1861], Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, was born in Suffolk. He entered the Navy when quite a boy, after which he held a commission in a Dragoon Regiment. He was chosen British Agent in France for the exchange of prisoners before the peace of Amiens; was for a time attached to Lord Whitworth's Embassy; was secretary to Sir Arthur Paget at Vienna in 1805, and afterwards served in the missions at Frankfort, Constantinople, Lisbon, Paris, &c. In 1835 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, a post he held for eleven years.

MANGAN, James Clarence. The one small volume of poems which Mangan has left shows him to have had greater poetic genius than any other Irishman of his century: but his career was ruined by a craving for drink which amounted almost to madness, and which seems to have been more the result than the cause of a morbid and distorted mind. He was the son of a grocer, and was born in Fishamble Street, Dublin, in 1803, and at the age of fifteen was placed as a copyist in a scrivener's office. Here the unhappy boy endured tortures of mental depression akin to madness, but his mother, sister, and perhaps his father were dependent on him, and he stuck to his work, and in his spare time he taught himself French, German, Spanish and Italian. While still quite young he fell in love; he was jilted, and after his disappointment he vanished, no one knows where. After some years he returned to Dublin an old white-headed man of six-and-twenty, a confirmed drunkard and opium-eater. At this time his poems from the German and the Irish began to appear in the Dublin periodicals, and attracted much attention. Drs. Anster, Petrie, and Todd procured for him a situation in Trinity College, Library, and when in 1840 Dr. Petrie edited the *Irish Penny Journal*, Mangan was one of the principal contributors. In 1842 he began writing for the *Nation*, and only left it when his friend John Mitchel started the

United Irishman in 1847. He was at this time very weak and ill; he made repeated efforts to give up drink, but his moral fibre was too much enfeebled, and all his resolutions ended in the whiskey bottle. In 1849 he was attacked by cholera, and on June 20th died in St. Vincent's Hospital. His "German Anthology" was published in Dublin in 1845, and after his death John Mitchel collected his poems and published them in America; the book is prefaced with an admirable biography by John Mitchel.

MANGLES, Ross Donelly [1801—1877], a younger son of Mr. James Mangles of Woodbridge, was educated at Eton, and at Haileybury College, and in 1819 appointed to a writership in the East India Co.'s service in Bengal. He went out to India in 1820, was made assistant to the secretary of the Board of Commissioners in the lately ceded and conquered provinces in 1821, and in 1822 became collector of Government duties and customs at Farrukhabad. In Jan., 1823, he was placed in charge of Pergunnah Salamipore at Bareilly, and subsequently filled many important posts, and was continually promoted till his return to England in 1839. In 1841 he entered Parliament as member for Guildford in the Liberal interest, coming in at the top of the poll, and defeating the Hon. J. Yorke Scarlett and Mr. Henry Currie. He had been for some time one of the directors of the East India Co., and acted as chairman in 1857-58. He retired from Parliament in 1858, on being appointed to a seat at Her Majesty's Indian Council, as one of its original members. He contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* some important articles on India and Indian affairs. Mr. Mangles' career in India was marked throughout with great industry, ability, and vigour, and he was especially useful to the Indian Government in the Revenue Department.

MANNING, Thomas [1773—1840], an eminent linguist, and friend of Charles Lamb, was the second son of the Rev. William Manning, Rector of Diss in Norfolk. After receiving a liberal education he entered at Cambridge, where he numbered among his friends some of the most celebrated men of the day, among whom were Dr. Davy, Professor Porson, and Charles Lamb. In 1798 he published a work on Algebra, bearing his name, and a smaller volume on Arithmetic. On leaving college he turned his attention to the study of the Chinese language, and ultimately became one of the best Chinese scholars in the world. In 1816 he accompanied Lord Amherst in the Embassy to Pekin. The last years of his life were spent in retirement near Dartford, and at Bath, where he died of apoplexy in 1840, and was buried in the abbey. The greater portion of Charles Lamb's letters, which were collected and published by Sergeant Talfourd, were addressed to Mr. Manning.

MANSEL, Henry Longueville D.D. [1820—1871], Dean of St. Paul's, was the eldest son of the Rev. H. L. Mansel, rector of Cosgrove, Northamptonshire, and was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow. He was ordained in 1843, and in 1855 appointed Reader in Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy at Magdalen College. He was Bampton Lecturer 1858; Waynflete Professor, 1859, and in 1866 was appointed Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church. He became Dean of St. Paul's in 1868 as successor to Dr. Milman. He wrote numerous works on religious and philosophical subjects, among which may be mentioned his Bampton Lectures for 1858, on the "Limits of Religious Thought," which attracted much attention, and gave rise to an elaborate controversy be-

tween himself and Professor Maurice, "Prolegomena Logica," 1851; "Metaphysics," &c. Dr. Mansel was a keen politician, and one of the heads of the Tory party in Oxford. His scholastic learning was very great, his logical power considerable, and he was a wit of a high order. Many of the best epigrams current in his day were of his make, and his little classico-philosophical play, "Phrontisterion," is still considered among the brightest of Oxford *jeux d'esprit*. But his philosophy, based on Sir William Hamilton and on a rather one-sided study of Kant, had little vitality; and on the whole his influence was not in proportion to his power and his learning.

MANT, The Right Rev. Richard, Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore [1776—1848], was born at Southampton, and was the son of the Rev. Richard Mant, D.D., Rector of the Church of All Saints in that place. He was educated at Winchester College, and at Trinity College, Oxford, from which he was elected a Fellow of Oriel in 1798. He took his M.A. degree in 1800, his B. and D.D. in 1815. In 1810 he was presented to the vicarage of Great Coggeshall in Essex; in 1813 became chaplain to Dr. Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury; in 1815 Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, and in 1818 Rector of East Horsley, Surrey. He was made Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora in 1820, and translated to the see of Down and Connor in 1823. He received the care of the Diocese of Dromore also in 1842. Of his writings, which were very numerous, may be mentioned: "D'Oyley and Mant's Bible," which he prepared in conjunction with the Rev. George D'Oyley, D.D., Rector of Lambeth, "The Poetical Works of Thomas Warton, Poet Laureate, with Memoirs of his Life and Writings," 1802; "Miscellaneous Poems," 1806; and "Some Particulars of the Character of the late Charles James Fox," 1809, besides innumerable religious works. He married, in 1804, Elizabeth, daughter of William Woods, of Chidham, Sussex, and left three children, two sons and a daughter

MANTELL, Gideon Algernon, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., and F.L.S. [1790—1852], was the son of a shoemaker at Lewes in Sussex, where he was born. He practised as a medical man for many years at Lewes, and was very successful. During his residence at that place he managed to steal a few hours from his work to devote to his favourite study, geology, and wrote, "The Fossils of the South Downs," and "The Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex." For nine years he devoted himself to the prosecution of his researches into the chalk formation of Sussex, and to the foundation of the collection of fossils afterwards bought by the trustees of the British Museum for £5,000. He was elected an F.R.S. in 1825, soon after his discovery of the Iguanodon, and in 1849 received from the Council the Royal Medal as an acknowledgement of his palæontological researches. He wrote several works on geology, and during the last year of his life he received a pension from the Crown.

MAPPIN, John Newton, of Birchlands, Ranmoor, who died suddenly Oct. 20, 1883, had acquired a large fortune as a brewer, and left one of the finest collections of modern pictures in the country, valued at £60,000. He bequeathed the whole collection to Sheffield, with £15,000 to erect a building for their reception, stipulating only that the town should contribute its share towards the object. St. John's Church at Ranmoor was also built by the deceased at a cost of £12,000.

MARCET, Mrs. [1769—1858], widow of Dr. Marcet, and the well-known authoress of "Conversations on Chemistry," was born in Lon-

don. Her father, F. A. Haldimand, was of Swiss origin, and a merchant in the City. She published "Conversations on Political Economy," "Stories for Very Little Children," "Mary's Grammar," &c. Died at her house in Stratton Street, Piccadilly, July 28, 1858, aged 89.

MARGARY, Augustus Raymond, a civil engineer of the Chinese Consular Service, was brutally murdered at a place called Manwyne, in Chinese territory, Feb. 22, 1875. An exploring party had been sent by the Indian Government, under Colonel Horace Browne to enter south-western China through Burmah, and Mr. Margary had joined the expedition safely at Bhama, after a daring journey almost alone, from Shanghai to the Burmese frontier, a route which had previously been impracticable to Europeans. In a letter received from him he stated that he everywhere found the Chinese mandarins civil and the people charming. He went on to Manwyne, accompanied by five servants, and was well received by the inhabitants, with whom he seemed to be on the best of terms. On the evening of the 21st of Feb. some of the Chinese offered to show him some hot springs in the neighbourhood, and as he was in the act of mounting his pony to go with them, they struck him down from behind with their swords and lances. They then massacred all his servants with the exception of the cook, who escaped, and afterwards removed the heads from the corpses and stuck them upon the walls of the town. The consular service lost a most valuable officer in Margary. He had been about eight years in China, and was a very promising Chinese scholar.

MARIO, Giovanni Battista Matteo, Cavaliere di Candia [1808—1884], one of the greatest singers of this century, although we cannot claim him as an Englishman born, was yet so prominent a figure in England during thirty-two years as to claim a notice in these pages. He was born at Cagliari, and came of an old and noble family. It is said that when a young man he held a commission in the army, and had to resign it on account of some scrape; another version is that he left Italy for an *affaire du cœur*. At any rate, he came to Paris in 1836, and for some time had no means whatever of gaining a livelihood. But his beauty and grace and his splendid voice pointed to the stage as his field of action, and at the urgent advice of some of his friends, he consented to become an operatic singer. He was engaged by Duponchel at a high salary, but his first appearance was a failure. Careless and indolent, and stifled by flattery, he had never really studied, and the public met his endeavours with the cry, "Pas d'amateurs—Rubini—pas d'amateurs!" He, however, remained at the Opera for two years, and then went to the Italiens. Meantime he had made his *début* in London in 1839. Here, again, it was noticed that there was a lack of artistic finish in the performance, in spite of its beauty, but the general effect was successful. After this, he sang in London every season, gaining year by year such proficiency both as actor and singer as finally to have been approached by no one. Few who saw him as Raoul in the "Huguenots," where he sang with a passion that has made audiences weep; or as Almaviva, where his grace and charm used to win everyone; or as the False Prophet, where his fiery rage was surprising in its strength; or as Faust, where his love-making has never been equalled; or as Fernando in "Favorita," where outraged honour and despair were so magnificently depicted; can ever forget the impression made upon them. Mario twice attempted oratorio—both times in "Elijah"

—but the stage was his sphere. He bade farewell to England in July, 1871, and retired to Rome, where, being in want, he was made keeper of one of the National collections, a post he held till his death. He was married to Madame Grisi.

MARLBOROUGH, Fifth Duke of, George Spencer-Churchill [1766—1840], Marquis of Blandford, &c., was the elder son of George, Fourth Duke of Marlborough, K.C. He was appointed, in 1804, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, which office he held for two years. He succeeded his father in the Dukedom in 1817, having been called up by writ to the House of Peers in 1806 as Baron Spencer; and in May, 1807, was authorised by Royal sign manual to take the surname of Churchill after that of Spencer, and to bear the arms of Churchill quarterly with those of Spencer. As Marquis of Blandford, he was distinguished for the magnificence with which he indulged his taste, especially the splendour of his gardens and library, at White Knights, near Reading. He bought for his library, at the Duke of Roxburghe's sale, in 1812, after a desperate contest with Lord Spencer, Valdarfer's edition of the "Decamerone of Boccaccio," printed at Venice in 1471, for which he paid £2,260; and in 1815 the celebrated Bedford Missal, for which he gave £698 5*s*. Most of his collections, however, were dispersed, and the last years of his life were passed in retirement, he living at one corner of his splendid palace. He married, in 1791, Lady Susan Stewart, daughter of John, 8th Earl of Galloway, K.T., and left a family of four sons and two daughters.

MARLBOROUGH (Seventh Duke of), Right Hon. John Winston Spencer-Churchill, Marquis of Blandford, &c. [1822—1883], was the eldest son of George, Sixth Duke. He was educated at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford. When Marquis of Blandford, he was returned to the House of Commons in April, 1844, as Member in the Conservative interest for the family borough of Woodstock, and sat till April, 1845, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, in consequence of having supported the Free Trade measures of Sir Robert Peel without the consent of the Duke of Marlborough. He was, however, again returned for Woodstock at the general election in 1847, and represented that constituency until he became Duke of Marlborough, July 1, 1857. He became known in Parliament for his endeavours to increase the usefulness of the Established Church, and among other measures succeeded in obtaining an Act to amend those known as Sir Robert Peel's Acts, "For making better Provision for the Spiritual Care of Populous Parishes." He will perhaps, however, be best remembered for his Act, entitled, "The New Parishes Act," which converted existing districts under certain conditions into new parishes for ecclesiastical purposes. He was appointed Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, in 1866, and in March of the following year took office as Lord President of the Council in Disraeli's Administration. He declined the Viceroyalty of Ireland in 1874, but accepted it in 1876, and held it till the resignation of Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry in 1880. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Oxfordshire; a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; and as descendant, in the female line, of the great Duke of Marlborough, enjoyed a pension of £5,000 a year, the Palace of Blenheim, and "the honour and manor of Woodstock." He was found lying dead upon the floor of his bed-room in St. James's Square, July 5, 1883.

MAROCHETTI, Baron Charles [1805—1867], sculptor, born of French parents, at Turin, where stands his first work, the eques-

trian statue ef Emanuel Philibert, was educated in the Lycée Napoléon, and afterwares entered the studio of Bosio. He returned to France in 1827, and exhibited a "Young Girl playing with a Dog," and gained a medal; and in 1831 exhibited his "Fallen Angel," for the Academy of Arts of Turin. Soon after the Revolution of Feb. 1848, he took up his residence in England. At the Great Exhibition of 1851 the model of his colossal "Richard Cœur de Lion," since erected in bronze in Palace Yard, brought him into general notice; and he executed by commission for Glasgow an equestrian statue of the Queen, which was inaugurated in 1854. To the exhibitions of the Academy, Marochetti contributed, in 1851, a portrait-bust of Prince Albert, one of Lady Constance Gower, and several of other ladies. He designed the obelisk in granite to the memory of the soldiers slain in the Crimea in 1856, and the Mausoleum of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., in 1857. His bust of Sir E. Landseer was in the exhibition at the Royal Academy, and his statue of Lord Clyde was finished in 1867. Marochetti was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1839, Grand Officer of St. Maurice and Lazarus, in July, 1861, and R.A. in 1866.

MARRIOTT, The Rev. Charles, B.D. [1811—1858], Fellow of Oriel College, joint author of the "Library of the Fathers," and a voluminous writer on theological subjects, entered Exeter College, Oxford, in 1829. In 1834 he was elected a Fellow of Oriel, and soon afterwards became Tutor. In 1839 he was appointed Principal of the Diocesan College, at Chichester, which he resigned in 1841, when he returned to Oriel College, and took the office of Dean. For more than ten years he was associated with Dr. Pusey, and Mr. Keble, as joint editor of the "Library of the Fathers," the greater part of the reading of the proof-sheets, and revising the translations, falling upon him. He was the first editor of the *Literary Churchman*, for which he wrote continuously.

MARRIOTT, Lieutenant-General Thomas [1774—1847], was the third son of Randolph Marriott, of the Leases, in Yorkshire, at one time a Member of the Supreme Government of Bengal. He went out to Madras in 1791, and at once entered upon active service, in 1793, taking part under General Floyd in the investment of Pondicherry. In 1797 he was appointed Brigade Quarter-Master, and Assistant under the Quarter-Master-General, on the Manilla expedition, under Sir James Craig, and in the following year Brigade-Major to the Cantonment of Wallajahbad. In 1799 he was appointed A.D.C. and Deputy Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, General Harris, and on the fall of Seringapatam, became his Military Secretary. He had the political charge of the Mysore Princes, until their final removal to Vellore, when in 1803 he was appointed Town Major of the fortress of that place, and Deputy-in-Charge. In 1805 he was appointed to the full charge of the Mysore Princes, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the mutiny at Vellore, he removed with the Princes to Bengal, and on his return with them to Calcutta, in 1807, received the thanks of the Supreme Government, and a present of 5,000 rupees. For his services at the siege of the fort and province of Kurnoul, he was awarded £400 by the East India Company. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1821, and became Lieutenant-General in the East Indies in 1837. He married his cousin Anne, third daughter of Sir John Beckett, Bart.

MARRIOTT, Rev. Wharton Booth, an eminent scholar and theologian, was born about the year

1823. He held for some years a mastership at Eton College, which however he was obliged to resign on account of ill-health; but he continued to live at Eton, and worked indefatigably among the poor of the neighbourhood. He held an appointment as Public Lecturer and Select Preacher in the diocese of Oxford. His treatise on the "Origin of Ecclesiastical Vestments," in which he brings forward the testimony of antiquity against ritualistic views, is still highly thought of. He died December 16, 1871.

MARRYAT, Frederick, Captain, R.N., the celebrated naval novelist [1792—1848], was born in London, and was the son of Joseph Marryat, Esq., of Wimbledon, Surrey, a wealthy West India merchant, and M.P. for Sandwich, who traced his descent from a French Protestant refugee who came to England in the 16th century. He entered the navy in 1806 as midshipman on board the *Impérieuse*, commanded by Lord Cochrane, under whom he remained for three years, being engaged in upwards of fifty actions off the French and Mediterranean coasts. On several occasions he saved men from drowning by jumping overboard at the risk of his own life, once being nearly eaten by sharks, which had already disposed of the man he was trying to save. He became lieutenant in 1812, commander in 1815. In 1820 he commanded the *Beacon* sloop off St. Helena, from which he exchanged to the *Rosario*, in which he brought home duplicate despatches announcing Napoleon's death. He went to the East Indies in 1823, where he distinguished himself and obtained the thanks of the Governor-General. He was nominated a C.B. in 1825, and received a medal from the Royal Humane Society for having saved so many lives from drowning. From 1828 to 1830 he commanded the *Ariadne* in the Channel service, and at that time being nearly forty years old, he published his first novel, "Frank Mildmay." For the next sixteen years he wrote constantly, his other works being: "Peter Simple," "Jacob Faithful," "Japhet in Search of a Father," "The King's Own," "Mr. Midshipman Easy," "Newton Forster," "The Pacha of Many Tales," "Rattlin the Reefer," "Snarly-yow, or the Dog-Fiend," "The Children of the New Forest," "Olla Podrida," "The Pirate and the Three Cutters," "The Phantom Ship," "Poor Jack," "The Poacher," "Masterman Ready," "Perceval Keene," "The Settlers in Canada," "The Mission, or Scenes in Africa," "The Privateer's Man," "Valerie," &c. Besides these, he published, in 1837, "A Code of Signals for the use of vessels employed in the Merchant Service," which was adopted by Government, and used by all foreign navies, and for which he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour from Louis Philippe. In 1839 he published a "Diary in America, with Remarks on its Institutions," which gave great offence in that country. He died at his residence at Langham, in Norfolk, August 2, 1848, aged 56. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Stephen Sharp, Chargé-d'Affaires at the court of Russia, and left six children, among whom was Florence Marryat, the novelist.

MARSH, The Right Rev. Herbert, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough [1757—1839], was born in London. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, as a sizar, in 1776, and distinguished himself as a classical and mathematical student. He next went to Gottingen, Germany, where he translated "Michaelis on the New Testament." He returned to England when the French armies invaded Germany, and resumed his studies at Cambridge, taking his B.D. degree in 1792. In 1807, on the death of the Rev. John Mainwaring, B.D., he was elected Lady

Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and began at once a course of English lectures on theology in place of the Latin lectures formerly given. He became Bishop of Llandaff in 1816, and three years later was translated to Peterborough. In trying to suppress Calvinism in his new diocese, he soon made himself obnoxious to the evangelical portion of the clergy, and several publications appeared on the subject, which was subsequently brought before the House of Lords, but without any material result. He was the author of innumerable essays and lectures on religious subjects, the best-known of which is the translation of Michaelis' New Testament above mentioned, and wrote besides "Patje's Essay on the English National Credit," translated from the German, 1797; "An Examination into the Conduct of the British Ministry relative to the late proposal of Buonaparte," 1800; and "The History of the Politics of Great Britain and France from the time of the Conference at Pilnitz to the declaration of war against Great Britain; with the attempts made by the British Government to restore peace," 1800. He died at the Palace, Peterborough, aged 82, May 1, 1839.

MARSHALL, James Garth [1802—1873], M.P. for Leeds, and a well-known leader of the world of Yorkshire commerce, was the third son of Mr. John Marshall, of Headingley, M.P. for Yorkshire, who acquired immense wealth by the successful introduction of some mechanical improvements in the spinning of flax. Mr. J. G. Marshall was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, in which latter county he was high sheriff in 1860. He represented Leeds in the Liberal interest between 1847-52, and was a director of an important line of Yorkshire railways. He was also a large purchaser of land in the Lake district.

MARSHAM, The Rev. Dr. James [1769—1838], a Baptist missionary, was sent out by that body to India to preach the Gospel to the Hindoos. He went to India in 1799, and settled at Serampore, where he successfully established a mission and began at once diligently to study the Bengalee, Sanskrit, and Chinese languages. By dint of great labour he obtained a perfect knowledge of Chinese, into which language he translated the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and John, the Epistles of St. Paul to the Romans and Corinthians, and the Book of Genesis. Among his works may be mentioned "A Dissertation on the Characters and Sounds of the Chinese Language," 1809; "The Works of Confucius, containing the original text, with a translation," 1811; and "Clavis Sinica; Elements of Chinese Grammar, with a preliminary dissertation on the characters and the colloquial medium of the Chinese; and an Appendix containing the Ta-Hyok of Confucius, with a translation," 1814. He died at Serampore, aged 69, December 7, 1838.

MARSHAM, John Clark [1794—1877], eldest son of Dr. Marsham, the well-known Baptist missionary of Serampore, was from 1812 the moving spirit of the large religious undertakings managed by Dr. Marsham and his colleagues. For nearly 20 years he acted as a sort of secular and unpaid bishop, choosing, directing, and providing for a great body of missionaries, catechists, and native Christians scattered in different parts of Bengal, collecting and earning for them large sums of money, while living, like his colleagues, on £200 a year. He at last surrendered his work into the hands of the Baptist mission, and betook himself to secular work. He started a paper-mill—the only one in the country, founded the only weekly political paper in India, which became a great authority, and expended £30,000 to re-

build and re-endow a college for the higher education of natives. He compiled the first "Code of Civil Law," which he translated with his own hand for the people. In addition to his labours as a journalist, millowner, translator, &c., he was an earnest student of Indian history, wrote the first and only history of Bengal, and prepared for his greater work, the "History of India," which he published, after his return to England, in 1852. He received the thanks of the court of directors for his educational services, and the Star of India, but in England he was hardly recognised.

MARTIN, Mrs. Bell, the well-known "Irish Heiress," was the only daughter and heiress of Thomas Barnewall Martin, of Ballinahinch Castle, M.P. for Galway, and wife of Mr. Arthur Gonne Bell, who on his marriage assumed the name of Martin. She inherited the immense Connemara estates, and an income of £5,000 a year, which she only enjoyed however for about two years, when, owing to the failure of the potato crop, and the famine and pestilence which followed it, she lost everything, and was obliged to leave her home almost penniless. She was an authoress of some note, and contributed largely to the "Encyclopédie des Gens du Monde," and other French periodicals, besides which she wrote some good novels, the best-known of which are perhaps "St. Etienne, a tale of the Vendean War," and "Julia Howard." She died at the Union Place Hotel, New York, October 30, 1850.

MARTIN, Frederick [1833—1883], the well-known compiler of "The Statesman's Year Book," was Swiss by birth, and early came and settled in England. He was for some years Carlyle's secretary and amanuensis, and assisted him in his historical researches; his knowledge of German and capacity for work making him a most useful assistant. He started a biographical magazine in which he wrote an account of Carlyle's early life, but as the latter did not approve, he discontinued it. He began "The Statesman's Year Book," in 1863, and in 1879 Lord Beaconsfield, struck by its usefulness, conferred upon him a pension of £100 a year. He continued to supervise his "Year Book" till Dec. 1882, when he was compelled by ill-health to give it up, and it was undertaken by Mr. Scott Keltie. Among his other works may be mentioned: a "Handbook of France," "History of Lloyd's;" "Life of John Clare," &c. He wrote largely for various papers, and was an occasional contributor to the *Athenæum*.

MARTIN, Sir George, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.St.J. [1764—1847], Admiral of the Fleet, and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, was the third son of Captain William Martin, R.N., and was born Jan. 17, 1765. He entered the navy in 1776, was appointed Lieutenant in 1780, and in 1783 attained post-rank. Whilst Captain of the *Irresistible* he took part in the action off Cape St. Vincent, 1797, in which he hoisted the broad pennant of Commodore Nelson, whose ship had been disabled, and for his services received the thanks of Parliament. In 1800 he succeeded Captain Trowbridge in the command of the blockading squadron before Malta, and was one of those who signed the capitulation by which that island was annexed to the crown of England. Having served in the Egyptian campaign, and in the Mediterranean, where he did distinguished service, he returned to England in 1811. In the following year he was appointed to command the naval force at Lisbon. He was knighted by the Prince Regent in 1814, was made a K.C.B. in 1815, and in 1821 a G.C.B. In 1824 he was appointed

Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and ten years later became Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom. He was twice married, first in 1804 to Henrietta Elizabeth, daughter of Captain J. A. Bentinck, R.N.; and secondly in 1815 to Augusta, daughter of William Lock, Esq., of Norbury Park, Surrey.

MARTIN, JOHN, Irish politician. He was the son of a Presbyterian minister, was born at Dromalane, co. Newry, Sept. 8, 1812, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1834, but, being a man of independent means and delicate health he adopted no profession. He was an extreme member of the Young Ireland Party and married John Mitchel's sister, and on the seizure of *The United Irishman* in 1848 he issued *The Irish Felon* from the abandoned office. After the third number a warrant for his arrest was issued, and on July 8th he gave himself up to the Government. He was tried for treason-felony and sentenced to ten years' transportation, but was released in 1854. In 1858 he returned to Ireland, and in 1867 was prosecuted by Government for the part he took in the funeral of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, but was acquitted. In 1871 he was elected M.P. for Meath and re-elected in 1874. He became Secretary to the Home Rule League, but without salary, as he found it impossible to accept money for patriotic services. He died at Dromalane, March 29, 1875.

MARTIN, JOHN, painter, born at Haydon Bridge, near Hexham, in 1789. As a result of his early love for art, he was apprenticed by his father to learn heraldic painting of a coachbuilder, but was afterwards placed under Boniface Musso, an Italian artist, father of Charles Musso the enamel painter. In 1806 Martin came with his master to London, where at the age of nineteen he married, supporting himself by teaching and by painting on glass and china. His first picture "Sadak in Search of the Waters of Oblivion," was exhibited in the Academy of 1812, and was sold for fifty guineas. It was followed by "The Expulsion from Paradise" (1813); "Clytie" (1814), and "Joshua" (1815), which was awarded a premium of £100 by the British Institution. Six years later the famous "Belshazzar's Feast" appeared, which gained a prize of £200 at the British Institution, and is deemed by many Martin's best work. In 1822 he exhibited "The Destruction of Herculaneum," "The Creation," 1824; and "The Fall of Nineveh," 1828, when his popularity reached its full height. In 1832-33 he received £2000 for drawing and engraving a fine series of designs for "Paradise Lost," and in company with Westall he made a number of illustrations of the Bible. In 1837 he completed his "Deluge," "The Eve of the Deluge," in 1840, and "Pandemonium" in 1841. During the last years of his life he was engaged on his large canvases "The Judgment," "The Great Day of Wrath," and "The Plains of Heaven." He died in the Isle of Man, whither he had gone to recruit his health, Feb. 19, 1854. Throughout life Martin was an opponent of the Academy, and always held that he had been unjustly treated by that body; nevertheless, 87 out of the 186 works which he exhibited appeared in that gallery. In 1824 he joined the British Artists, and between that year and 1838 contributed sixty-two works to the Suffolk Street rooms. Martin's wild and eccentric painting is well-known through the medium of engraving; a small oil landscape and three water-colour drawings by him are in the South Kensington Collection.

MARTIN, JONATHAN, who in 1829 tried to set fire to York Minster, died suddenly of heart disease at Bethlehem hospital,

June 2, 1838. For two or three years before his death he had spent most of his time in studying Fox's "Book of Martyrs." He was a brother of John Martin, the painter of "The Fall of Babylon;" "Belshazzar's Feast," &c., who in 1817 was appointed "historical landscape painter to the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold."

MARTIN, Rev. Samuel [1817—1878], of Westminster Chapel, for many years one of the foremost ministers of the Congregational body in London, was educated at Western College, Plymouth. He began his ministry in 1839, and for upwards of thirty years had charge of the Westminster Chapel in James Street, Buckingham Gate, one of the largest edifices belonging to the Congregationalists, and which was erected under his supervision. He was elected chairman of the Congregational Union in 1862. Owing to failing health he had retired from active work for some years before his death.

MARTIN, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel [1801—1883], son of Samuel Martin, of Calmore, Londonderry, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree in 1821. In the same year he entered as a student at Gray's Inn, and subsequently at the Inner Temple, where he was called to the Bar Jan. 29, 1830, and went the Northern Circuit. He practised as a special pleader, and first came prominently before the public in connection with the Bloomsbury Case in Liverpool (1839), in which his side was successful. In 1843 he was made Q.C., and married Sir Frederick Pollock's eldest daughter Fanny. In 1847 at the general election he was returned in the Liberal interest as one of the members for Pontefract, which he represented till 1850, when he was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, and soon after knighted. As a judge he was very popular among his colleagues and the general public, and his judgments were remarkable for their brevity and, in criminal cases, for their leniency. Increasing deafness obliged him to retire from the Bench in 1874, when he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and after that period he divided his time between his Irish estate at Myroe, co. Londonderry, and his apartments in Piccadilly, where he died. Throughout his life he was keenly interested in racing; was a member of the Jockey Club, and the reputed owner of several race-horses.

MARTIN, Sir Thomas Byan, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet [1773—1854], was the third son of Sir Henry Martin, Bart., Comptroller of the Navy, and M.P. for Southampton. He entered the navy in 1786, and having seen much active service in North America and the West Indies and France, and captured numerous vessels, was in 1808 appointed Captain of the Fleet under Sir James Saumarez, Commander-in-chief in the Baltic. He was nominated a K.C.B. in 1815, was made Vice-Admiral in 1819, a G.C.B. in 1830, Admiral July 22 of the same year, and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom in 1847. In 1815 he was appointed Deputy-Comptroller of the navy, and a year later succeeded Sir J. B. Thompson as Comptroller of the navy. He represented Plymouth in Parliament from 1818 to 1831. He was also for a time Director of Greenwich Hospital, and a Commissioner of the Board of Longitude.

MARTINEAU, Harriet, [1802—1876], the sixth of eight children, was born at Norwich, June 12, 1802. The founder of the family, driven from his country by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, settled in Norwich as a surgeon. The profession was handed down through many generations till it descended to Miss Martineau's uncle, perhaps the most eminent provincial surgeon of his day. He gave his

nieces the best education which the district could afford, and from an early age Miss Martineau resolved to make herself independent by literary exertion. Her "Devotional Exercises for the Use of Young Persons" appeared in 1823, from which time the series of her writings proceeded, with little intermission, until severe illness necessarily interrupted her labours. "Christmas Day," a tale, appeared in 1824; a sequel to it, called "The Friend," in 1825; "Principle and Practice," and "The Rioters," in 1826; followed by "Mary Campbell;" "The Turn-Out;" a "Sequel to Principle and Practice;" a series of tracts, and a tale called "My Servant Rachael;" in all of which the writer evinced her strong sympathy with the poorer classes of society. Ever since 1831, in the course of which year Miss Martineau brought out her "Traditions of Palestine," she seems to have adopted a more elevated tone in her writings. About this time she produced three prize essays, published by the Association of Unitarian Dissenters, to which she belonged, viz.: "The Faith as unfolded by many Prophets," "Providence as manifested through Israel," and "The Essential Faith of the Universal Church," and a tale entitled "Five Years of Youth." For about three years she laboured at a plan under the designation of "Illustrations of Political Economy." The first of these tales bore the title "The Rioters," and "The Turn-Out;" and the writer was eventually led to the composition of a series of twenty-four stories, which became remarkably popular, and have been translated into most European languages. The "Illustrations of Taxation," and "Poor Laws and Paupers," which succeeded, consisted, the former of six tales, the latter of four, written on a similar plan. In 1834 Miss Martineau visited the United States, where her writings had secured for her many friends and admirers. In her "Society in America," published in 1837, she discusses the politics, domestic economy, civilization, and religion of the United States. A "Retrospect of Western Travel," which appeared in 1838, comprised the personal experiences of a tour, including portraitures of Transatlantic celebrities. Shortly afterwards Miss Martineau contributed to "Knight's Series" a little volume, "How to Observe," and compiled three guides to service, entitled "The Maid-of-all-Work," "The Housemaid," "The Lady's Maid," and a fourth, "The Dressmaker." Her first novel, "Deerbrook," published in 1839, was the most popular of her works of fiction, and is still read and admired; "The Hour and the Man," which followed in 1840, had for its hero Toussaint l'Ouverture, and passed through three editions. Before this time her health had become seriously impaired, and after completing a series of tales for children, entitled "The Playfellow," which included "The Settlers at Home," "The Peasant and the Prince," "Feats on the Fiord," and "The Crofton Boys," she was compelled to restrain her great mental exertions. The offer of a pension, previously proposed by Government, was repeated by Lord Melbourne, but once more declined by Miss Martineau, from the feeling that she could not conscientiously share in the proceeds of a system of taxation which had been reprobated in her works. Her long illness, from 1839 to 1844, was fruitful in experience to herself and benefit to her fellow-creatures, as shown in a volume entitled "Life in the Sick-Room," published in 1843. On recovering she produced her "Forest and Game Law Tales," three volumes of graphic stories, bearing on the character and social effects of these laws in ancient and modern times. "The Billow and the Rock" appeared

before her expedition, in 1846, to the East, of which she recorded her impressions in "Eastern Life, Past and Present," published in 1848. A volume of "Letters" exchanged between herself and her friend, Mr. H. G. Atkinson, a philosophical student, "On the Laws of Man's Nature and Development," appeared in 1851, and in her share in this work (which gave a good deal of offence) she disclosed that advance towards the principles of positive philosophy which was finally announced in 1853, by the issue of a condensed version of Comte's "Positive Philosophy." Whilst preparing these philosophical works, she was engaged in writing her *magnum opus*, the "History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace." One of her most popular works, "Household Education," first appeared in the *People's Journal*, and her "Complete Guide to the Lakes" was published in 1854. It was, however, in leading articles for the *Daily News*, and in short social sketches in *Once a Week*, that Miss Martineau's pen was most busily employed. But the weight of increasing years began to tell heavily upon her, and after a long illness in or about 1865, she almost entirely withdrew from those engagements. Her biographical contributions to the *Daily News* and *Once a Week* were republished in a collected form in 1869. She died at her charming residence near Ambleside, where, in spite of her deafness and ill-health, she delighted to the last to entertain a circle of attached literary and political friends. Her Autobiography was edited by an American friend, Mrs. Chapman, and published in three volumes.

MARWOOD, the executioner, died at Horncastle in Lincolnshire, Sept. 4, 1883, aged 56. He had held his office for about twelve years, his first engagement being at Lincoln in 1871. He was a cobbler by trade, and lived in a little one-storied building close to Horncastle Churchyard, over the door of which was written in large letters "Marwood, Crown Office." He had amassed a fair amount of property, which included several cottages, besides other investments. He was very proud of having introduced the "long drop" at executions. By carefully ascertaining the weight of the criminal he thought he produced by it just the necessary force to dislocate the vertebræ and cause instant death.

MASON, George Hemming, A.R.A. The eldest son of a Staffordshire country gentleman, was born in Whitley in 1818. For five years he studied medicine under Dr. Watt, of Birmingham, but in 1844 he quitted the profession, and resolved to devote himself to art. He then made a tour through France, Germany, and Switzerland, and finally settled at Rome, where he remained for some years. In 1857 he sent his first picture, "Ploughing in the Campagna," to the Academy, and the following year exhibited "In the Salt Marshes." He then returned to England, settled at Wetley Abbey, in Cornwall, where, after a time, he began rendering, in a wonderfully tender and poetic way, the rural life of England. His first painting of this class was "Wind on the Wold," followed by the famous "Evening Hymn," 1868; "Girls Dancing by the Sea," 1869; and "The Harvest Moon," 1872—his last and greatest work. Mason had for many years suffered from heart disease, to which he succumbed, Oct. 22, 1872. He was elected A.R.A. after the exhibition of his "Evening Hymn" in 1868. Among his best known works, besides those already mentioned, are "Mist on the Moors," 1864; "Returning from Ploughing," 1865; "The Gander and the Geese," 1867; "The Unwilling Playmate," 1868; "Dancing Girls" and "Only a Shower," 1869; "Blackberry Gathering" and "The Milk Maid,"

1871. In 1873 an interesting collection of Mason's works was brought together by the members of the Burlington Club; and several have been of late years finely etched by Waltner and Macbeth. During his lifetime he exhibited 25 paintings, all of them in the Academy.

MASON, Sir Josiah [1795—1881], steel-pen manufacturer and founder of the Erdington Orphanage, was born of humble parentage at Kidderminster, and began life as a street hawker. Having in his native town tried shoemaking, baking, carpentering, blacksmith's work, house-painting, and carpet-weaving, he went to Birmingham in 1814, where he was employed in the gilt toy trade. In 1822 he took up the manufacture of split rings, and two years later set up on his own account as a manufacturer of split rings by machinery, to which he afterwards added the making of steel pens. Although he was less known to the public than Gillott and Mitchell, owing to the fact that his pens were supplied through Messrs. Perry, he was really the largest producer of steel pens. In 1874, when the business was converted into a limited company, he had more than 1,000 workpeople consuming over three tons of rolled steel weekly. He carried on besides this the business of electro-plating, copper smelting, and india-rubber ring making in conjunction with George Richard Elkington. In 1860 he established his great orphanage at Erdington, where 300 girls, 150 boys, and 50 young children are gratuitously lodged, clothed, fed, and educated. He spent altogether about £300,000 on this establishment, the building alone absorbing £60,000. For this great benefaction he was knighted in 1872. He also gave a dispensary to his native town, established an almshouse at Erdington, and founded the Mason Science College at Birmingham, the building of which cost £60,000, and the total value was said to be little short of a quarter of a million.

MASON, The Rev. Robert, D.D. [1783—1841], was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1813, B.D. in 1820, and D.D. in 1823. On his death, which occurred Jan. 5, 1841, he bequeathed to the University of Oxford a very curious painting of the Zodiac of Tentyra in Egypt, with a description of the same; all his Egyptian papyri, and a model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. To the Bodleian Library he bequeathed the sum of £40,000 in stock, to be used at the uncontrolled discretion of the curators. To Queen's College he left the rest of his Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and other antiquities, a picture of Mr. Belzoni, and his shells, and also £30,000 in stock, to be used to purchase books for the use of the Society. This bequest formed the nucleus of the splendid library of the college.

MASSEY, The Right Hon. William Nathaniel, M.P. [1809—1881], descended from the family of Lord Clarina, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and went the Western circuit. In July, 1852, he was elected to the House of Commons as one of the members in the Liberal interest for Newport, Isle of Wight; at the general elections in March, 1857, and in April, 1859, was returned for Salford, from the representation of which he retired on becoming Finance Minister for India, in Feb., 1865. Having been recorder for Plymouth in Aug., 1855, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in Lord Palmerston's first administration, from which he retired upon the return of the Derby ministry to power in Feb., 1858. In 1860 he spoke against Lord John Russell's Reform Bill, became Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Deputy-Speaker in the House of Commons, and on being appointed

Finance Minister in India, in succession to Sir C. Trevelyan, in Feb., 1865, was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He afterwards came back to England, and was returned to Parliament, Nov. 4, 1872, as member for Tiverton. Mr. Massey wrote "Common Sense versus Common Law," published in 1850, and a valuable "History of England during the Reign of George III.," of which four volumes appeared between 1855 and 1863.

MASSINGBIRD, Chancellor, an eminent divine, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree in 1823, and was ordained deacon in 1824, and priest in 1825. He was appointed to the rectory of South Ormsby, Lincolnshire, a family living, which he retained throughout his life. He was for many years a prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral, of which he became a chancellor and canon in 1862. He took a warm interest in the revival of Convocation, his pamphlet on "The Necessity of a Session of Convocation, and the Means of obtaining it," running through several editions. He was also an active member of the Eastern Church Association. He died in Dec., 1872.

MATHESON, Sir James, F.R.S. [1796—1878], the second son of Captain Donald Matheson, the Chief of the Clan, was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. He lived for many years in China, as partner in the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co., China merchants, and on his return home from that country he was presented at Bombay with a service of plate, in acknowledgment of his exertions in promoting British commerce in China during the first war, 1842. He sat as M.P. for Ashburton, 1843-47, and for the counties of Ross and Cromarty, 1847-68. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Ross-shire, and a Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate for Sutherlandshire. In 1850 he was created a Baronet as a mark of Royal approval for his exertions in providing the inhabitants of Lewes with food during the famine of 1847 and subsequent years. He was for many years chairman of the P. & O. Steamship Company.

MATHEW, Rev. Theobald. He was born on the 10th of October, 1790, at Thomastown Castle, co. Kilkenny, where his father was agent to his kinsman, George Mathew. He was educated at Kilkenny College and at Maynooth and was ordained in 1814. After a short time passed in Kilkenny, he was removed to Cork. The friary of the Capuchin Order, to which Father Mathew belonged, was in the lowest quarter of the town, and the young priest, by his devotion and zeal, soon obtained an immense influence over the very poor. In 1832 Asiatic cholera attacked Cork, and Father Mathew laboured day and night for the physical, as well as the spiritual, comfort of the sufferers. By his sympathy and unfailing goodness he had endeared himself to all hearts, when, in 1838, he was induced to take up the cause of total abstinence. The movement had made little impression on the Cork people, till on April 10, 1838, Father Mathew, after much inward debate, signed the pledge, and resolved to devote himself to the cause. Nine months later 156,000 persons had joined his society, and during the three days of his visit to Limerick in Dec., 1839, 150,000 persons took the pledge. In 1840 Father Mathew carried his mission to Dublin, and in 1841 made a successful crusade in Ulster. By 1842 he had visited every part of his native land, and had worked a reform which, when we remember that it was accomplished by a man with no special gifts or influence beyond that of goodness, was simply miraculous. He then visited Glasgow, and in 1843 made a tour in England, where he administered the pledge to 600,000 persons. Through the terrible years of the

famine he suspended his work and devoted himself to relieving his people in Cork city, and when the crisis had passed he went to America for a missionary tour. But he was now nearly sixty and worn out with ceaseless labour; the strain was too great, and while in America he had two severe paralytic seizures. In 1851 he returned to Ireland and strove to continue his labours, but he never regained his strength, and died Dec. 8, 1856. He is buried in Cork Cemetery. His life has been written by J. F. Maguire [q. v.].

MATHEWS, Charles James [1803—1878], comedian, son of Mr. Charles Mathews, was born Dec. 26, 1803. Though his parents wished to bring him up for the Church, he was articled to an architect. He possessed considerable artistic ability; in 1835 exhibited a picture at Somerset House, and accompanied the Earl and Countess of Blessington and Count d'Orsay to Italy, where he made many sketches. The ability he displayed in private theatricals and other causes having induced him to adopt the stage as a profession, he made his first appearance in a new farce, called the "Hump-backed Lover," and his success was remarkable. Mr. C. Mathews married, July 18, 1838, Madame Vestris, who was his senior by some six years, and was at the time lessee of the Olympic Theatre. The joint management of Mr. Mathews and his accomplished partner was most successful, and the performances at this little theatre were, perhaps, the most popular of the day. Having visited the United States with his wife, they received a most enthusiastic reception, and on returning to England he became the lessee of Covent Garden Theatre, a speculation which entailed upon him great loss, and he was afterwards lessee of the Lyceum Theatre with no better result. Madame Vestris died in 1857, and during a tour in the United States in 1858, he married his second wife, Mrs. Davenport, an accomplished actress. Mr. Charles Mathews wrote numerous comediettas and afterpieces, for the most part adaptations from the French. His drama, "My Wife's Mother," first performed in 1833, proved very attractive. In 1860 he withdrew for a time from the stage, devoting himself to an "At Home" entertainment in the manner his father had made celebrated, and in which he was assisted by his wife; and in 1863 he went to Paris, and performed at the Théâtre des Variétés the principal character in a French version, executed by himself, of "Cool as a Cucumber," entitled "L'Anglais Timide." The reception accorded to Mr. C. Mathews in the French capital was so flattering that he was induced to repeat his visit. On bringing to a close the performance of the "At Home," he returned to the stage, and, with his wife, fulfilled numerous engagements at the chief metropolitan and provincial theatres. He was recognised as a master of light and eccentric comedy. His most remarkable impersonation was, perhaps, that of Mr. Affable Hawk, in the "Game of Speculation," an adaptation of Balzac's "Mercadet," and in the state of the stage at that period he was an actor that could ill be spared. In Jan., 1870, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews left England for Australia, where they were most enthusiastically received. After a two years' tour round the world, Mr. Mathews re-appeared before a British audience at the Gaiety Theatre, Oct. 7, 1872. After that date, with the exception of a visit to India, he did not perform out of the United Kingdom. He achieved some success as a dramatic author.

MAULE, The Right Hon. Sir William Henry, Knt. [1789—1858], was the second son of Mr. Henry Maule of Edmonton. He was educated at Eton, and at Cambridge, where he gained high ho-

nours, and on leaving which he settled in chambers to study law. He led the Oxford Circuit for many years, and rose rapidly into a junior's practice. His joint editorship of "Maule and Selwyn's Reports," confirmed his reputation. He was M.P. for Carlow from 1837 to 1839, was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which, however, he resigned in 1856, and was a Q.C. when he was raised to the bench, never having been attorney or solicitor-general. As a judge he was very eminent, clear-headed, precise, and courageous, but was rather dreaded by his brethren on the bench for his quick wit and caustic sayings. It is said that his address, in passing sentence on a man, who having a bad wife had married another, instead of getting a divorce, had a good deal to do with the amendment of the existing marriage laws.

MAUNDER, Samuel, author of the well-known works, "Maunder's Treasury of Useful Knowledge," "Maunder's Treasury of History," "Maunder's Scientific and Literary Treasures," "Maunder's Treasury of Natural History," "Maunder's Biographical Treasury." &c., which were published by Messrs. Longman, died at his house in Gibson Square, Islington, April 30, 1849.

MAURICE, Rear-Admiral James Wilkes [1775—1857], entered the Navy in 1789, and having served with distinction in the West Indies, he was appointed in 1810 Governor of the Island of Anholdt. He made his name famous by the brilliant manner in which he defended Anholdt when it was besieged by a Danish flotilla and army, amounting to about 4000 men, whom he drove back, capturing three pieces of cannon, 16,000 cartridges, and taking upwards of 500 men prisoners. He left Anholdt in 1812, after which he lived in retirement. He received the Naval Medal and two clasps, and an honorary reward from the Patriotic Fund for his services.

MAURICE, John Frederic Denison [1805—1872], better known as Frederic Denison Maurice, clergyman and theologian, was the son of a Unitarian minister, and was brought up as a Unitarian. At an early age he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, at a time when it was impossible for a Nonconformist to obtain a degree. John Sterling became a member about the same time, and they migrated together to the smaller college of Trinity Hall, where Maurice obtained a first-class in civil law in 1827. Not being able, on account of his religious views, to obtain his degree, he came to London, and took up literary work, being for a short time editor of the *Athenæum*. During that time he came under the influence of S. T. Coleridge, and gradually inclined more and more to the Established Church. He then entered Exeter College, Oxford, and took his B.A. degree in 1831. Just about this time his first and only venture in fiction, "Eustace Conway," was published. Maurice was ordained three years later, and after being for some time curate of Bubbenhall in Warwickshire, was appointed chaplain of Guy's Hospital. He became, in 1840, Professor of History and Literature in King's College, to which was added the Chair of Divinity in 1846, and he retained both appointments till 1853. In that year appeared his "Theological Essays," which gave rise to a great outcry against his religious opinions as to the eternity of future punishment, and which, after a fierce controversy, resulted in his being deprived of both his professorships. He was at the same time chaplain of Lincoln's Inn (1846-60), and his sermons in the chapel of that society made a deep impression on the religious thought of the day. In the latter year he became incumbent of St. Peter's, Vere Street, a position he held for nine years, and where he

obtained a good deal of influence by his earnest thoughtfulness, his devotion, and his gentleness of character. While in London he took a very active part in two important movements for education—the founding of the Working Men's College, and of Queen's College, for the education of women,—and was keenly interested in every work which had for its object the amelioration of the condition of the working classes. He threw himself with great energy into schemes for a true co-operation among working men, and despite his dislike for systems did not shrink from being known as a Christian Socialist, or from taking an active interest in the paper which bore that name, and was the organ of the movement. Towards the end of his life he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy at Cambridge, in succession to John Grote; and the "Lectures on Casuistry" were the fruit of his work there. Maurice published too much; he had a very imperfect sense of historical development, and his theological works, which are very numerous, and contain many beautiful passages, are on the whole rather difficult to understand. But his influence on his own generation was considerable, not only through his books and sermons, but through his admirable character and his personal charm.

MAXSE, Sir Henry Fitz-Hardinge Berkeley, K.C.M.G. [1832—1883], Governor of Newfoundland, was the son of James Maxse, of Effingham Hill, Surrey. He entered the army in 1849, and served in the Crimean campaign as A.D.C. to the Earl of Cardigan. He was appointed lieutenant-governor of Heligoland in 1863, governor in 1864, and was promoted to the governorship of Newfoundland in 1881. He translated Prince Bismarck's "Letters from 1844 to 1870."

MAXWELL, Professor James Clerk, M.A., F.R.S. [1831—1879], was a son of John Clerk Maxwell, of Middlesex, who belonged to the old Scotch family of Clerk, of Penicuick. He was educated at Edinburgh, and in 1850 entered at Peterhouse, Cambridge, from whence he migrated to Trinity College, of which he became a Fellow, and where he distinguished himself as a mathematical student, and took his B.A. degree in 1854. Two years later he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen, and in 1860 went to London, and was elected Professor of the same subject at King's College. In 1871, when the Chair of Experimental Physics was founded at Cambridge, he became the first occupant, having for his use the splendid Cavendish laboratory, built and furnished after his own recommendations, by the Duke of Devonshire. He gained for himself a place in the foremost rank of physicists, and is said to have done more than any one to establish the Kinetic theory of gases, while his mathematical theory of electricity was very generally accepted in the scientific world. Among his writings may be mentioned his "Theory of Heat," 1871; "Electricity and Magnetism," 1873; and "Matter and Motion," 1877. He wrote a great deal for philosophical journals and societies, and at the time of his death was engaged in editing Cavendish's "Electrical Papers."

MAXWELL, John Hall, C.B. [1812—1866], Agriculturist, was the eldest son of William Maxwell, of Dargavel, in Renfrewshire. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1835, and practised very successfully till 1845. A year later he succeeded Sir Charles Gordon, of Drimkin, as secretary of the Highland Agricultural Society, which at that time numbered 2,620 members, and the funds of which amounted to £34,000. When he left the number of members had increased to 4,200, and the finances

to £50,000. Under him the annual shows of the society were immensely improved as to quantity and quality of stock, and as to workmanship of agricultural implements. He superintended the collection of agricultural statistics of stock and crops from 1854 to 1857, and for this and other services was nominated a C.B.

MAXWELL, William Hamilton. He was born in Newry, in 1794, and at the age of 19 graduated with honours at Trinity College, Dublin. About 1819 he entered Holy Orders, married, and in 1820 was made Rector of Ballagh, in Connaught. Here he led the life of a "sporting parson," and at Balycroy, his shooting lodge, wrote his first novel, "O'Hara," which he published anonymously. In 1829 he produced "Stories of Waterloo," a work which achieved a lasting popularity. The success of this military novel encouraged him to write a tale of sporting life, "The Wild Sports of the West," which was followed by a great number of works, among them "The Adventures of Captain Blake;" "The Life of the Duke of Wellington;" "The Fortunes of Hector O'Halloran;" "History of the Irish Rebellion of '98;" "Brian O'Lynn," &c. Maxwell obtained a large price for his works, but through extravagance was often in money difficulties. He died at Edinburgh, Dec. 29, 1850.

MAYHEW, Horace, one of the well-known "Brothers Mayhew," and son of a solicitor in London, was associated with his brothers Henry and Augustus, in the production of a variety of farces, fairy tales, and other works of humorous fiction, among which may be mentioned "The Greatest Plague of Life," "Whom to Marry, and How to Get Married," &c. &c. He was one of the earliest and most constant contributors to *Punch*, and was at one time employed as sub-editor, under Mr. Mark Lemon. He died at Kensington, April 30, 1872, aged 56.

MAYHEW, Augustus [1826—1875], brother of the above, died rather suddenly on Christmas night, 1875, at the Richmond Infirmary, where at his own request he had been taken, in order to undergo an operation. He wrote, in conjunction with his brothers, Henry and Augustus, "The Greatest Plague of Life," "Paved with Gold," "Young Benjamin Franklin," &c.

MAYNE, Sir Richard [1796—1868], Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, was a son of the Hon. Edward Mayne, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1821. He was called to the Bar in 1822, and went the Northern Circuit. In 1829 he was chosen by Sir Robert Peel, at that time Home Secretary, to be Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, when that force was established instead of the parish constables who had officiated until then. Sir Richard was nominated a C.B. in 1847, K.C.B. in 1851.

MAYO, Right Hon. Richard Southwell Bourke, 6th Earl of, better known as Lord Naas [1822—1872], was the elder son of the 5th Earl, and was born in Dublin. He was educated at Trinity College there, and took his M.A. and LL.D. degrees in one course, after which he travelled in Russia, and published, in 1845, his descriptive and historical work, entitled, "St. Petersburg and Moscow." From 1844 to 1846 he held the appointment of Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Lord Heytesbury, at that time Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for the county of Kildare, in Aug. 1847, and held that seat

for four years, till March, 1852, when he was returned for Coleraine, for which he sat till 1857, and then became Member for Cockermouth, in Cumberland. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland during Lord Derby's first administration, in 1852, and was made a Privy Councillor; held the same office during Lord Derby's second administration, 1858-9, and again with a seat in the Cabinet, during Lord Derby's third administration, in 1866. He succeeded his father as sixth Earl of Mayo, in Aug. 1867, and in Dec. of the following year went out to India as Governor-General and Viceroy. He assumed the viceroyalty on Jan. 12, 1869, and at once threw himself with great energy into the work before him. His first public duty as Viceroy was the interview with Shere Ali, the Ameer of Afghanistan, at Umballa, in March, 1869, when he had to fulfil Lord Lawrence's undertakings, by paying the remainder of the promised subsidy. Among the other important questions which engaged his attention was the development of the railway and telegraph systems, the encouragement of education, and of commercial and mining enterprise, and the improvement of gaols and gaol discipline. Most of his efforts were clogged by financial difficulties, which, in spite of a good deal of unpopularity, he determined to improve, by bringing public expenditure within the public income. For that purpose the income-tax and salt duties were increased, and immense reductions of expenditure ordered, with the result that the finances of 1869-70 were improved by £1,700,000. While on a visit to the penal colony, in the Andaman Islands, Feb. 12, 1872, he was stabbed by a convict, Shere Ali, as he was leaving the landing-place to return to his steamer. He died almost immediately. The assassin was a Northern India Mussulman, who declared that it was "his fate"; and that he had committed the act "by the order of God."

MAYO, Thomas, M.D. [1790—1871], son of John Mayo, M.D., was educated at Westminster School, and at Oxford, where he became a Fellow of Oriel College, and took his M.D. degree in 1818. In the following year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of London, and in 1856 was made president of that institution, a post he held till 1862, when he resigned. On that occasion he received the hearty thanks of the fellows for his "great and disinterested services in promoting and carrying into effect during his period of office important changes in the state and constitution of the College." Dr. Mayo was for several years physician to the Marylebone Infirmary. His chief works are:—"Elements of the Pathology of the Mind," 1838; "Clinical Facts and Reflections," 1847; "Medical Testimony and Evidence in Cases of Lunacy, with Essays on Soundness of Mind," 1854, &c. &c.

MAZZINGHI, Joseph [1765—1844], musician, came of a Corsican family, but was born in London. John Christian Bach was his master; and at ten years old he was made organist of the Portuguese Chapel. Pursuing his studies, he became, in 1784, director of the music at the King's Theatre, and worked also for the English Theatre, where were continually produced pieces with his interpolated songs. He was music master to the Princess of Wales, and had a very large *clientèle* of private pupils for the piano. It is said that he wrote at least seventy sonatas for that instrument, but so utterly forgotten are they now, that he is known almost solely by one vocal trio, "Ye Shepherds tell me." He finally retired to Bath, where he died.

MEADOWBANK, Lord Alexander Maconochie Welwood [1777

—1861] a Scottish lawyer, was the eldest son of Mr. Maconochie the first Lord Meadowbank, a sketch of whose life was written by Lord Brougham. He passed at the Scottish bar in 1799; became Solicitor General in 1813; Lord Advocate in 1816; and a Judge of the Court of Session and Court of Justiciary in 1819, from which he retired in 1843. In 1817 he was elected member for the afterwards disfranchised borough of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, in the Conservative interest, and later sat for the Fifeshire boroughs. After his retirement from the Bench he took a keen interest in the improvement of manufactures and the fine arts, of which last he was a munificent patron. He was the first to make known to the public that Sir Walter Scott was the author of "Waverley," which he did in a speech which he made at the Theatrical Fund Dinner in 1827.

MEADOWS, J. Kenny, the son of a retired naval officer, was born in Cardiganshire, Nov. 1, 1790. He became known in Art as an illustrator of children's books, but his *Illustrated Shakespeare* and *English Heads of the People* are his best works. He died in Aug. 1874.

MECHI, John Joseph [1802—1880], son of Giacomo Mechi, a citizen of Bologna, who early in life settled in England, and having been naturalised, obtained a post in the household of George III., was, at the age of sixteen, placed as a clerk in a mercantile house in the Newfoundland trade, where he remained eleven years. In this capacity he continued to turn the usual hour allowed for dinner to a profitable account by selling, among his friends and acquaintances in the City, a small and inexpensive article of which he had bought the patent. The consequence was that, mainly by his own exertions, he was enabled, about 1827, to set up on his own account, as a cutler, in a very small shop in Leadenhall Street; and between 1830 and 1840 he realised a handsome fortune by the "Magic Razor Strop" which bears his name. In 1840, having attentively studied English farming, he resolved to attempt some improvements in agriculture, and accordingly bought a small farm of about 130 acres, at Tiptree Heath, one of the least productive districts in Essex. Here he resolved to try what he could effect by the system of deep drainage, and by the application of steam power. The Essex farmers laughed at him as an enthusiast; the country gentlemen held aloof from him; but he persevered till he brought his small farm into such a state of productiveness that made it realise annually an average handsome profit; while the press acknowledged the services which he rendered to agricultural science by the exhibition of modern processes upon his model farm. He was appointed to the Shrievalty of London in July, 1856, and elected an Alderman in the following year. About the same time he was presented with a handsome testimonial of the value of £500, subscribed by noblemen and gentlemen interested in science and agriculture at home and abroad. Mr. Mechi was for some years a member of the Council of the Society of Arts, and was a Juror in the Department of Art and Science at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and at the Industrial Exhibition at Paris in 1855, to which he was specially sent by Her Majesty's Government. He wrote "Letters on Agricultural Improvements," published in 1845; "Experience in Drainage," in 1847; and "How to Farm Profitably," in 1860. The latter was a new and enlarged edition of an account of his improved agricultural system, which, in a cheap and popular form, reached a sale of 10,000 copies. After eight years' service as Alderman of London he resigned his gown, very much against the

wishes of his constituents, but retained the office of Magistrate for Middlesex, and one of the Deputy-Lieutenants for the City of London. His last years were clouded by financial difficulties, which, however, were not brought about by any failure of his agricultural speculations.

MEE, Mrs. Anne, was the eldest daughter of John Foldsone, an artist who died young. She commenced practice as a miniature painter while quite a girl, as she had to help to support her mother and a large family. The Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., helped her greatly, and a number of miniatures painted by her are in the collection at Windsor. She first exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1815, then as Mrs. Mee, and between that year and 1836 she contributed thirty-six works. Her portrait of Mrs. Margaret Deering is at South Kensington. She died at a very advanced age, May 28, 1851.

MELBOURNE, 2nd Viscount, Right Hon. William Lamb [1779—1848], second son of Peniston, 1st Viscount Melbourne, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and at the Glasgow University, where he studied law. He entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn in 1797, and was called to the Bar in 1804. In the following year he married Lady Caroline Ponsonby, daughter of the Earl of Bessborough, from whom however he was separated in a few years, and who died in 1828. After the separation Lady Caroline Lamb attained some celebrity as a novel writer, and as a correspondent and friend of Lord Byron. Mr. Lamb entered Parliament in 1805 as one of the members for Leominster, and joined the Opposition under Fox, whom he greatly admired, but his Liberal tendencies were never very decided, and he occasionally supported Lord Liverpool during his long tenure of office. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland under Canning's short ministry (1827), but he cannot be said to have had much political influence until after his succession to the family honours in 1828. He entered the ministry of Lord Grey as Home Secretary in 1830, a post for which he certainly had not sufficient energy, but his political success was quite independent of his official duties, and when Grey's ministry broke down on the Irish question (1834), Melbourne was chosen to succeed him. On the death of Earl Spencer, however, in November of the same year, an attempt was made to form a Conservative Administration under Sir R. Peel, recalled from Italy for that purpose, but a fresh Parliament decided against the new Government and Lord Melbourne was restored. His new Government held its ground from April 1835 to Sept. 1841. The period of his ministry was (except that it covered the beginning of a new reign) quite uneventful, and he lost the confidence of the country for some time before his resignation in 1841. The chief reproach against his Government was that it allied itself with O'Connell; that while it publicly repudiated O'Connell's party, and denounced his principles, it patronised the Irish Roman Catholics, frowned upon the Irish Protestants, and gave great discouragement to the Irish Church. Under William IV. Lord Melbourne's period of office was one of ease and freedom, but the beginning of the new reign brought with it a novel and rather difficult series of duties. He accomplished his task with consummate address, and initiated the young queen into the duties of Sovereign with the most delicate tact, and the most friendly conscientious care. The Queen at the time of her accession was little more than a child in years, and the minister might therefore have wielded almost unlimited authority. His party clamoured at the

beginning of a new reign for titles and emoluments, and it required some skill to reconcile his duty to his Sovereign to his wish to satisfy his friends. Considering his easy careless temper, he was certainly most successful in escaping from the embarrassments which threatened him. After his retirement from office he took very little interest in politics. Society was certainly his place, and his easy, frank, vivacious manners conferred on him a social distinction which induced many to take for granted his eminence as a statesman. He left no children, and was succeeded in the peerage by his only surviving brother Lord Beauvale. [See "Life of Lord Melbourne," by W. McC. Torrens, M.P.]

MELBOURNE, 3rd Viscount, The Right Hon. Sir Frederick James Lamb [1782—1853], was the third son of Peniston, First Viscount Melbourne, and brother of the above, and was born in London. He early entered the diplomatic service, and in 1811 was appointed Secretary of Legation at Palermo, being removed two years later to the British Embassy at Vienna. He was accredited envoy to Munich from 1815 to 1820. In 1822 he was appointed a Privy Councillor, and in 1827 nominated G.C.B. in consideration of his services. From 1825 to 1829 he was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, and in 1831 was sent as Ambassador to Vienna, where he remained till 1841. He was created a Peer in 1839, by the title of Baron Beauvale, and in 1848 on the death of his brother William, Viscount Melbourne, succeeded to that title. He married in Vienna in 1841 the daughter of Count Maltzahn, Prussian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna, and having no children his estates and personal property went to his only sister, Viscountess Palmerston. He died at Brockett Hall, Hertfordshire, Feb. 29, 1853, aged 71.

MELLISH, Sir George, Lord Justice of Appeal, D.C.L. [1814—1877], was the son of the Very Rev. Dr. Mellish, Dean of Hereford, and was educated at Eton, and at University College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1837, and proceeded M.A. in 1839. He was called to the Bar in 1848, and for some years went the Northern Circuit, and became acquainted with Judge Blackburn, for the rest of his life his most intimate friend. He was made Q.C. in 1860, and soon obtained a large practice. In 1870 he succeeded Sir George M. Giffard as Lord Justice of Appeal, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and knighted.

MELLON, Alfred [1820—1867], musician, born in Birmingham. He studied the violin, and obtained a place at the Opera, afterwards becoming leader of the ballet at Covent Garden. Hence he passed to the Haymarket and Adelphi, but was most successful as conductor of the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company. Here was produced, in 1859, his "Victorine," a work of much merit. He conducted a series of Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden for several seasons, and was known in the provinces as well as in London as a conscientious and able musician. The late most excellent actress, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, was his wife, her maiden name having been Woolgar.

MELLON, Harriet, Duchess of St. Albans, is supposed to have been born in 1771, and was the daughter of Mr. Matthew Mellon, who held a commission in the East India Company's service, and died before Harriet's birth. Mrs. Mellon married again, a Mr. Entwistle, a musician, and went on the stage, her husband being leader of the band at various provincial theatres. Harriet appeared before the public at a very early age, playing the Duke of York in "Richard III.,"

Prince Arthur in "King John," and other children's parts. Having played for some time in the provinces, she attracted the notice of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who engaged her for Drury Lane, where she first appeared, in 1795, as Lydia Languish in his comedy of "The Rivals." Her name did not appear in the bill, however, she being announced as "Lydia Languish, by a young lady, her first appearance in London." In 1805 she appeared as Violante in the "Honeymoon," and thousands of copies were sold of a well-known print representing her in that character. About that time she became the fortunate winner of £10,000 in a lottery, which scandal declared she had received from Mr. Coutts, but she laughed at all ill-natured remarks, gave a hundred pounds to each of the theatrical funds, and set up her carriage, 1809. Mr. Coutts' first wife, who had been his sister-in-law's nursemaid, dying in 1814; in January, 1815, he married Miss Mellon, who then left the stage. Mr. Coutts died in 1822, aged 87, and by his will, dated May 9, 1820, appointed Mrs. Coutts universal legatee, and bequeathed to her his share in the banking-house and business in the Strand, and all benefit and interest to arise therefrom. The personal property within the province of Canterbury was sworn under £600,000. In June, 1827, Mrs. Coutts married William Duke of St. Albans, then in his 27th year. She died at her mansion in Piccadilly, of paralysis of the limbs, August 5, 1837. By her will she left the Duke £10,000 per annum, the house in Piccadilly, and the estate at Highgate. The bulk of her property, including the half profits of the banking-house, the principal mansion in Stratton Street, and all her moveables, plate, diamonds, &c., she bequeathed to Miss Angela Burdett (the Baroness Burdett-Coutts), youngest daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, and granddaughter of Mr. Coutts, who then assumed the name of Coutts. She was buried at Redburn Hall, the seat of the Beauclerks.

MELVILL, Rev. Henry [1798—1871], Canon of St. Paul's, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, was a son of Captain Philip Melvill, of the 73rd Regiment, Lieutenant-Governor of Pendennis Castle. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees of B.A. and M.A., and became a tutor and fellow of St. Peter's College, 1822. About ten years later he vacated his Fellowship and became Incumbent of Camden Chapel, Camberwell. He was next appointed Principal of the East India College at Haileybury, which he held until the dissolution of the establishment. He was appointed Chaplain of the Tower of London in 1840, which he resigned in order to accept the Golden Lectureship in St. Margaret's, Lothbury. He was made a canon of St. Paul's in 1856, and in 1863 presented to the Rectory of Barnes. He was a very popular preacher, and author of a large number of printed sermons. Canon Melvill was a brother of Sir James Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B., and of Major-General Sir Peter Melvill, K.C.B.

MELVILLE, Robert Dundas, Second Viscount [1771—1851], was the only son of Henry, first Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty. He was educated at the High School, Edinburgh, where he formed a lasting friendship with his schoolfellow, Walter Scott, and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He was M.P. for Mid-Lothian from 1802 to 1812, and frequently took part in the debates concerning his father's impeachment in the years 1805-6. The Duke of Portland appointed him President of the Board of Control in 1807, and in 1809 he succeeded Sir Arthur Wellesley (Duke of Wellington) as Irish Secretary. The sudden death of his father, in 1811, called him un-

expectedly to the Upper House, when he was made Keeper of the Privy Seal. He was First Lord of the Admiralty in the Liverpool ministry of 1812-27, and again, under Wellington, 1828-30. In 1826-30 he was a member of the Royal Commission for the Visitation of the Scottish Universities; for Inquiry into the Operation of the Poor-law in 1843-4, and of the Prison Board of Scotland in 1847. He was an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, and Governor of the Bank of Scotland. He married, in 1796, Anne, daughter and co-heir of Richard Huck Saunders, M.D.

MENZIES, Archibald, F.L.S. [1754—1842], botanist, was educated for the medical profession, and practised for a time in London. Growing tired of his home work, however, he joined one of the numerous fur expeditions then started, and becoming acquainted with Captain George Vancouver, remained with him for five years, taking part in all his expeditions, and gathering together wonderful collections of rare and unknown plants. With him he visited the Islands of the North Pacific and North Atlantic, the Cape of Good Hope, New Holland, the Sandwich Islands, the American coast, the Galapagos Islands, and Valparaiso, and by degrees got together the rich and invaluable collection of land and maritime plants preserved at Kew. He died at Ladbroke Terrace, aged 88, February 16, 1842.

MERIVALE, John Herman [1779-1844], Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy, F.S.A., was a son of John Merivale, of Annery, near Bideford, North Devon, and was born in Exeter. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, on leaving which he went to Lincoln's Inn, and became a member of the Chancery Bar. He was best known to the literary world by his translations from the Greek Anthology, and by his translations of Schiller's poems. He was sixty years old when he began the study of German, to which he devoted himself so vigorously, that in a few months he published in the *New Monthly Magazine* a series of translations of some of the most difficult of Schiller's poems. He wrote largely for the *Critical Review*, the *Literary Gazette*, and other periodicals, and also for the *Quarterly*, the *Foreign Quarterly*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. He was employed upon the Chancery Commission in 1825, and was appointed by Lord Eldon to a Commissionership of Bankruptcy.

MERIVALE, Herman, C.B. [1806—1874], was the eldest son of the preceding, and brother of the present Dean of Ely. He was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated with honours, and was elected Fellow of Balliol. He was called to the Bar in 1832, and in 1837 was appointed to the Professorship of Political Economy, founded by Mr. Henry Drummond, at Oxford. He there delivered some lectures on "Colonisation and Colonies," which he published when his professional term was concluded, and which led Lord Grey to appoint him Assistant Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1847. He became in a short time Chief Permanent Under-Secretary for that department. He was made Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India in 1860. Among his writings, some of which were of considerable value, may be named: his continuation of Mr. Parkes' "Life of Sir Philip Francis," which conclusively settled the "Junius" controversy, proving Francis to have been the author of the famous letters; his continuation of the "Life of Sir Henry Lawrence," commenced by Sir Herbert Edwardes, "Historical Studies," 1868, and his lectures on Colonisation. He was a frequent contributor

to the *Edinburgh Review* for nearly forty years. Mr. Merivale, who had the deserved reputation of being one of the ablest men of his day, was keenly interested in the subject of Political Economy, and delivered some excellent speeches at the meetings of the Political Economy Club. A few years before his death he became a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

MERRITT, Hon. William Hamilton [1793—1862], Canadian statesman, was born at Westchester, New York, and educated at Ancaster, Upper Canada, and at Windsor College, Nova Scotia. He sat in the Upper Canada legislature from 1832 till the Union, and at the time of his death was a member of the Legislative Council. He was the author of many important works and schemes for the improvement of trade, and the development of the natural resources of Canada, and projected and saw carried out the Welland canal, and the Welland railway. He was a constant contributor to the Canadian newspaper press, especially to the *Niagara Gleaner*, on subjects connected with the trade and industries of the province.

MERRY, James [1805—1877], a well-known patron of the turf, was the son of James Merry, Esq., of Glasgow, and was educated at the university of that town. He was for many years a great ironmaster in the counties of Ayr and Lanark; but was more generally known in connection with the turf, on which he was popular and successful. He twice won the Derby, in 1860 with Thormanby, and in 1873 with Doncaster, and in the latter year he also won the Oaks with Marie Stuart. He won besides the Ascot Cup in 1861, with Thormanby, and the St. Leger twice, in 1855 with Sunbeam, and in 1873 with Marie Stuart. He was M.P. for the Falkirk district, in the Liberal interest, from March to July, 1857, and from 1859 to 1874.

METCALFE, Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Third Bart. [1785—1846], an eminent administrator, was the second son of Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, of Fern Hill, Winkfield, Berkshire, and was born in Calcutta. He was educated at Eton, and in 1800 sailed for India as a writer in the service of the East India Company. At the age of sixteen he was appointed assistant to Lord Cowley, then resident at the court of Scindhia; in 1802 became assistant in the Chief Secretary's office; in 1803 was transferred to the Governor-General's office; and early in 1806 to that of the Commander-in-Chief. On August 15 of the same year he was appointed assistant to the resident at Delhi, and two years after was chosen by Lord Minto for the post of envoy to the court of Ranjít Singh at Lahore, where, in 1809, he concluded the treaty securing the independence of the Sikh states between the Sutlej and the Jumna. For the next ten years he filled a succession of important offices, and in 1819 was appointed secretary in the secret and political department, and private secretary to the Governor-General (Lord Hastings). He succeeded his brother in the baronetcy in 1822. From 1820 to 1823 Sir Charles was resident at the court of the Nizam, but in the latter year had to retire on account of ill-health. In 1825 he was able however to return to active service, and was appointed resident and civil commissioner in the Delhi territories. Two years later he became a member of the Supreme Council, and in 1835, having for some time been governor of Agra, he was, on the resignation of Lord William Bentinck, appointed Governor-General. His relations with the Court of Directors being unsatisfactory, Sir Charles withdrew from the service of the East India Company in 1838. In the following year he was appointed governor of Jamaica, but had to give it up in

1842 and return to England, his health having again broken down. Six months later he was appointed Governor-General of Canada, and for his distinguished services was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Metcalfe in 1845. He died at Malshanger, near Basingstoke, September 5, 1846, aged 61. A celebrated epitaph was written on him by Macaulay.

METCALFE, Sir Theophilus John, Fifth Bart., C.B. [1828—1883], elder son of Sir T. T Metcalfe, the fourth Bart., and nephew of the preceding, went out to India in 1848. He went to Delhi, where his father was British Resident, and remained there until the breaking out of the Mutiny in 1856. When the first news of the risings at Meerut arrived he was joint magistrate at Delhi, and to his promptitude the European residents owed their preservation in great measure. He succeeded in bringing them in safety to Hansi, eighty miles off. He then joined General Anson's force, to whom he was of the greatest possible use in keeping up relations with the native princes, stimulating the loyalty of the weak, and recalling the wavering to their allegiance. When the city of Delhi was stormed, and the 52nd regiment was advancing to occupy the position assigned to it, Metcalfe, with two or three native followers, forced his way into the principal street of Delhi, and threw open the gates to the British troops. The exertion and excitement of the campaign utterly broke down his health, and he was obliged to resign in 1864. After some time his services were rewarded by the Companionship of the Bath.

METEYARD, Eliza, better known by her *nom de plume* of "Silverpen," was the only daughter of a surgeon, and was born early in the present century. Her first work "Struggles for Fame," published in 1845, and her prize essay on "Juvenile Depravity" made her name known as a writer. Having written several novels and short tales, "The Doctor's Little Daughter," 1850, "Give Bread, Gain Love," &c., she became a contributor to Douglas Jerrold's newspaper and magazine, writing under the name of "Silverpen," appended by Douglas Jerrold himself to a leading article in the first number of his newspaper. Her most important works, however, such as "The Hallowed Spots of London," 1861, and "The Life of Josiah Wedgwood," appeared under her own name. She also wrote much on antiquarian subjects, on topics connected with the extramural burial and sanitary movements, and on art applied to design, especially pottery. For her literary labours she received through Mr. Gladstone's influence a pension of £60; later increased to £100 a year. She died in Stanley Place, South Lambeth, April 4, 1879.

MEYRICK, Sir Samuel Rush, K.H., LL.D., F.S.A. [1783—1848], well known for his collection of ancient armour (most of which was sold about 1871 to M. Spitzer of Paris), and his work on the same subject, was the son of John Meyrick, Esq., of Great George Street, Westminster, and Peterborough House, Fulham. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and having adopted the profession of the law, practised for several years as an advocate. His great work, "A Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour as it existed in Europe, but particularly in England, from the Norman Conquest to the Reign of King Charles II., with a Glossary of Military Terms of the Middle Ages," appeared in 1824. Among his other works may be mentioned "The History and Antiquities of the County of Cardigan," the letterpress to Joseph Skelton's series of engravings of the Meyrick collection of arms and armour, and "Lewis Dwnn's Heraldic Visitation

of Wales," besides numerous papers on kindred subjects for various antiquarian societies. In 1827 he built Goodrich Court for the better display of his collection of armour. In 1826, having rendered valuable service to the Ordnance in the arrangement of the horse armoury in the Tower of London, he was knighted by William IV. Having lost his only son, who died unmarried, in 1837, his property went to his second cousin and heir male, Colonel Meyrick, who married Lady Laura Vane, sister of the Duke of Cleveland.

MIALL, Edward [1809—1881], M.P. for Bradford, founder and editor of the *Nonconformist* paper, and one of the leaders of the Disestablishment movement, was born at Portsmouth, and being intended for the ministry, was educated at the Protestant Dissenters' College at Wymondley, Herts. He was for three years minister of a Congregational Church at Ware, and afterwards at Leicester. He left the last-mentioned town for London in 1841, where, with the help of friends, he established the *Nonconformist*, the avowed object of which was to enlist public feeling, especially among Dissenters, in favour of the separation of Church and State. He soon obtained a following of "political Dissenters," as they were called, and his teaching resulted in the formation of the British Anti-State Church Association, now better known as the Liberation Society (1843). He unsuccessfully contested Southwark in 1845, and Halifax in 1847; but was returned for Rochdale in 1852, which borough he represented for five years. He was not re-elected in 1857. While still a member he joined the Duke of Newcastle's Education Commission, the labours of which extended over two years, and for his services in which he received the hearty thanks of the Duke. During his exclusion from Parliament he took an active part in the movement in favour of the abolition of church-rates, the abrogation of University tests, &c. In 1869 he was returned for Bradford, for which he sat till 1874, when he retired altogether from public life, owing to ill-health. Twice before that date, however, he moved a resolution in favour of the disestablishment of the English Church. In acknowledgment of his public services he was, in 1863, presented by his many friends and admirers with 5,000 guineas, and in 1870 the sum of 10,000 guineas was put in trust on behalf of himself and family. His published writings consist for the most part of ecclesiastical and social papers, which he wrote for his own paper. Besides those, he was the author of "The Basis of Belief," "Title Deeds of the Church of England," and "British Churches in relation to the British People."

MICHELL, Rev. Richard, D.D., Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, began his University career at Wadham College, where he took a first-class in 1824. He became one of the most successful private tutors of his day, and had among his pupils Mr. Lowe, and many other distinguished men. He became Fellow of Lincoln in 1829, and from 1834 to 1848 was tutor of that Society. He was then for twenty years Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall; became Principal in succession to Dr. Macbride in 1868; and when the Hall was incorporated as a College, under the name of Hertford College, he retained the Headship under the modifications necessitated by the new constitution of the College. In the course of his career he discharged numerous University offices. He was best known to the public as the Public Orator, to which office he was appointed in 1848. Dr. Michell was also one of the most active managers of the Conservative party in Oxford. He died at Oxford, March 29, 1877.

MILL, JOHN STUART, the son of James Mill, the historian and philosopher, was born in London, May 20, 1806. When little more than a baby he became his father's pupil, and his childhood, if not unhappy, was at least abnormal. At eight years of age he had read many of the Greek authors in the original, and he then began the study of Latin, Euclid, and algebra: at twelve he commenced a thorough study of scholastic logic, and in the next year of political economy. When he was fourteen he went with the family of Sir Samuel Bentham to France, but after some months returned to London, and continued his studies with the addition of Roman law and psychology. In 1823 he entered the India House and became a clerk in the Examiner's office, where his father was Assistant-Examiner. He remained in the political department for thirty-three years, becoming Assistant-Examiner in 1828, and Examiner in 1856. After the transfer of the India Government to the Crown, he was offered a seat in the new Indian Council, but declined it and retired from office. For twenty years he had charge of the relations of the company with the native states, and few statesmen of his time had larger experience of the responsibilities of government, yet in his autobiography he makes little mention of this side of his life. Meanwhile, he had an existence and a mental development of his own apart from his official duties. While still a youth he began writing, contributing to the *Traveller* and the *Chronicle*, and in 1824 the establishment of the *Westminster Review* created another outlet for his activity. In 1827 he edited Bentham's "Rationale of Judicial Evidence," and in 1830 the first sketch of his political philosophy appeared in the *Examiner* as a series of articles on "Prospects in France." During 1832 and 1833 he wrote much for *Tait's Magazine*, the *Jurist*, and the *Monthly Repository*, and in 1835 he became joint editor of the *Westminster Review*. To it he contributed many essays which have since been incorporated in his systematic works; and in 1843 he published his epoch-making "System of Logic," which was immediately recognised as the most important contribution to Inductive Logic since Bacon's *Novum Organum*. In the following year he published his "Essays on some Unsettled Questions in Political Economy," which he had written in the days when he was still purely a disciple of Ricardo. At this time he was writing his "Political Economy," but in the winter of 1847-48 he turned aside to write some admirable essays on "Land Tenure." The "Political Economy" was published in 1848, and Mill could now feel that he had accomplished the work which he set himself to do. During the ensuing years he published little, but made a thorough study of the socialistic writers; and in 1851 he married Mrs. Taylor, a gifted woman, with whom he had been on terms of intellectual friendship for more than twenty years. In collaboration with his wife he wrote four of his most closely reasoned and characteristic works, "Liberty," "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform," "Utilitarianism," and "The Subjection of Women." Soon after his appointment as Examiner in the India House, the transfer was proposed, and it fell to him to write the defence of the Company. On the dissolution of the Company he retired, and soon afterwards, to his intense grief, his wife died. In 1865 he was returned to Parliament as Liberal member for Westminster, and during the next three years he made a few important and weighty speeches. Among them may be mentioned that on the second reading of the Reform Bill, 1866; and those on the Reduction of the National Debt, and on the Declaration of Paris. Mr. Mill lost his seat

three years later, and made no further attempt to enter political life, but resuming his literary labours, settled at Avignon, where he died, May 8, 1873. His very remarkable Autobiography was published in the same year. Dr. Bain and Mr. M. Marston have also written his memoirs.

MILL, The Rev. William Hodge, D.D. [1791—1853], Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, Canon of Ely, Rector of Brasted, and F.R.A.S., was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and elected a Fellow of Trinity in 1814. In 1820 he went out to India as the first Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, founded by Bishop Middleton, returning home in 1838, on account of ill-health. In 1839 he became Domestic and Examining Chaplain to Archbishop Howley, and in 1840 Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. He was presented to the living of Brasted, Kent, in 1843, and in 1848 was elected Regius Professor of Hebrew, to which office is attached a canonry at Ely. He was the author of the "Christa Sangitá: or the Sacred History of our Lord Jesus Christ" in Sanscrit verse, 1831, which gained for him a European reputation, and of numerous sermons. He died at Brasted, Kent, in his 62nd year, Dec. 25, 1853.

MILLER, Hugh [1802—1856], miscellaneous writer and geologist, was born at Cromarty in Scotland, and was the son of a sailor owning a small fishing sloop, who was drowned at sea when Hugh was only five years old. He was educated at a dame's school, and at the parish grammar school, and was always playing truant in order to go for long country rambles, during which he mastered the principles of natural history, and was inspired with the power of poetical description. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to a stonemason, and began to work in the quarries of Cromarty. In 1823 he removed to Edinburgh to pursue his calling, but disliking his fellow workmen there he returned to Cromarty. He next went to Inverness as an ornamental stone-cutter, and there issued his first publication, "Poems written in the Leisure Hours of a Journeyman Mason," 1829, some of the pieces being afterwards inserted in the local *Courier*, edited by Mr. Carruthers. Miller resolved after this to give up poetry and write prose, and chose for his first trial the subject of the herring fishery, upon which he wrote some very eloquent letters in the *Courier*. This was followed in 1835 by "Scenes and Legends of Cromarty." His "Letter to Lord Brougham" on the *Auchterarder* case brought him into favourable notice by the Non-intrusion party, and in 1840 he was sent for to Edinburgh to conduct the *Witness* newspaper, established in their interest, and which he edited till his death. In the columns of that paper appeared his first geological treatise, "The Old Red Sandstone," followed at short intervals by others, which gained for him the friendship of the first geologists of his day. His "Footprints of the Creator" appeared in 1849. Unceasing brain-work had overtaxed a system permanently injured by the hardships of his early mason life, and his reason gave way. During a fit of temporary insanity he shot himself on the night of Dec. 24, 1856. [See "Life" by P. Bayne, 1871.]

MILLER, The Rev. John Cale, D.D. [1814—1880], son of John Miller, Esq., who held an appointment connected with the American embassy in this country, born at Margate, was educated at Brompton Grammar School, proceeded thence to St. John's College, Oxford, gained a scholarship at Lincoln College, and in 1835 graduated B.A. as a first class in classical honours. In 1837 he was ordained

to the curacy of Bexley, Kent; in 1839 was appointed assistant minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea, to the incumbency of which he succeeded in 1846; became rector of Birmingham, and in 1852 Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral. Dr. Miller who published two volumes of sermons and many controversial and religious works, was well known as an able and eloquent lecturer. The Working Men's Association in his parish in Birmingham was one of the very earliest of those institutions. In his church there the first special services for the working classes were held; and he first, in the public worship in his church, divided the various services (Morning Prayers, Litany, and Communion). In Feb., 1866, he was appointed Vicar of Greenwich, and in Nov. of the same year, Select Preacher to the University of Oxford. He was returned to the London School Board as one of the members for Greenwich in 1870; and was appointed Canon of Worcester by the Crown in 1871. The latter appointment he resigned in 1872, when he became a Canon of Rochester. He was appointed one of the Examining Chaplains to the Bishop of Rochester in May, 1877.

MILLER, Thomas [1808—1874], poet, was born at Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, where his father was a wharfinger and shipowner. His education was of the most meagre description, and at an early age he was put to learn basket-making. His first volume of poems, entitled "Songs of the Sea Nymphs," was published while he was an apprentice at that trade, and attracted the attention of Thomas Moore, and Rogers helped him to start as a publisher, and buy back his copyright from Colburn. Among his works, which are very numerous, may be mentioned his "Royston Gower," a novel (1838), "Beauties of the Country" (1837), "Country Year-Book," "Picturesque Sketches of London," contributed to the *Illustrated London News*, "English Country Life" (1858), "Jack of all Trades," and "The Gaboon," both of which are in *Routledge's Boy's Magazine*. His country books are the most popular of his writings. He wrote for the *Athenæum*, *Literary Gazette*, *Household Words*, *Chambers's Journal*, and the *Morning Post*.

MILLER, William Henry, F.S.A. [1788—1848], of Britwell House, Burnham, Buckinghamshire, and of Craigentinny, a great book collector, was the only child of Mr. Miller of Craigentinny. He represented Newcastle-under-Lyne in Parliament in the years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1835, and 1837, but was defeated in 1841 by Mr. Buckley and Mr. Harris. As a book collector he almost rivalled Richard Heber. At sales he was generally known as "Measure Miller," from the habit of measuring every book which took his fancy, in order to discover whether a so-called "fine tall copy" possessed the requisite number of inches. In early English poetry (except Shakespeare editions), his collection was almost unique. He possessed the "Heber Ballads," and the only known copies of Lodge's "Defence of Plays and Players." His collection, valued at £50,000, he bequeathed to the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, together with £20,000 for the erection of a room to hold it. He died a bachelor, the bulk of his property, estimated at £300,000, being left to his cousins, the Misses Marsh, who lived with him.

MILLER, William [1768—1844], publisher, well-known for his splendid editions of eminent authors, was the publisher of the following works, "Scott's edition of Dryden," 18 vols. 8vo, "Richardson's Works," 19 vols., "The Travels of Viscount Valentia," Sir R. C. Hoare's "Giraldus Cambrensis," and "History of Ancient Wilts," "The British Gallery," and the historical works of C. J. Fox. For the copyright of

this last work he paid £4,500. He published also reprints of the "Ancient Drama," "British Drama," and "Shakespeare." Mr. Miller retired from business in 1812. He died at Dennington, near Woodbridge, the house of his son, the Rev. Stanley Miller, Oct. 25, 1844, aged 76.

MILLER, William Allen, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. [1817—1870], born at Ipswich, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at a Quaker's seminary in Yorkshire. He studied for the medical profession at the General Hospital, Birmingham, and entered King's College, London, assisted the late Dr. Daniell, professor of chemistry, who admitted him to his laboratory and became his warm friend. In 1839 he carried off the Warneford (theological) medal, while successfully pursuing his scientific education, passed some time in Liebig's laboratory at Giessen, and became demonstrator of chemistry in King's College in 1840. About this time he took his M.D. degree in the University of London, and continued to assist Dr. Daniell till his death in 1845, when he was appointed to the vacant chair of Chemistry. In 1851 he was one of the Government Commissioners to report on the Water Supply of the Metropolis, he held the office of Vice-President of the Chemical Society, was Treasurer and Vice-President of the Royal Society, Honorary Fellow of King's College, London, and of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Assayer to the Mint and Bank of England. He published various papers in the Philosophical Transactions and the British Association Reports. His chief work was "Elements of Chemistry, theoretical and practical," of which a third edition appeared in 1866.

MILLER, William [1810—1872], poet, was born in Bridgegate, Glasgow, and spent most of his early life at Parkhead, a country village at that time. He was intended for a surgeon, but a severe illness prevented his continuing the necessary education, and he was apprenticed to a wood-turner, in which business he became very proficient. His "Scottish Nursery Songs and other Poems" were published in a single small volume in 1863, and among them will be found the popular "Willie Winkie," which gained for him the friendship and acquaintance of many distinguished writers. "Cockie-leerie-la," "The Wonderfu' Wean," "John Frost," "Hairst," &c. In 1871 he was obliged, through failing health, to give up work and retire to Blantyre, where he died, aged 62. A monument by Mossman was erected to him in the Glasgow Necropolis.

MILLER, William Hallowes, LL.D., D.C.L., M.A., F.R.S. [1801—1880], crystallographer and mineralogist, son of Captain Francis Miller, was born at Velindre, near Llandovery, Carmarthenshire. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1826, and became Fellow and Tutor of that society. In 1832 he succeeded Dr. Whewell as Professor of Mineralogy; in 1838 was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1856 was its Foreign Secretary. He was for many years Secretary, and President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society; was a Corresponding Member of the Institute, and the Academies of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Turin, and Munich, and was a Foreign Member of the Royal Society of Göttingen, Home Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and Honorary Fellow of the N. S. of Edinburgh. In 1843 Professor Miller served on a Government Committee to superintend the construction of the Parliamentary standards of length and weight, and undertook the standard of weight, the originals having been destroyed by the fire in the Houses of Parliament, and in March, 1854, the work was brought to a close. In 1865 he received the hon. degree

of LL.D. from the University of Dublin. In 1867 he was placed on a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of the Exchequer Standards, and in 1870 on the Commission Internationale du Mètre. The success which attended the proceedings of the Standards Commission was in great measure due to Professor Miller's extensive knowledge, long experience, and habits of accuracy. He wrote numerous scientific papers for the *Philosophical Magazine*, and the "Proceedings of the Royal Society," his chief mineralogical work being his system of crystallography, which appeared in his edition of Phillip's "Mineralogy," published by himself and W. H. Brooke in 1852. He elaborated a new form of reflective goniometer, which was exhibited in the Special Loan Collection of 1876, with other apparatus invented by him. One of the Royal Medals for 1870 was awarded to him by the Council of the Royal Society for his researches and writings on mineralogy and crystallography and for his scientific labours in the restoration of the national standard of weight. In 1873 he retired from the post of Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society, which he had occupied for seventeen years. In 1876 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford.

MILLHOUSE, Robert [1759—1839], poet, was born of humble parentage at Nottingham, and at the age of six was put to work at a stocking-loom. He was absolutely uneducated except for the small amount of knowledge he managed to obtain at a Sunday school. At the age of 22 he enlisted in the Nottingham Militia, and while serving with his regiment at Plymouth wrote his first poem, "Stanzas Addressed to a Swallow." Several other poems followed, which appeared in a Nottinghamshire newspaper. At the peace of 1814 his regiment was disbanded, and he then returned to work at his loom, and while hard at work weaving, composed several longer poems, the chief of which were, "Vicissitude," "Blossoms," a small volume of sonnets, the "Song of the Patriot," and "Sherwood Forest." In 1832 he abandoned the work at the loom and devoted himself to literature. His last work was "The Destinies of Man," a poem in two parts. He died in comparatively easy circumstances at Nottingham, April 13, 1839.

MILLINGEN, James, F.S.A., archæologist, best known by his work "Ancient Un-edited Monuments of Grecian Art," was the eldest son of Mr. M. Millingen, of Queen's Square, Westminster. He contributed largely to the literature of the fine arts, having published several works upon vases, coins, and other subjects of antiquity. He received a pension of £100 a year from the Government as a person devoted to literary pursuits, and was an honorary member of the Royal Society of Literature, to which he contributed some clever papers. He was also a Foreign Associate of the French Institute, and a member of most of the learned academies of Europe. He died at Florence, where the whole of the latter part of his life had been spent, Oct. 1, 1845.

MILMAN, Rev. Henry Hart, D.D. [1791—1868], Dean of St. Paul's, an eminent author and divine, was the youngest son of Sir Francis Milman, first Baronet, who was physician to George III. He was educated at Dr. Burney's school at Greenwich, at Eton, and at Brazenose College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow. In 1815 his tragedy of "Fazio" was produced at Covent Garden with the greatest success, Miss O'Neill playing the part of Bianca, the heroine. He was ordained in 1816, and in 1817 was appointed Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, where he remained for eighteen years. From 1821 to 1831

he was professor of Poetry at Oxford, and was elected Bampton Lecturer in 1827. He was appointed Rector of St. Margaret's and Canon of Westminster in 1835, and in 1849 Dean of St. Paul's. He was the author of "The History of the Jews," in 3 vols.; of "The History of Christianity from the Birth of Christ to the Abolition of Paganism in the Roman Empire;" and above all, of the well-known "History of Latin Christianity to the Pontificate of Nicholas V." This last book, much more learned, thorough, and comprehensive than most English works of that day, was intended as a companion and continuation of Gibbon's great work. Dr. Milman also edited the latter, with notes, and edited a beautiful illustrated edition of Horace. He remained active to the end, though bowed with years, and a short time before his death he preached one of the ablest sermons ever delivered before the University of Oxford.

MILNE, Admiral Sir David, G.C.B. [1763—1845], son of an Edinburgh merchant, was born at Musselburgh. He entered the navy in 1778, and in 1793 went to the West Indies, where he was promoted by Sir John Jervis to the rank of lieutenant. He then served on board the *Blanche*, and so distinguished himself in helping to capture *La Pique*, a French frigate, off Guadaloupe in 1795, that he was advanced to the rank of commander. In 1795 he was appointed to *La Pique*, in which he took part in the reduction of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. In 1798, having successfully captured *La Seine*, of four guns and 610 men, he was appointed to the command of her, and in 1800, having taken possession of the *Vengeance* of 52 guns and 326 men, he removed to her. He then served successively in the *Impetueux*, *Dublin*, *Venerable*, and *Bulwark*, was, in 1814, advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, and accompanied Lord Exmouth for the attack on Algiers, where he rendered good service and was highly complimented by Lord Exmouth for his courage and daring, and on his return was nominated a K.C.B. Besides other foreign orders, he was presented by the City of London with a sword worth 100 guineas. He became vice-admiral in 1825, full admiral in 1841, and was nominated a G.C.B. in 1840. He was twice married, first in 1804 to Grace, daughter of Sir Alexander Purvis, Bart., and secondly to a daughter of George Stephen, Esq., of Grenada. He died on board the *Clarence* steamer, while on his way to Scotland, May 3, 1845.

MILNER-GIBSON, Thomas [1807—1884], an enthusiastic member of the Anti-Corn Law League, was born in Trinidad, and educated at the Charterhouse School and at Cambridge. In 1837 he was returned to Parliament as member for Ipswich in the Conservative interest, but resigned two years later on becoming a convert to Liberalism. His constituents refused to return him again, and he remained out of the House for four years. During the time of his exclusion from Parliament he entered heart and soul into the agitation which was being organized for the abolition of the corn laws, and became one of the prominent orators of the League. In 1841 he was returned for Manchester, after a severe struggle with Sir George Murray, and in 1846, on the formation of Lord John Russell's ministry he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade. Lord John's object in giving him this appointment would seem to have been a wish to strengthen his Government by adding to it the chiefs of the League who became the channels through which effect was given to its new policy. He lost his seat for Manchester eleven years later, and was then returned for Ashton-under-Lyne, which he represented till

1868, when he retired from public life. He was President of the Board of Trade with Cabinet rank during Lord Palmerston's ministry and the short-lived Government of Earl Russell. We owe to Mr. Gibson the abolition of the newspaper stamp, of the advertisement duty, and of the excise on paper.

MINTON, Herbert [1792—1858], head of the great firm of manufacturers of porcelain, and other ware, was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Stafford. The public are indebted to him for the revival of tile pavements, so much used in churches, &c., and he was one of the chief promoters of the Exhibition of 1851, among the chief ornaments of which were the productions of his firm. He also exhibited at the Paris exhibition, and for his beautiful works received from the Emperor the Cross of the Legion of Honour. He died at Belmont, Torquay, April 1, 1858, aged 66.

MITCHEL, John. He was the most reckless and determined of the "young Ireland Party," and was the son of a Nonconformist minister, who had himself been a United Irishman, but who, at the time of his son's birth, Nov. 3, 1815, was settled at Dungiven, co. Derry. About 1830 young Mitchel entered Trinity College, Dublin, and became clerk to a solicitor at Newry, and afterwards set up for himself at Banbridge. In 1842 the *Nation* newspaper was established in Dublin, and Mitchel soon began to contribute occasional articles. From the incisive vigour of their style, no less than from the determination and clearness of thought which they revealed, these articles attracted much attention. At the request of James Duffy, the publisher, he wrote a "Life of Oodh O'Neill" for the "Library of Ireland," and on the death of Davis, in 1845, was offered his post on the *Nation*. He then went with his family to live in Dublin, and remained on the *Nation* till Dec. 1847, when, having adopted views which were not accepted by his party, he resigned, and, "for the purpose of inculcating the holy hatred of English rule," started *The United Irishman*. For three months this extraordinary paper taught the people the principles of street warfare: then the Government arrested Mitchel, and he was tried, sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude, and on May 27, 1848, sailed for Bermuda. The account of his imprisonment, and of the years which he afterwards passed in Van Diemen's Land, he has written in his "Jail Journal," a work of unequal merit, but containing passages in which talent comes very near genius. In 1853 Mr. P. J. Smyth, the late M.P. for Tipperary, who had escaped after the rebellion of 1848, went from America to Van Diemen's Land, and assisted Mitchel to escape to San Francisco. Mitchel settled in America, and conducted *The Citizen*. He tried his admirers much by his advocacy of Negro slavery, but he was at least sincere, and both his young sons fell fighting for the Southern cause. In 1868 he published his "History of Ireland," a by no means impartial record of events from the Treaty of Limerick to 1868, and which, from a literary point of view, is very inferior to the masterly "Last Conquest of Ireland (perhaps)," and the charming little biography with which he prefaced his edition of Mangan's works. In 1875 the seat for Tipperary became vacant, and Mitchel was sent for to contest it; he arrived in Cork to find he was already elected: the election was contested, as Mitchel was a felon, who had not worked out his sentence. A new writ was issued; Mitchel was returned a second time. The contest terminated in an unexpected manner: on Mar. 20, 1875, Mitchel died at the house of his brother-in-law, John Martin.

MITCHELL, Alexander [1780—1868], civil engineer, son of Mr. William Mitchell, inspector-general of barracks in Ireland, born in Dublin, was educated in Belfast, where he early showed a remarkable taste for mathematical science. At 18, his sight, always defective, declined rapidly, and at 22 he became unable to see to write. About this time he married, and carried on the joint business of brickmaking and building for thirty years, having invented and constructed several machines employed in his occupation. In 1842 he invented the screw pile and mooring, generally identified with his name, the importance of which, as affording a means of constructing durable lighthouses in deep water, on mud-banks and shifting sands—most desirable substitutes for the inefficient floating beacons formerly in use—can hardly be overrated. For this invention, which he afterwards perfected and patented, he was chosen an Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and, in 1848, was elected a member, receiving the Telford Gold Medal for a paper on his own invention. At the expiration of his patent, the Privy Council, in consideration of the great merit of the invention, granted a renewal for fourteen years, a favour almost without precedent at that time. His improved method of mooring ships was generally adopted; and his screw pile was first used for the foundation of a lighthouse which he designed and constructed, with the aid of his son, on a sandbank near the entrance of the river Wyre, in 1839. After the success of screw piles had been established, they were applied to more extensive undertakings. The great Government breakwater at Portland, the long viaduct and bridges on the Bombay and Baroda Railway, the whole system of Indian telegraphs, the Madras pier, and a number of lighthouses and other coast works, most of which could not have been undertaken without this invention, have been constructed.

MITCHELL, James, LL.D F.G.S. [1786—1844], was a native of Scotland, and educated at Aberdeen, where he received his LL.D. degree. He left Aberdeen, and came to London, where he was for some years a schoolmaster and private tutor, becoming later Secretary of the Star Insurance Company. Among his writings may be mentioned, "Easy System of Shorthand," 1815; "A Tour through Belgium, Holland, along the Rhine, and through the North of France in the Summer of 1816," 1817; "Dictionary of History and Biography;" "Dictionary of Chemistry and Geology;" "Dictionary of Mathematics;" "Natural Philosophy;" "Astronomy;" "First Lines of Science," and various volumes of "Illustrations of Antiquities Ancient and Modern," and "Prints and Portraits of Illustrious Scotchmen." The two last works he left to King's College and University of Aberdeen. Dr. Mitchell acted under three Parliamentary Commissions, first as actuary in forming the statistics for the Factory Inquiry; as sub-commissioner on the Handloom-Weaver's Commission; and, lastly, on the Inquiry into the Condition of Women and Children in the Mines and Collieries of the Kingdom. He overworked himself in attending to this last commission and died of apoplexy, Sept. 3, 1844, aged 58.

MITCHELL, Thomas, M.A. [1783—1845], was the son of Mr. Alexander Mitchell, a riding-master in Piccadilly, and afterwards in Grosvenor Place. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1806, as a senior optime and the first classical medallist. He tried for a fellowship at his college, but was unsuccessful, owing to a new rule, that not more than two stu-

dents educated at the same school should be fellows of the college at the same time. In 1808-9 he obtained a fellowship at Sidney Sussex College, which as he did not enter for holy orders, he was obliged after a few years to resign. On leaving college he became tutor successively in the families of Sir George Henry Rose, Mr. Robert Smith, and Mr. Thomas Hope. In 1813 he began a series of essays in the *Quarterly Review*, on Aristophanes and Athenian manners, which led to his translations in verse of the old Comedian, published in 1820 and 1822. He spent the last twenty years of his life at Oxford, and during 1834-8 he edited, in separate volumes, five of the plays of Aristophanes, with English notes, and some useful indices to the Greek orators and Plato. In 1839 he began an edition of Sophocles, which was not finished till 1844. Having through the cessation of all literary income got into difficulties, and the matter having been brought under the notice of Sir Robert Peel, he received the sum of £150 from the Royal Bounty Fund. He died suddenly at his house, at Steeple Aston, near Woodstock, May 4, 1845, aged 62.

MITCHELL, Sir Thomas Livingstone, D.C.L. [1792—1855], Australian explorer, was the eldest son of a Scotchman, John Mitchell, of Grangemouth, and was born at Craigend, Stirlingshire. He entered the army in 1808, and served through the most active period of the Peninsular war. He was afterwards employed in making surveys of the great battle-fields of the Peninsula, and published a series of military maps, which are preserved in the Ordnance Office. In 1827 he was appointed Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and devoted the next twenty-eight years of his life to the laying out of roads and towns on the Australian continent. He made four expeditions of discovery, during one of which he discovered Australia Felix, afterwards celebrated for its gold-fields. He came to England in 1839, when he was knighted by the Queen, made a D.C.L. of Oxford, and elected a Fellow of the Geographical and Geological Societies. Among his works may be mentioned the "Battle-fields of the Peninsula;" "Three Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia," 1838; "Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia," 1848; "Australian Geography" for the use of schools, besides innumerable maps of his surveys in Australia. He died Oct. 5, 1855, aged 63, and was honoured with a public funeral.

MITCHELL, Sir William [1811—1878], was born at Modbury, in Devonshire, and from an early age was connected with the metropolitan press. After having an engagement on the *True Sun*, he became editor and proprietor of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, a daily newspaper, established by him in 1836, in conjunction with one of his colleagues, Mr. Lee Stevens. In 1840, Mr. Mitchell became impressed with the importance of testing, by properly constituted Boards of Examiners, the qualification and competency of all who undertake the command of our merchant ships. At the period referred to, any person could take to sea a British merchant ship, however deficient he might be in the necessary nautical practice and knowledge of navigation, or, indeed in knowledge of any kind whatever. Eventually, at his instigation, the subject was brought before Parliament, and an Act was passed making it compulsory on all who aspire to the command of our merchant vessels to undergo an examination by a properly constituted Board. In 1857 Mr. Mitchell took an active part, with the then Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, in the prepara-

tion of a measure, now in full operation, for a Naval Reserve of able seamen, to be available in any emergency for the defence of the country. But perhaps Mr. Mitchell's greatest service was the establishment of the International Code of Signals. This code is now adopted, to the exclusion of every other, by England, France, America, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Greece, Italy, Austria, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and Belgium; and the Royal Commission, appointed in 1855, reported that this code was the only one applicable to international communication. Mr. Mitchell also established a network of signal stations around our coast, for the purpose of reporting the movements of all ships of whatever country, carrying the International Code of Signals. For these and other services he received the honour of knighthood from the Queen in 1867, and was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Olaf by the King of Sweden in 1869. Sir William Mitchell also edited a useful work, entitled, "Maritime Notes and Queries: a record of Shipping Law and Usage," 1874. He was appointed a county magistrate for Devon in 1857, and was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

MITFORD, The Rev. John, B.A. [1781—1859], son of John Mitford, a commander in the East India Company's China trade, was educated at Richmond, at the Grammar School of Tunbridge, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1809. He was soon after admitted to orders, and presented to the vicarage of Benhall, Suffolk. He was afterwards appointed to the livings of Weston St. Peters, and Stratford St. Andrew, both in Suffolk. Mr. Mitford was an indefatigable writer; and among his most important works may be mentioned:—the "History of Greece," a book of which the shortcomings were one of the causes which moved Grote to undertake his own "History;" the "Works of Gray, with a Memoir and Notes," 1814, which went through several editions; several volumes of poets for the Aldine Collection, which he edited, as well as valuable correspondence of Walpole, Mason, Gray, and their contemporaries. From 1834 to 1850 he was editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and wrote a great number of its articles. He also contributed to the *Quarterly Review*.

MITFORD, Mary Russell [1786—1855], the well-known authoress of "Our Village," was born at Alresford, Hampshire, and was the daughter of a physician, practising at Reading. Her father, as we learn from her "Reminiscences," was a sanguine, cheerful, and speculative man, who tried physic, played at whist, spent every one's money, and something more, and who was the centre of her affections, and the "only begetter" of all that is most delightful and characteristic in her writing. Miss Mitford was educated from ten to fifteen, at a school in Hans Place, Chelsea, where she began to write poetry, and became devoted to the drama, being frequently taken to Drury Lane to see John Kemble in all his glory. She settled with her father in the little village of Three Mile Cross, near Reading, in a little cottage, which she says was "a fine lesson in condensation;" and here the doctor became the stay and admiration of all the loafers in the neighbourhood, while his daughter worked hard to support them both, and was his loving, willing slave. She refused all invitations, because he could not live without her, and worked incessantly for him, except when she broke off her work to read to him. Among her other works may be mentioned a volume of "Miscellaneous Verses," published in 1810, and which were favourably noticed by Scott, in the *Quarterly*; "Chris-

tine, a Metrical Tale," 1811; "Blanche," 1813; one or two plays, "The Foscari," "Rienzi," &c.; "Belford Regis," a novel; and "Recollections of a Literary Life," 1853. The first series of "Our Village," sketches appeared in 1824, a second in 1826, a third in 1828, a fourth in 1830, and a fifth in 1832. Five volumes of her "Life and Letters" were published in 1870-72; and two volumes of "Letters" to her appeared in 1882.

MOFFAT, Robert, D.D. [1796—1883], missionary, was born at Ormiston, East Lothian, and spent his childhood near the Great Carron Ironworks where his father was employed in the customs. He worked for a time as a gardener, and in a situation at Manchester, but having a strong wish to become a missionary, he obtained his parents' consent and was ordained at Surrey Chapel, Oct. 13, 1816. He was sent out to Cape Town and began work first at Erromanga, then in Ramaqualand, and lastly in the Bechuana country, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society. He remained in Africa for twenty-three years, working for the Foreign Bible Society, as well as for his own Society, and in 1882 was made a vice-president of the Society for his valuable services. He returned to England in 1870, and did not again go to Africa. He received his D.D. degree from the Edinburgh University in 1872, and in 1873 his friends presented him with a sum of £5,800 in recognition of his services in South Africa. The Moffat Institute for the training of native pastors among the Bechuanas was also established at Shosung in his honour. Dr. Moffat reduced the Bechuana language, previously only oral, into written characters, and accomplished the translation into it of the Holy Scriptures. His last work was the completion of a translation into Bechuana of the Pilgrim's Progress. One of his daughters married Dr. Livingstone, with whom she underwent many dangers, and died in 1862. He was the author of a "History of Missionary Labours in South Africa" (1842), and "Farewell Services," edited by Dr. Campbell (1843).

MOHL, Madame. Mary Elizabeth Clark, than whom no English lady was better known in Paris thirty years ago, became the wife of the oriental scholar, Julius von Mohl. The social influence which she had gained under her own name was still more widely diffused after her marriage, and her salon in the Rue du Bac was the centre of a large cosmopolitan circle. Nor was Madame Mohl less well known in London, which she visited yearly, at least till the time of her husband's death. She died in Paris, May 15, 1883, aged 91.

MOIR, David Macbeth [1798—1851], a physician at Musselburgh, and the "Delta" of *Blackwood's Magazine*, was born in Musselburgh in 1798, and educated there and at the Edinburgh University, where he studied medicine, receiving his diploma as a surgeon in 1816. He began to write poetry at the age of fifteen, and four years later, in 1819, sent his first contribution to *Blackwood*. Towards the end of 1824 he published "The Legend of Genevieve, with other Tales and Poems," and in the following October wrote for *Blackwood* his humorous work "The Autobiography of Mansie Waugh," which appeared in 1828 as a separate volume. During the cholera visitation in 1832, he worked night and day among the sufferers, and published as the result of his observations two treatises, "Practical Observations on Malignant Cholera," and "Proofs of the Contagion of Malignant Cholera." In 1831 he wrote his "Outlines of the Ancient History of Medicine, being a View of the Progress of the Healing Art among the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans." In the same year he was presented with the freedom

of his native place, and elected a member of the Town Council. He succeeded to the business of his senior partner Dr. Brown in 1833. In 1843 he published "Domestic Verses," containing the touching lines "Casa Wappy," written on the death of his little son Charles Bell. In addition to the works already mentioned, Dr. Moir wrote Memoirs of M'Nish of Glasgow, Galt, Sir David Milne, &c. He died suddenly at the King's Arms, Dumfries, July 6, 1851, aged 53. A full length statue was erected to his memory in his native place. In 1829 he married Miss Charlotte G. Bell of Leith, by whom he had eleven children, eight of whom survived him.

MOLESWORTH, Sir William [1810—1855], the eighth baronet, was born in London, and succeeded to the family estates in Devon and Cornwall in 1823, at the age of thirteen. He was sent to Cambridge, but was rusticated for sending a challenge to his tutor. He then studied at the Edinburgh University, and later at a German University. On the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, though he was only twenty-two years old at the time, he was returned to Parliament as member for the eastern division of the county of Cornwall in the Liberal interest, to support the ministry of Lord Grey. At first he did not take much part in the debates of the House of Commons; but in April 1835 he started in conjunction with Mr. Roebuck, the *London Review*, as an organ of the politicians known as "Philosophic Radicals." He also bought the *Westminster Review*, and for some time the united magazines were edited by him and John S. Mill. He represented Leeds from 1837 to 1841, during which time he gained much influence in the House by his speeches. After 1841 he remained out of Parliament for four years, during which time he edited the works in Latin and English of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury, the publication of which cost him £6000. He was next returned for Southwark, and represented that borough till his death. He devoted much attention to the condition of the colonies, and his arguments on questions relating to them served to change the opinions of members of the House of Commons, and gradually his views were accepted by the electors at large. He was made a director of public improvements and crown lands in 1852, and his name was brought into prominence at that time by the construction of the new Westminster Bridge. In 1855 he was appointed principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, but unfortunately he died soon after his appointment. Sir William Molesworth's name frequently occurs in the biographies of Mill, Cobden, Carlyle, Grote and Panizzi. His widow was for some years one of the leaders of London society.

MONAHAN, The Right Hon. James Henry [1805—1878], born at Portumna, co. Galway, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained the gold medal in science in 1823, was afterwards called to the Irish bar, and made Q.C., Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1846, Attorney-General for Ireland in 1847, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in that country in 1850. He was one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for Galway from Feb. to Aug., 1847, and was sworn a Privy Councillor for Ireland in the same year.

MONK, The Right Rev. James Henry, D.D. [1784—1856], Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, was the only son of an officer in the army, and was educated at the Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained a Fellowship, and became assistant-tutor of the college in 1807. In the following year he succeeded Professor Porson as Professor of Greek, which

office he resigned in 1822 on being appointed by Lord Liverpool Dean of Peterborough. In 1830 a canonry at Westminster was added to his other preferments, and on the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, he was promoted to the see of Gloucester, to which was added in 1836, the see of Bristol. In 1811 he published an edition of the "Hippolytus" of Euripides, in 1816 the "Alcestis," followed soon after by the "Ricardi Porsoni Adversaria" and a periodical devoted to classical literature, entitled "Museum Criticum," which two last he produced in conjunction with Bishop Blomfield. His "Life of Bentley" appeared in 1822, and the "Iphigenia in Aulis" and the "Iphigenia in Tauris" in 1840-45. He died at his Palace, Stapleton, near Bristol, June 6, 1856, aged 72.

MONRO, Sir David [1813—1877], Speaker of the House of Representatives in New Zealand, was a son of Dr. A. Monro, at one time Professor of Anatomy in the Edinburgh University. At an early age he threw his fortunes in with those of the island then recently made one of our dependencies. He was for many years a member of the local parliament, and held the speakership in 1861-62, and again from 1866 down to 1871.

MONSELL, The Hon. Mrs. Harriet O'Brien, third daughter of Sir Edward O'Brien of Dromoland, was born in 1811. She was married to the Rev. Edward Charles Monsell, and was left a widow in 1851. Almost immediately afterwards her services were claimed by the Rev. Canon Carter, as Superior of the House of Mercy at Clewer. At that time the house was only a small home for the reception of fallen women, but when in 1876, she resigned the direction of the convent there were more than 200 sisters of the confraternity with affiliated houses all over England as well as branches in England and America. Mrs. Monsell died on Easter day, April 15, 1883.

MONTAGUE, H. J., a popular actor, was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1846, and received a good education which was intended to fit him for the clerical profession, but financial disasters prevented him from completing his training, and he became a clerk in a London insurance office. There he remained for five years, during which time he was gradually preparing himself for the profession of an actor. During his brief career in London he made a considerable impression as a *jeune premier*. He was taken ill at San Francisco while playing Julian Beauclerc in "Diplomacy," and died suddenly at the Palace Hotel in that city, Aug. 11, 1878.

MONTEAGLE, The Right Hon. Thomas Spring-Rice, first Lord Monteagle, was born at Limerick, Feb. 8th, 1790, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1833. He entered Parliament in 1820 as Whig member for Limerick, and represented his native city until 1832, when he was elected for Cambridge, and sat for that borough until his elevation to the peerage in 1839. He was Under-Secretary for the Home Department for a short time in 1827, and Secretary of the Treasury from Nov., 1830, till June, 1834, and in the last-named year he was for a time Secretary of State for the Colonies. In this year too he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. On the return of Lord Melbourne to office, in 1835, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, but resigned in Sept., 1839, succeeding Sir J. Newport as Comptroller-General of that department. He was then raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Monteagle of Brandon, co. Kerry. Lord Monteagle was a consistent Liberal throughout his career. He took a warm interest in matters of taste

and art, as well as in monetary and commercial subjects. He was a commissioner of the State Paper office, a trustee of the National Gallery, a member of the senate of London University, and of the Queen's University in Ireland. He died Feb. 7th, 1866.

MONTES, Lola, whose real name is said to have been Eliza Rosanna Gilbert, or Marie Dolores Eliza Rosanna Gilbert, was born about the year 1824. She early developed great beauty, and her mother, an unscrupulous and ambitious woman, instead of protecting her, urged her forward in her wild career. She was married to an old man, ran away with a captain, and was deserted while still only a child in age. After that she appeared on the stage for a time, and then was known as the most notorious adventuress in Europe. She became a political power, and exercised a fascination over sovereigns and ministers alike; was invited from the stage to the palace at Dresden, and flattered by royalty at Berlin. For a time she was affianced to a prince. She was betrothed to an amateur statesman at Paris, and after his death developed into an active political intriguer. At last she became the mistress of the King of Bavaria, over whom she exercised unbounded influence. He made her Countess of Lansfeldt, and gave her an estate worth £5,000 a year, with feudal rights over a population of 2,000 persons. She is said to have ruled her little kingdom very wisely. On the breaking out of the Revolution she was compelled to fly from Munich in disguise, and took refuge in Switzerland. After that time her existence was a very miserable one; by her extravagance she had dissipated the money showered upon her by the king, and of course her power was gone. For a time her intrigues, her marriages, her duels, and horsewhippings made her notorious in London, Paris, and America. Then she sank lower and lower, and at last died in New York, in the utmost poverty and distress, January, 1861.

MONTGOMERIE, Colonel T. G. [1831—1878], R.E., F.R.S., whose name is associated with the study of the geography of India and Central Asia, entered the Indian Trigonometrical Survey Department in 1852. Soon after that date he took an active part in the measurement of the base lines of Chuch and Kurrachee. He next undertook the topographical survey of Kashmir and the Himalayas up to the Tibetan frontier, an expanse of about 77,000 square miles, which occupied him nine years. His name will be best remembered however in connection with the Trans-Himalayan explorations, which he undertook under Colonel Walker. Their plan was to train intelligent Asiatics in the use of the sextant, compass, and hypsometer, and then send them disguised to survey the regions adjoining our Indian frontier. In this manner they contrived to survey 4,500 miles of country in Tibet, Kashgaria, Badakshan, Kafiristan, &c. Colonel Montgomerie was obliged, on account of failing health, to retire from the public service in 1876, to the great regret of the Indian Government. One of his last official labours was the discharge of the duties of British Commissioner at the Paris Geographical Congress Exhibition of 1875. He was a gold medallist of the Royal Geographical Society, and an F.R.S.

MONTGOMERY, James [1771—1854], poet and journalist, the son of a Moravian missionary, was born at Irvine, in Ayrshire. The early part of his life was spent in Ireland, but he was educated in Yorkshire, at the Moravian school of Fulneck. He turned his attention to journalism in 1792, when he wrote for the *Sheffield Register*, the property of his master, Mr. Gales, a bookseller of Sheffield. Later the poet became the editor and

publisher of this paper, the name of which he changed to the *Sheffield Iris*, and which he conducted for upwards of thirty years. He twice suffered imprisonment for advocating political and religious freedom in his paper, in 1795, and again in 1796. His "Wanderer in Switzerland," published in 1806, was fiercely criticised in the *Edinburgh Review*, in spite of which, however, he published many poems and hymns, which had a wide popularity. Among these may be mentioned "The West Indies," 1810; "The World before the Flood," 1812; "Greenland," 1819; "Songs of Zion," 1822; and "The Pelican Island," 1827. In 1851 the whole of his works were issued in one volume; and memoirs of him were published in seven volumes in 1856-8. The latter are valuable as showing the history of English provincial politics in the nineteenth century. Lord Byron said of him, in a footnote to "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," that he was "a man of considerable genius," and was so extravagant as to speak of his "Wanderer of Switzerland" as being worth a thousand "Lyrical Ballads."

MONTGOMERY, The Rev. Robert, M. A. [1807—1855], author of "The Omnipresence of the Deity," "Satan," and numerous other poems, of whose boyish years little is known, began to write at a very early age. He published "The Omnipresence of the Deity" in 1828, which was immensely popular, and brought him at once into notice. In the same year appeared "A Universal Prayer, Death, a Vision of Heaven, and a Vision of Hell," quickly followed by "Satan." Encouraged by the success of his works, and under the advice of Mr. S. Turner and the Rev. W. L. Bowles, he entered, in 1830, at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he studied for the Church. He was ordained in 1835, and was successively minister of Percy Street Chapel, London, and of St. Jude's episcopal chapel in Glasgow. Among his other works may be mentioned "Oxford," a poem with historical notes; "The Messiah," a poem in six books; "Woman the Angel of Life;" "The Christian Life, a Manual of Sacred Verse;" "Lines on Wellington," &c. Though at first his works enjoyed a large amount of popularity, his later poems created a good deal of ridicule, and drew down upon him a scathing article in the *Edinburgh Review* from the pen of Lord Macaulay.

MONTROSE, James Graham, Fourth Duke and Seventh Marquis of [1799—1874], was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1819. As Marquis of Graham, he represented Cambridge in the two Parliaments preceding the Reform Bill, having for his colleague Sir Frederick Trench, and was a Commissioner of the India Board. He succeeded his father as fourth duke in 1836. He was Lord Steward of the Queen's Household during Lord Derby's first administration up to Feb., 1852, and when Lord Derby again took office, in 1858, he became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was Postmaster-General from July, 1866, to Dec., 1868, and was elected Chancellor of the University of Glasgow in 1837. He was also a major-general of the Royal Archers, the Queen's bodyguard in Scotland.

MOON, Sir Francis Graham, Bart., J.P. [1796—1871], a well-known print-seller and publisher, was the son of Mr. Christopher Moon, and was born in 1796. By his own industry and perseverance he gained an excellent position as a print publisher, and realised a large fortune. He succeeded the well-known art patron, John Boydell, and was connected with the firm of "Moon, Boys, and Graves," carrying on meanwhile his own business in the city, where he reproduced

some of the best works of Sir David Wilkie, Sir Edwin Landseer, S. Prout, C. R. Leslie, and others. In 1843 he acted as sheriff of London, was elected an alderman in 1844, and was lord mayor in 1854-5. He was created a baronet during the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to London, April 28, 1855, and made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Sir Francis Moon, who was a magistrate for Middlesex, and a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London, was well-known as a connoisseur and patron of art.

MOORE, Dugald [1805—1841], poet, was born in Glasgow, his father being a soldier in a Highland regiment. He was taught to read by his mother, and received very little school education. While still a child, he was sent to serve as a tobacco-boy in a tobacco-spinning establishment. Later he entered the establishment of Messrs. Lumsden and Son, booksellers, Queen Street, Glasgow, to learn the business of a copperplate pressman, and there he spent much time in colouring maps. Dugald's first work, entitled "The African, and other Poems," appeared in 1829. For this work his employer, Mr. James Lumsden, successfully secured a long list of subscribers among the respectable classes of Glasgow. A year later he brought out another volume, "Scenes from the Flood, the Tenth Plague, and other Poems;" and, in 1831, "The Bridal Night, the First Poet, and other Poems." The success attending these publications enabled Dugald to set up in business as a bookseller and stationer in his native city. His other works are "The Bard of the North, a series of poetical Tales illustrative of Highland Scenery and Character," 1833; "The Hour of Retribution, and other Poems," 1835; and, in 1839, "The Devoted One, and other Poems." Dugald Moore died, after a short illness, January 2, 1841.

MOORE, Admiral Sir Graham, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was the third son of James Moore, M.D., surgeon to the 2nd Life Guards, and an author of some note. He entered the Navy at an early age, was made lieutenant in 1790, and post captain in 1794. As captain of the *Melampus*, he served on the French coast, and did distinguished service by the capture of several ships of war. In 1803 he was appointed to the command of the *Indefatigable*, in which he was for some time employed on Channel service. In 1804, in company with the *Medusa*, *Amphion*, and *Lively* frigates, he helped to capture four treasure-ships on their way from South America to France. He was next employed as commander of a squadron sent to escort the Royal family of Portugal from Lisbon to Brazil on which occasion he was invested by the Prince Regent of Portugal with the insignia of the order of the Tower and Sword. In 1812 he became Commander-in-Chief in the Baltic. In 1815 he was nominated a K.C.B., and in 1816 succeeded Lord Henry Paulet at the Board of Admiralty, where he remained till the death of Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, and then resigned his seat to assume his command in the Mediterranean. In 1836 he was made a G.C.B., became an admiral in 1837, and in 1839 was appointed to the chief command at Plymouth. He married, in 1812, Dora, daughter of Thomas Eden, of Wimbledon. He died November 24, 1843, at Brook Farm, Cobham, Surrey.

MOORE, George [1807—1876], a self-made man, and one of the "merchant princes" of London, was born at Mealsgate, in Cumberland, where his ancestors had been yeomen, or so-called "statesmen," for many generations. He entered a house of business in London in 1825, in which, by dint of his extraordinary energy and high character, his rise was very rapid. This was the firm of Groucock,

Copestake, and Co., lace manufacturers, having factories in Nottingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Paris, and New York, besides various other branch houses; and to Mr. Moore much of the credit of having organised this vast establishment is unquestionably due. His name was pre-eminent as a practical philanthropist. He had a large share in founding the "Commercial Travellers' Orphan School," the "Royal Hospital for Incurables," and the "British Home for Incurables;" a special branch of "Female Mission among Fallen Women;" the "Little Boys' Home," the "Field Lane Ragged Schools;" and many other charities. He also for many years, with the co-operation of another gentleman, made the experiment of a private "Reformatory for Thieves," at Brixton; he likewise built a church and schools for the poor district of Somers Town in 1869. In his native county he effected much good by getting schools rebuilt, and proper masters placed in them, besides adding liberally to the scanty livings of churches which needed help. Mr. Moore was elected sheriff for the City of London in 1844, when he paid the fine of £500 instead of serving office. He twice declined to accept the aldermanic gown, and had been called upon repeatedly to represent a constituency in the Liberal interest, including the City of London; but he invariably refused. He was one of the leading members of the private committee appointed by the bishop of London for the purpose of working through Parliament his bill for the union of City benefices; and he was appointed by the bishop (Tait), in 1861, the commissioner to inquire into the fund which was raised by the Rev. H. Douglas, entitled "Londoners over the Border." At the close of the siege of Paris he was appointed with Col. Stuart Wortley, joint dispenser of the "City of London Paris Relief Fund," with food and money to the amount of £160,000; and by his administrative ability and firmness of purpose did much to relieve the terrible distress then prevailing. He was high sheriff for Cumberland in 1872. He was knocked down by two runaway horses in English Street, Carlisle, on Nov. 20, 1876, and died of his injuries the next day.

MOORE, Joseph [1766—1851], to whom the town of Birmingham owes many social improvements, was born at Shelsley, in Worcestershire, in 1766, and educated in that city. At an early age he was articled to a steel engraver to learn the art of die-sinking, and a few years after went to Birmingham, where he became partner in a button business. At the suggestion of his friend, Mr. Boulton, he undertook the formation of a musical society, and early in the year 1799 gave the first concert at the Royal Hotel. Soon after this he was consulted by the committee of the General Hospital upon a project for a musical festival in aid of that institution, and at once furnished a plan, which was carried into execution in the autumn of the same year. The first festival realised a sum of £1,470, and year after year the profits increased, till, in 1822, they amounted to £5,806. Mr. Moore then, in spite of much discouragement, succeeded in inducing the town to build the large Town Hall, which was built on the model of the temple of *Jupiter Stator* at Rome, and at once set on foot a subscription for the purpose of having an organ built for it. He induced Mendelssohn to compose his oratorios "St. Paul" and "Elijah," which were first performed in the Town Hall, the great composer himself conducting the performances. He died at his house, Crescent, Birmingham, April 19, 1851, aged 85, and after his death a subscription was opened to erect a monument to his memory.

MOORE, Richard, a well-known

Radical politician of his day, was one of the committee who drew up the People's Charter, and was a member of the first Chartist Convention. In 1834 he headed a deputation to Lord Melbourne concerning the social condition of the workpeople of the country. For more than thirteen years he was chairman of the Society for the Repeal of Taxes on Knowledge, and was secretary to the Friends of Poland, and a member of the Society of the Friends of Italy. For many years he was an elector and active politician in the borough of Finsbury. He died in Nov., 1878.

MOORE, Thomas, the poet, was born in Aunger Street, Dublin, 1780. His father was a respectable grocer and wine dealer, and both his parents were Roman Catholics. The lad was sent to school to Mr. Whyte, where Sheridan also had been educated, and soon became the show pupil. In 1794, when Trinity College was opened to Roman Catholics, Moore entered to study law. Here he made friends with the young men who became leaders of the 1798 rebellion; he sympathised with their aims, and wrote at least one revolutionary article in the *Press*, besides other matter of the same nature, but, when the sword was really substituted for the pen, Moore's discretion caused him to withdraw, and 1798, which saw so many of his colleagues on the scaffold and in gaol, landed him in London. In the following year he entered as a student at the Middle Temple, and in 1800 published his translations of the "Odes of Anacreon." He had made the acquaintance of Lord Moira, who presented him to many influential persons, among them the Prince of Wales, who accepted the dedication of his book. In 1803 he was appointed Registrar of the Admiralty at Bermuda, but he, not liking the work, appointed a deputy and returned to England, and in 1806 published "Odes and Epistles," a poetic description of his travels. In 1811 he married Miss Bessie Dyke, a young actress of singular virtue and sweetness of disposition, and who was a native of Kilkenny. For her Moore continued to feel the affection of a lover until his death, but their marriage had much sorrow; all their five children died, and Moore, though a devoted husband, was a still more devoted diner-out. At first they had much prosperity; in 1812 Messrs. Longman commissioned Moore to write a poem and agreed to pay him £3,000 for it. The better to accomplish this the little poet removed to the country, and for four years lived at Mayfield Cottage, Ashbourne, Derbyshire. There he wrote "Lalla Rookh;" it was published in 1817, and had a marvellous success; the first edition sold out in a fortnight, and within six months it had reached the sixth edition. Moore was at this time publishing yearly some book either of prose or poetry, was making and spending much money, and in 1819 took Sloperton Cottage, near Bowood, Wiltshire, but no sooner had he settled there than he learned that his deputy in Bermuda had absconded and by embezzlement had rendered him responsible for a debt of £6,000. Moore, who was himself a staunch friend, had many offers of help, but he resolved to clear himself by his pen, and to avoid the possibility of arrest went on the Continent until his debt should be paid. By 1822 he was clear, and returned to Sloperton, where he resided during the remainder of his life. In 1834 he brought out a complete edition of his "Irish Melodies." The publication began as early as 1807, but it was not till 1834 that the series of those most singable but un-Irish verses was completed. In the meantime he had published a number of works, including a collection of his poems, "The Life of Lord Byron"

(1830), "Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald" (1831), and "History of Ireland," which was written for Lardner's "Cyclopædia." In 1846 he buried his last child, and after this grief his health and memory failed. Softening of the brain set in, and he died at Sloperton Cottage, Feb. 20, 1852. His "Memoirs, Journals, and Correspondence" were published under the editorship of his friend, Lord John Russell.

MORGAN, John Minter [1782—1854], philanthropist, was the eldest son of John Morgan, a wholesale stationer of Ludgate Hill. Inheriting a large fortune, he devoted himself to the prosecution of various philanthropic schemes, which he promoted as much by his pen as his purse. In 1819 he published a pamphlet entitled "Remarks on the Practicability of Mr. Owen's Plan to improve the Condition of the Lower Classes," followed soon after by "The Revolt of the Bees," in which, in the form of a story, he advocated his views on education. In 1842 he petitoned Parliament for an investigation of his plan for an experimental establishment entitled "The Church of England Agricultural and Self-supporting Institution," which was further advertised by his book, "The Christian Commonwealth." In 1849 he established the National Orphan Asylum near his own residence on Ham Common, for the children who had been bereft of their parents by the cholera. He died in Stratton Street, Piccadilly, Dec. 26, 1854, aged 72.

MORGAN, Sidney Owenson, afterwards Lady Morgan, was the daughter of an Irish actor, whose name had originally been M'Owen, and was born in Dublin about 1784. At the age of fourteen she published a volume of poems, and in 1804 a novel, "St. Clair, or the Heiress of Desmond." This succeeded fairly well, and was followed by "The Novice of St. Dominic," but her first real success was "The Wild Irish Girl," which achieved a success that opened the doors of the best society to the young authoress. In 1812 she married the physician, Sir Thomas Charles Morgan. She was not a portionless bride, having saved £5,000 from her literary earnings. In 1816 Sir Charles and Lady Morgan made a long visit to France and Italy, and on her return Lady Morgan published "France," a series of critical essays on the social and political condition of our neighbours. The book caused much discussion; was widely read in both countries, and Lady Morgan was forbidden to enter France again—a prohibition to which she paid not the slightest attention. Later her volume on Italy created an almost equal interest; both works were written from a Liberal point of view. In 1843 Sir Charles Morgan died, and a civil list pension of £300 yearly was granted to his widow, in acknowledgment of her literary labours and constant support of the Liberal party. During her life Lady Morgan published more than 70 volumes, by which she realized about £25,000. She died in London, April 13, 1859.

MORGAN, Sir William, K.C.M.G. [1828—1883], went to Adelaide, South Australia, in 1849, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He entered political life as member of the Legislative Council of South Australia in 1867. He was Chief Secretary of South Australia from June, 1875, to March, 1876, and on the retirement of the Boucant Ministry in 1878 he formed a ministry, of which he was Chief Secretary and Premier. He retired in 1881. He was a thorough Free Trader, and was made a K.C.M.G. in 1883.

MORIARTY, The Right Rev. David, D.D. [1814—1877], Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, born at Derryvrin, near Tralee, co. Kerry, was educated at Boulogne-sur-Mer, in the College of Monsignor Haffre-

nique, and at Maynooth. He was appointed Vice-Rector of the Irish College at Paris in 1839; Rector of the Foreign Missionary College of Allhallows, Drumcondra, Dublin, in 1845; was nominated Coadjutor Bishop of Kerry in 1854, and succeeded to the see on July 22, 1856. Bishop Moriarty published numerous pastoral letters and sermons, some of which attracted in a remarkable degree the attention of the public. He uniformly discountenanced all treasonable movements in Ireland, vigorously denounced the Fenian brotherhood, and in Jan., 1872, opposed the Home Rule party. Under him every good work was fostered, and churches, schools, and religious houses sprung up in all parts of Kerry.

MORIER, David Richard [1784—1877], author of "Hadji Baba," was the third son of Mr. Morier, Consul-General at Constantinople, and began his career in the East, in missions to Ali Pasha at Joannina, to Mehemet Ali Pasha at Alexandria, and with Sir Stratford Canning at Constantinople. He was engaged under Lord Castlereagh in the negotiations at Vienna and Paris in 1814-15, and after filling the office of Consul-General in France as long as it lasted, was for nearly twenty years Minister at Berne. In that post he endeared himself to all English travellers in Switzerland, and also to the leading men in the Swiss Cantons, in whose affairs he took a lively and enlightened interest. He resigned the position in 1847, after which he lived quietly in England. He was almost the last Englishman who was actively engaged in the diplomatic history of the Napoleonic war.

MORNINGTON, The Right Hon. William Wellesley Pole, 3rd Earl of [1763—1845], was the second son of Garrett, first Earl of Mornington (and brother of the celebrated Duke of Wellington), and was born at Dangan Castle, Meath, in 1763. He was educated at Eton, and while there in 1778 inherited from a cousin of his, William Pole, all his immense possessions, and assumed the name and arms of Pole in addition to those of Wellesley, which latter name had been assumed by his grandfather in lieu of Colley or Cowley. On leaving Eton Mr. Wellesley-Pole entered the navy. For twenty-one years he represented Queen's County in Parliament, having been in the Irish Parliament before the Union, after which event he began to take a prominent part in the legislature. He was clerk of the Ordnance from 1802 to 1806, and again from March 31 to July 21, 1807. In April, 1809, his brother, Sir Arthur Wellesley (Duke of Wellington), having resigned the office of Chief Secretary, was succeeded in it by Mr. Wellesley-Pole. One of his first duties as secretary was to enforce the Convention Act, which ended in the prosecution of the Roman Catholic delegates in the Court of King's Bench, and for his share in which he was denounced by the Irish journalists as a criminal who could not be too hardly dealt with, and who had no claim to be heard even in his own defence. In 1812 he was succeeded as secretary by Sir Robert Peel, and did not again enter the service of the Crown till 1815, when he became Master of the Mint. In 1821 he was called to the Upper House by the title of Baron Maryborough. He remained out of office during the Canning Ministry, but in 1828, when the Duke of Wellington became head of the Government, he was made Master of the King's Buckhounds. In 1834-5 he was Postmaster-General, and in 1838 was appointed by his brother captain of Deal Castle, an office he resigned in 1843. On the death of his brother in 1852, the marquisate of Wellesley became extinct, but the Irish earldom of Mornington devolved upon his lordship, and descended to his only son,

Mr. Long Wellesley, who, on his uncle's death, bore the courtesy title of Viscount Wellesley. The earl married, in 1784, Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Admiral the Hon. John Forbes, by whom he had issue one son and three daughters.

MORNINGTON, William Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley, 4th Earl of [1788—1857], Viscount Wellesley, Baron Mornington, and Baron Maryborough, was the only son of the above. He was twice married, first to Miss Long, of the Tylney-Longs, of Wanstead Park, one of the richest heiresses in the kingdom, whose name he assumed, and whose immense fortune, as well as his own, he very quickly squandered, making her life so miserable that for years before her death she lived apart from him; and secondly, to Mrs. Bligh, daughter of Colonel Paterson. By his first wife he had a family of five children, who were, however, removed from his care by the Court of Chancery. His life was insured for about a quarter of a million, but for some years before his death he lived upon a weekly allowance of £10 from his relative, the Duke of Wellington. He died very suddenly at his lodgings in Thayer Street, Manchester Square, July 1, 1857.

MORRISON, James [1790—1857], head of the large firm of Morrison, Dillon & Co., of Fore Street, London, M.P. for Ipswich, was a native of Hants. He began his career in a very humble position in a London warehouse, but by zeal and industry soon made his way up, and became partner in the firm, of which he was eventually the head. He was one of the first to start the lowest remunerative scale of profit and more rapid circulation of capital, instead of the old system of the exaction of the highest prices, his motto being "Small profits and quick returns." He made an immense fortune, a great part of which he expended in buying land in Berks, Bucks, Kent, Wilts, Yorkshire, and Islay in Scotland. He sat in Parliament at various times from 1830 to 1847. He was a lover of art, and formed a large collection of pictures of the old masters, Italian and Dutch, and a gallery containing many fine examples of the English school of painting. He died Oct. 30, 1857, possessed of property in England valued at three or four millions, besides large investments in the United States.

MORRISON, John Robert [1814—1843], Colonial Secretary to the British Government at Hong Kong, was a son of the distinguished Dr. Morrison, the compiler of the "Chinese Dictionary," and was born in Malacca. He was sent at an early age to Europe, but did not remain long enough to be properly educated, and on his return to China his father undertook his education entirely. Under him he became very proficient in the Chinese language, and on the death of his father, he being then only 19 years old, was appointed by the Government Chinese secretary and interpreter to the superintendents of trade. He carefully studied the trade of China, and in 1834 published a volume, the "Chinese Commercial Guide," which became a very valuable book of reference. He had intended to publish a work on the geography of China, and to have prepared a new edition of his father's "Dictionary," but during the troubles in Canton in 1839, his whole time was occupied in conducting the Chinese correspondence of Her Majesty's superintendents and plenipotentiaries, and his own work had to wait. Soon after his appointment as a member of the Legislative and Executive Council, and officiating colonial secretary of the Government of Hong Kong, he was attacked by Hong Kong fever, to which he succumbed in Dec., 1843, at the early age of 29.

MORRITT, John Bacon Saw-

REY [1771—1843], was the son of John Sawrey Morritt, Esq., of Rokeby Park, Yorkshire, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1794, M.A., in 1798. On leaving college he spent two years in travelling about in the East, and on his return published translations from the minor Greek poets, and contributed largely to the *Quarterly Review*, besides writing numerous pamphlets on the passing events of the day. He was returned to Parliament for Beverley in 1799, but was defeated in 1802. Among his intimate literary friends were, Scott, about whom he wrote numerous anecdotes, to be found in Lockhart's "Life," Wilberforce, Sir Humphry Davy, Sir W. Gell, Southey, Lockhart, W. Stuart Rose, Payne Knight, and the Earl of Harewood. Scott thus writes of him in his diary in 1830, "Morritt looks well, and easy in his mind, which I am delighted to see. He is now one of my oldest, and, I believe, one of my most sincere friends, a man unequalled in the mixture of sound good sense, high literary cultivation, and the kindest and sweetest temper that ever graced a human bosom." He married, in 1803, Miss Stanley, sister of Colonel Stanley, of Crosshall, M.P. for Lancaster.

MORSON, Thomas Newborn Robert, scientific and practical chemist, was born at Stratford-le-Bow about 1799. He was apprenticed to an apothecary in Fleet Market, but, at the end of his time, devoted himself to the study of chemical science. He went to Paris and worked for a time in the establishment of M. Planche, a chemist and druggist. On his return to London he set up in business for himself, as chemist and druggist in Farringdon Street, where, besides his ordinary trade, he made experimental researches and inventions of different useful kinds. The first sulphate of quinine made in England and the first morphia were produced in Mr. Morson's laboratory. He also invented "Pepsine," a medicine much used in cases of disorders of the digestive organs. From Farringdon Street he removed to Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, and some time after established a manufactory in Hornsey Road. He was a leading member of the Pharmaceutical Society, of which he was Vice-President for four years, and President for two or three. He died at his residence, 38, Queen Square, March 3, 1874.

MORT, Thomas Sutcliffe [1816—1878], who was the first, in conjunction with Mr. Nicolle, to try to prepare Australian frozen meats for the European markets, was born in Bolton, Lancashire. He went out to Australia in 1838, settling at Sydney as clerk in the establishment of Aspinwall, Brown & Co. From that time he was more or less identified with every movement for the advancement of New South Wales, and by his energy and business talents exercised a great power for the general good. When gold was first discovered near Bathurst, he started most successfully "The Great Nugget Vein Mining Co." In 1863 he began excavations for a dock, which became in time the largest private dry dock in the southern hemisphere. It is situated at the head of Waterview Bay in Port Jackson. Soon after he founded the "Mort's Dock and Engineering Co., Limited," in which he sank £100,000 of his capital. In 1856, in order to promote rural settlement, he bought an immense estate called "Bodalla," on which he started extensive dairies, which gave employment to quite a village of people, and led to the establishment in various parts of the colony of other farms of the same kind. In 1843 he built enormous freezing works at Darling Harbour, near Port Jackson, and, together with Mr. Nicolle, began his experiments in the freezing of meat for expor-

tation. It answered capitally for meat intended for home consumption, but unfortunately the machinery put on board the *Northam*, which was to bring meat to England, broke down, it not being able to withstand the action of the ammonia used in freezing. Mr. Mort never recovered from this bitter disappointment, and died a few months after the breakdown of the machinery, at Bodalla, in his 63rd year.

MORTIMER, Mrs. (Favell Lee) [1802—1878], authoress of the "Peep of Day Series," "Reading without Tears," "Near Home," "Far Off," &c., was the second daughter of David Bevan, and was born in London. In 1841 she married the Rev. Thomas Mortimer, minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Gray's Inn Lane, a popular preacher in his day. Her name was scarcely known to the literary world, as she always wrote anonymously, as "By the Author of 'The Peep of Day.'" In evidence of the popularity of her books it may be mentioned that of the original "Peep of Day," more than 500,000 copies were issued, and of "Reading without Tears," 80,000.

MORTIMER, Rev. George Ferris Whidborne, D.D., was born about the year 1807, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1826, and proceeded M.A. in 1829. He was for many years head master of the City of London School, which under him became one of the best of its kind, and which he raised from a very poor position, to numbering several hundred scholars. He was warmly helped forward in his endeavours by the Corporation of London, and was specially indebted to Alderman Hale, and Alderman Salomons. He was much liked and respected by his pupils, and after his retirement to the last made a point of being present at the distribution of prizes. He was succeeded as head master by the Rev. Edwin A. Abbott. In 1864 he was nominated to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral, which he held till his death, which occurred Sept. 7, 1871.

MORTON, Thomas, dramatist, was born in Durham, in 1764. He was originally intended for the law, but gave it up to become a dramatist. For his play, "Town and Country," he received from Mr. Harris of Covent Garden the sum of £1,000, the theatre undertaking all risks of failure. Among his other plays may be mentioned:—"Columbus," "The Children in the Wood," "Zorinski," "The Way to get Married," "A Cure for the Heartache," "Speed the Plough," "Secrets Worth Knowing," "The Blind Girl," "The School of Reform," "A Roland for an Oliver," and "The Invincibles." Mr. Morton was one of the witnesses examined before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on dramatic literature. He died, aged 74, Mar. 28, 1838.

MOSCHELES, Ignaz [1794—1870], musician, born at Prague. He showed great precocity, and received excellent instruction, so that at 14 years of age he was a good composer, as well as a good performer. In Vienna he was extremely successful as a young man, and gradually his fame spread through Germany, and indeed Europe. In 1822 he appeared in London, and repeated his visit in the next year. In 1824 he was for some time Mendelssohn's pianoforte teacher, and two years afterwards he settled in London. For ten years he worked very hard, not in London alone, but in the provinces. In 1832 he was elected a member of the Philharmonic Society; in 1837 and 1838 he conducted with much success a symphony of Beethoven; and in 1845 became the established conductor—a post he held, however, only for one year. The list of his works is very large, and some of them are of

high excellence and importance. They are frequently heard at our classical concerts.

MOSELEY, The Rev. Henry, M.A., F.R.S. [1801—1872], was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1826 as seventh Wrangler. Having entered orders, and held some parochial charges, he became Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in King's College, London. He was one of the first of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools; was appointed in 1853 to a Canonry of Bristol Cathedral, in recognition of his services in the cause of education, and vicar of Olveston, Gloucestershire in 1854, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in 1855. The Rev. H. Moseley, who was a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, was a member of the Council of Military Education, a Vice-President of the Society of Naval Architects, and of the Natural History Society of Bristol, an Honorary Fellow of King's College, London, an Honorary Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and of the Philosophical Institution of Cornwall. He wrote a treatise on the "Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture," published in 1855, and reprinted in Germany and the United States; a treatise on Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics; the article on Definite Integrals in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana;" various scientific papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society; and some reports on public education published in the Minutes of the Council on Education.

MOSES, Henry, born about 1782, began practice as an engraver early in the century, and was one of the engravers attached to the British Museum. His works were chiefly in outline, but there are also engravings by him after Barry, Northcote, Opie, Retsch, and others. He died at Cowly, in Middlesex, Feb. 28, 1870.

MOSS, The Hon. Thomas, M.A. [1836 — 1881], Chief Justice of Ontario, was born at Cobourg, Ontario, but at an early age removed with his family to Toronto, where he spent the rest of his life. He was educated at Upper Canada College, and at University College, where he was distinguished for his ability and industry, and gained a triple first. On leaving college he studied law, and was called to the bar in 1861. Early in his career he was appointed one of the lecturers on equity by the Law Society, and in 1871 he was chosen one of the benchers, and made a Q.C. He represented West Toronto in the Canadian House of Commons in 1873 and 1874, but retired in 1875, on accepting a judgeship in the Court of Appeal. In 1877 he became president of the Court of Appeal, and in 1878 Chief Justice of Ontario. He took a keen interest in the management of the Toronto University, of which for seven years before his death he was vice-chancellor. In 1881 a scholarship, bearing his name, was formed at the University. He married in 1863 Amy, eldest daughter of the Hon. Justice Sullivan, of Toronto.

MOULE, Thomas [1784—1851], a well-known writer on topographical and heraldic antiquities. He had been for forty-four years a clerk in the General Post Office, and had also been chamber keeper in the Lord Chamberlain's department, which entitled him to an official residence in St. James's Palace. He was the author of the "Bibliotheca Heraldica Magnæ Britanniæ," a catalogue of all English works on heraldry and genealogy; "The English Counties Delineated;" and "The Heraldry of Fish" (notices of the principal families bearing fish in their arms), besides which he wrote the letter-press for J. P. Neale's "Views of the Seats

of Noblemen and Gentlemen;" G. P. Harding's "Antiquities in Westminster Abbey;" J. Hewetson's "Views of Noble Mansions in Hampshire;" Neale and Le Keux's "Views of the Collegiate and Parochial Churches in Great Britain;" several essays to "Illustrations of the Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott;" and, his last work, the descriptions to G. P. Harding's "Ancient Historical Pictures." He was also a constant contributor to the magazines. He died at his residence, in the Stable Yard, St. James's Palace, June 14, 1851, aged 67.

MOULTRIE, Rev. John, M.A. [1799—1874], son of a country clergyman, was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, and M.A. in 1826. Having taken orders, he was presented by the Earl of Craven to the rectory of Rugby, about the same time that Dr. Arnold entered upon his office of head master of the school. At Cambridge Moultrie had belonged to the young Eton coterie, which reckoned amongst its gifted members H. N. Coleridge, Winthrop Praed, Sidney Walker, Macaulay, and others, and he brought to Rugby some of the charm which hung around those names. He held the living of Rugby for forty-seven years, during which time he and Dr. Arnold became the fastest friends, keenly sympathising in each other's good works, especially in the cause of religion. As a writer his most interesting works are those relating to Rugby interests and personages. His poems, the best known of which are, "My Brother's Grave" and "The Dream of Life," were collected and published in 1876, with a memoir, by Prebendary Coleridge; he also edited the works of Winthrop Mackworth Praed and William Sidney Walker, and wrote a life of the latter.

MOZLEY, Rev. James Bowling, D.D. [1813—1878], one of the subtlest theologians of the day, was born in Lincolnshire, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1834. He was elected to a fellowship at Magdalen College, and appointed to the vicarage of Shoreham, Sussex, in 1856. He contributed to the *British Critic*, and other journals, various historical and theological essays, which were afterwards republished, and of which one in defence of Strafford was perhaps the most remarkable, and in 1865 he was appointed Bampton Lecturer at Oxford. His Bampton lectures and his University sermons had a great effect, and are largely read by all who are interested in Christian apologetics and in philosophical orthodoxy. He was appointed Canon of Worcester in 1869, and in 1871 nominated to the Regius Professorship of Divinity in the University of Oxford. He was created D.D. in Nov. 1871.

MUDFORD, William [1782—1848], was born in London. In 1800 he acted as Assistant-Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, and in 1802 went with his Royal Highness to Gibraltar. On his return in the following year he began his career of literary labour, and wrote numerous memoirs, translations and novels. The best known of these were the "Life of J. Beattie;" "The Life of Fénelon," translated from the French; "Stephen Dugard," a novel; "Nubilia;" "The Five Knights of St. Albans," and the "Iron Shroud." He was for a time editor of the *Courier*, as also of the *John Bull*, and for many years conducted the *Kentish Observer* and the *Canterbury Journal*. He died in Harrington Square, Hampstead Road, March 10, 1848.

MUDGE, Commander William, R.N., who for several years conducted the nautical survey in Ireland, began his scientific career

under Captain Owen, whom he aided in his arduous survey of the eastern coast of Africa. He completed with great skill a survey of the coast of Ireland from Dublin to the southern point of Donegal, and wrote several papers for the Society of Antiquaries and for the *Nautical Magazine*. He died at Howth, Aug. 20, 1837.

MUDIE, Robert [1777—1842], miscellaneous writer, was the son of John Mudie, a weaver, and was born in Forfarshire. He was educated for a short time at the parish school, and then put to learn his father's occupation, working for several years at the loom. He was afterwards drawn for the militia, and was for four years a citizen soldier. But whether working at the loom, or performing his duties as a soldier, every moment that he could spare from his work was employed in reading. In this way he educated himself so thoroughly that at the end of his four years' militia service he became a teacher in a village school in the south of Fife. Later he became drawing-master in the Dundee Academy, where he remained for ten or twelve years, and where in 1819 he published a novel "Glenfergus," besides writing for a local newspaper. In 1820 he left Dundee for London, where he was engaged for a time as reporter to the *Morning Chronicle*, and wrote besides for various journals and periodicals. He is said to have written altogether about ninety volumes, the best known of which are "The British Naturalist," "The Feathered Tribes of the British Islands," and "The Seasons." In spite of great industry Mr. Mudie always remained poor, and at last, worn out by poverty and drudgery aided by intemperate habits, he died at Pentonville, April 29, 1842, leaving a widow and one son and four daughters.

MUDIE, Thomas Molleson [1809—1876], musician. He was of Scottish descent but was born in London, and gained his musical instruction at the Royal Academy. Of that institution he was one of the first pupils, and also one of those who have done it most credit. He learned composition under Crotch, the piano under Potter, and the clarionet under Willman. Whilst yet a student his compositions attracted much notice, one of them—a song—receiving the all but unique distinction of being published by the Committee. On the completion of his time as a student, Mudie was at once appointed professor of the piano. He also took the post of organist of Gatton, Lord Monson's seat near Reigate. The Society of British musicians, then in its infancy, introduced many of Mudie's works to public notice. In 1844 he went to Edinburgh to settle there as a teacher, and remained nearly twenty years. Returning in 1863 to London his career seemed suddenly to have ceased. He produced very little else of importance—or at least published very little—a long spell of provincial teaching seemed to have stifled his powers. Nevertheless his earlier works are of sufficient excellence to preserve his name from oblivion. Such are the Symphony in B flat, another in F, one in D, and many songs and other vocal pieces.

MÜLLER, William John, was the son of a German clergyman, who became curator of the British Museum, and was born at Bristol in 1812. He was destined for an engineer, but had so strong a bent for Art that he resolved to devote himself to painting. He first exhibited in the Academy of 1833, sending a view of "The Destruction of Old London Bridge." In 1841 he joined the Government expedition to Lycia, and made a valuable collection of sketches from which his "Burial Ground, Smyrna," and "Tent Scene, Xanthus," were published; but just as his work was finding admirers he died at Bristol,

Sept. 8, 1845. Now he ranks among the chief of our painters, and his pictures of "The Chess Players" and of "Rhodes" have been at various times sold, the former for more than £3,000, and the latter for £1,900, at Christie's. He exhibited forty paintings. A memoir of his life by N. N. Solly, was published in 1875. There are eight drawings by him in the Water Colour Gallery at South Kensington, and two of his oil landscapes are in the National Gallery.

MULREADY, William, R.A. He was born at Ennis, co. Clare, April 30, 1786, but was soon carried to Dublin, and a few years later to London, where his father, a manufacturer of leather breeches, settled in Compton Street, Soho. The boy William was introduced to Banks the sculptor, who took him into his studio till in 1800 he entered the Academy schools. Three years later, when only eighteen, he married. In 1804 he exhibited three pictures in the Academy; two views of "Kirkstall Abbey," and a "Cottage at Knaresborough, Yorkshire;" other cottages and Yorkshire subjects followed in 1806. In 1807 and the following years he illustrated a number of children's books, "The Butterfly's Ball," "The Lion's Masquerade," "The Lobster's voyage to the Brazils," "Madame Grimalkin's Party," &c., which were extremely popular. In 1807 he painted "Old Caspar," and two years later exhibited "Returning from the Alehouse," now in the National Gallery. Mulready was elected an Associate after the exhibition of his "Idle Boys" in 1815, and in the following January was made Academician. He is one of the few artists who have attained both honours within the year; his picture of 1816 was "The Fight Interrupted," now in the Sheepshanks Collection. He exhibited altogether seventy-eight works in the Academy, and of these fifteen are now in the Sheepshanks Collection at South Kensington, and four in the National Gallery. There is also a good collection of drawings by Mulready at South Kensington. During the sixty years from 1804 until his death, Mulready's name was absent fifteen times from the Academy. He usually exhibited only one picture yearly, but in 1844 he had five; the total number of pictures painted by him does not average two a year, and of the 214 works exhibited in 1848 at the Society of Arts the majority were drawings and sketches. Throughout life he continued his practice of drawing from the nude, and was distinguished for the excellence of his drawings in two chalks. He was working in the life school of the Academy only two days before his death which occurred July 7, 1863. Many of his best paintings are in public galleries. The National Gallery contains "The Last In" (1835); "Fair Time" (1809); "Crossing the Ford" (1842); "A Snow Scene" (1878), and three drawings in black and red chalk. Among the paintings by him at South Kensington the most remarkable are "The Fight Interrupted" (1816); "The Butt" (1848); "Giving a Bite" (1834); "First Love" (1840); "The Seven Ages" (1838); "Choosing the Wedding Gown" (1846); "The Sonnet," and the Toy Seller" (1837).

MUMFORD, John, who died at Hayes in his 97th year, Sept. 20, 1839, had when a boy been attendant to Admiral Byng, at whose execution he had to place the cushion for him to kneel upon. He was afterwards groom to Lord Chatham at Hayes Place. For the last sixty-three years of his life he had lived on Hayes Common, of which parish he was a native.

MUNRO, Alexander. He was born in Inverness, 1825, where he early made himself known by his abilities as a sculptor. In 1848 he came to London, and was employed on the stone carving of the new

Houses of Parliament, and in the following spring he exhibited some busts in the Academy, to which gallery he at various times contributed ninety-seven works. He executed the statue of Queen Mary for the Houses of Parliament, and a colossal figure of Watt for Birmingham, and the fountain in Berkeley Square is by him. His health, always weak, necessitated his passing his winters at Cannes, where he died Jan. 1, 1871.

MUNSTER, The Right Hon. George Fitz-Clarence, Earl of [1794 — 1842], Viscount Fitz-Clarence, and Baron of Tewkesbury, a privy-councillor, a major-general in the army, A.D.C. to the Queen, &c., was the eldest of the numerous family which the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., had by the actress Mrs. Jordan. In 1807 he was appointed Cornet in the Prince of Wales's regiment of Hussars, and a year later went to the Peninsula as A.D.C. to General Slade. After the battle of Corunna, he came to England for a short time and then rejoined the army in Portugal as A.D.C. to the Adjutant-General Sir Charles Stewart, afterwards Marquis of Londonderry. From that time to the end of the war he served on the staff at head-quarters, and was present in twelve general engagements. In 1813 he was severely wounded at Toulouse in leading a charge against cavalry. He went to India in 1815 as A.D.C. to the Marquis of Hastings, and on the conclusion of peace with Scindia, was chosen to carry home the overland despatches. He reached home in 1818, and received the brevet rank of major in June of that year. In 1819 he published a journal of a tour which he had taken in India previous to the breaking out of the Mahratta war. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1824, and in 1825 was appointed captain and lieutenant-colonel of the Coldstream Guards. In 1827 he wrote for the Asiatic Society of Paris, three papers on the employment of Mahommedan mercenaries, which appeared in the *Journal Asiatique*, and were subsequently translated in the *Naval and Military Magazine*. He also published an account of the campaign of 1809 in Spain and Portugal, and other essays. He was a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and took a prominent part in founding the Oriental Translation Fund, of which he was elected treasurer and deputy-chairman of committee. He was raised to the peerage in 1830, as Earl of Munster. In the same year he was appointed deputy-adjutant-general at head-quarters, a post he soon however relinquished, and in 1841 received the rank of major-general. He was elected president of the R.A.S. in 1841. He married in 1819 Mary Wyndham, a natural daughter of the Earl of Egremont, and had issue three sons and three daughters. He died in Upper Belgrave Street, aged 48, March 20, 1842.

MUNTZ, George Frederick, M.P. for Birmingham [1795—1857], a merchant and manufacturer of that town, was the son of a wealthy manufacturer whose partner he became, and to whose business he succeeded. Mr. Muntz early took an active part in local and general politics. In conjunction with Mr. Attwood and Mr. Joshua Scholefield, he founded the Political Union, and took an active part in all the political contests of that stormy time. In 1840 he succeeded Mr. Attwood as member for Birmingham, which place he represented without interruption till his death in 1857. He was very popular with his constituents, and enjoyed very general respect in the House of Commons.

MURCHISON, Charles, M.D., F.R.S. [1830—1879], was born in Jamaica, but his father going to Elgin, he was educated there and at the University of Aberdeen. He went to Edinburgh in 1847 to study

medicine, and after a brilliant career, during which he carried off most of the prizes and medals, he passed the College of Surgeons in 1850, and graduated in 1851 with honours. In the same year he was appointed physician to the British Legation at Turin, where he remained a year. He next studied in Dublin, and in Paris, after which he accepted an appointment in the East India Co.'s service. He was for a time professor of chemistry to the medical college at Calcutta, was, later, attached to the medical staff in Burmah, and returned to England in 1855. He then settled in London, and became a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and held various appoinments at the different hospitals. He died quite suddenly of arrested action of the heart.

MURCHISON, Sir Roderick Impey, Bart., K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., &c. [1792—1871], eldest son of Kenneth Murchison, Esq., of Taradale, Ross-shire, was educated at Durham Grammar school and at the Military College of Marlow. He served in Spain and Portugal with the 36th Foot from 1807 till 1816; afterwards on the staff of his uncle, Gen. Sir Alexander Mackenzie; and became captain in the 6th Dragoons. Between 1825 and 1831 he published some geological memoirs on the Highlands of Scotland, the Alps, and Germany, and was President of the Geological Society. In 1831 he began to apply himself to a systematic examination of the older sedimentary deposits in England and Wales, and after seven years' labour he succeeded in establishing what he termed the Silurian System, comprehending a succession of strata previously unknown, which lie beneath the old red sandstone. This system (named from its occupying those counties which formed the ancient kingdom of the Silures) is divided into the Upper Silurian, consisting of Ludlow and Wenlock rocks; and the Lower Silurian, of Caradoc and Llandilo rocks. The same succession or classification of strata was found to apply to the west of Europe, and to North and South America. Mr. Murchison next traced the extension of the Silurian System, and all the other Palæozoic rocks, to Norway and Sweden, and particularly to the vast empire of European Russia, where the relative position of the older rocks has suffered little or no disturbance from the intrusive agency of fire. Under the countenance of the Imperial Government, Mr. Murchison, in company with M. de Verneuil and Count Keyserling, in 1840, commenced a geological survey of the Russian empire; having previously explored several parts of Germany, Poland, and the Carpathians, as intermediate between the British and Russian deposits; and the results of the entire expedition were published in two large volumes in 1845. Upon the presentation, in 1841, of the first Report upon this geological survey, the emperor Nicholas I. presented Mr. Murchison with the second class of the order of St. Anne, in diamonds, and with a magnificent colossal vase of Siberian avanturine, mounted on a column of porphyry. After three years' additional labour, Mr. Murchison completed his survey of Russia, when the emperor conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus, and appointed him an effective member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences; and upon his return to England, in 1846, he received the honour of knighthood. Sir Roderick published two editions of his "Siluria," an elaborate work. He contributed upwards of one hundred and twenty memoirs to the Transactions of various scientific bodies, the most remarkable being, perhaps, his "Alps, Apennines, and Carpathians." In 1844, when bringing out his large work on the "Geological Structure of Russia,"

he instituted a comparison between the rocks of Eastern Australia and those of the auriferous Ural Mountains, and, as a result, he was the first who publicly expressed the opinion that gold must exist in Australia. In 1846 he even urged some Cornish miners to emigrate to New South Wales, and there obtain gold from the alluvial soil in the manner that they extracted tin from the gravel of their native country. In 1848 Sir Roderick addressed Earl Grey, then Secretary for the Colonies, and warmly urged the Government to adopt measures for the interest of the Crown; but his advice was not followed, and it was only in 1851, or three years later, that the so-called *discovery* of the Australian gold took place. In recent years Sir Roderick made another great addition to British geology, by establishing the existence in the North-western Highlands of the fundamental stratified deposits of the United Kingdom; these, the so-called Laurentian rocks, being older than the Cambrian or Silurian systems. In addition to the Silurian System, Sir Roderick Murchison, in connection with Professor Sedgwick, established the next overlying or Devonian System. He, in 1841, grouped the Zechstein or magnesia limestone, with its underlying and overlying associated strata, under the new term of *Permian*, as derived from a vast region in Russia; and the name has since been generally adopted by geologists. In 1855 he succeeded Sir H. De la Beche in the office of Director-General of the Geological Survey of the British Isles; and his later labours were the repeated examinations of the rocks of his native Highlands, for which the Royal Society of Edinburgh conferred on him their first Brisbane Gold Medal. Sir Roderick served four times as President of the Geological Society, and eleven years as President of the Royal Geographical Society. In May, 1864, he was re-elected President of the Royal Geographical Society, having delivered twelve anniversary addresses to that body, and in 1866 the Copley Medal or first honour of the Royal Society of London, was awarded to him. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Linnæan Society, a member of the Academies of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Copenhagen, Brussels, Stockholm, Turin, a correspondent of the French Institute, a trustee of the British Museum, the Hunterian Museum, and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was one of the founders. Sir R. Murchison was made a K.C.B. in 1863, received the Prix Cuvier from the French Institute, and the Wollaston Medal at home, for his geological labours in 1864, and was created a Baronet Jan. 22, 1866. He was a Knight Commander of various foreign orders. He founded a Chair of Geology and Mineralogy in the Edinburgh University, for which he gave the sum of £6,000, and to that, by a vote in Parliament, was added a further sum of £200 a year for the endowment of the professorship. His "Life," by A. Geikie, appeared in 1875.

MURE, William, D.C.L. [1799—1860], son of Colonel William Mure, of Caldwell, was educated at Westminster, Edinburgh, and in Germany, where he imbibed the taste for criticism which made his name famous among the scholars of his day. He was M.P. for Renfrewshire in the Conservative interest from 1846 to 1855, and was Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow 1847-48. He was a D.C.L. of Oxford. His best work and the one by which he will be remembered, is his "Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece," 1850-57. His other works relate to Egyptian chronology and astronomy, a tour in Greece, and to the history of his own family as contained in the

Caldwell Papers, printed for the Maitland Club in 1854.

MURRAY, Andrew, C.B., engineer, was for many years chief engineer of Portsmouth Dockyard, after which he became surveyor of factories at the Admiralty. For some time he was engaged in iron shipbuilding works upon the Thames in conjunction with Mr. William Fairbairn, and he edited Creuze's well-known treatise on "Naval Architecture and Shipbuilding," in the later editions of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He retired from the Admiralty three years before his death, in consequence of a re-arrangement of the construction office, and was then engaged upon the construction of war vessels, more especially in the supervision of the construction of the engines. He was nominated C.B. by Her Majesty at the instance of Mr. Childers, then First Lord of the Admiralty. He died at his house at Richmond, Surrey, Oct. 8, 1872.

MURRAY, The Most Rev. Daniel, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. He was born in Arklow about 1770, and was educated at Salamanca, where he was consecrated priest in 1790. On his return to Ireland he was appointed curate to the parish of St. Paul, and was afterwards changed to Arklow. In June, 1809, he was appointed Archbishop (*in partibus*) of Hierapolis and Coadjutor of Dublin, and on the death of Dr. Troy in 1823 succeeded to the Archbishopric. On the appointment in 1831 of the National Board of Education he joined in the commission with the Anglican Archbishop and others. He also gave his adhesion to the Queen's Colleges until he learned that the Pope discountenanced them, when he resigned the trust of their superintendence. He died in Dublin, Feb. 26, 1852.

MURRAY, Grenville, a well-known journalist, and author of the "Roving Englishman in Turkey," was in early life connected with the diplomatic service, but after writing the "Roving Englishman," gave up his appointment to devote himself entirely to literature. He spent the last years of his life in Paris, and from there contributed to a large number of English and American journals. He wrote essays, sketches, biographies, and stories, with equal facility, and was author of an immense number of articles in newspapers and magazines, among which were the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Daily News*, and was concerned in various journalistic ventures. Among his best known works may be mentioned, "Men of the Third Republic," "Round about France," and "The Member for Paris." He died at Passy, Dec. 20, 1881.

MURRAY, Sir George [1772—1846], soldier and diplomatist, was the second son of Sir William Murray, Bart., of Ochtertyre, Perthshire, where he was born Feb. 6, 1772. He was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and at the age of 17 entered the army as ensign in the 71st Foot. He served under the Duke of York in Flanders in 1793, in Ireland in 1797-8, and in 1799 obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy in the Guards. He was wounded at the Helder, but was able to accompany his regiment to Cork, from which place, on his recovery, he proceeded to Gibraltar, to join Sir Ralph Abercromby, then setting out for his Egyptian campaign. In 1808 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Sweden, on his return from which he served in the Peninsula under Sir John Moore, and was made a major-general, and appointed to the command of a regiment, 1813. In the same year he was nominated a K.C.B. His next appointment was to the governorship of Canada, which, however, he resigned on the escape of Napoleon from Elba, and joined Wellington after the battle of Waterloo. He

remained three years in France, and was made a knight of many foreign orders. He was appointed governor of the Royal Military College at Woolwich in 1819, a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1820, and F.R.S. in 1824. He was first returned to the House of Commons for Perth in 1824-26, was Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1828, was re-elected for Perth 1830-31, and again in 1834-5, when he was appointed master-general of the ordnance. He was made a general in 1841. He died Feb. 6, 1846, aged 74, being then governor of Fort George, and President of the Royal Geographical Society. He edited the Duke of Marlborough's "Letters and Despaches," in 1845.

MURRAY, Hugh, F.R.S. Ed., and F.R.G.S. [1779—1846], began his career as a clerk in the excise-office in Edinburgh, devoting all his spare time to literature. His first work was a tale entitled "The Swiss Emigrant." A few years later he enlarged and completed Dr. Leyden's "Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Africa," soon followed by "Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia," and "Discoveries and Travels in America." About this time he began to write for the periodical press, to which he was a constant contributor. His greatest work, and the one by which he will be remembered, is his "Encyclopædia of Geography," which appeared in 1834. For some time before his death he was a frequent contributor to the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, for which he wrote "The History of British India," "Account of China," of "British America," of the "United States," the historical part of the "Polar Seas and Regions," the account of "Africa," and an edition of the "Travels of Marco Polo." He died in Wardrobe Place, Doctor's Commons, March 4, 1846, aged 67.

MURRAY, John [1778—1843], the eminent publisher, was the son of Mr. MacMurray, an officer of marines, who in 1768 bought the business of Paul Sandby, bookseller, of 32, Fleet Street. John was educated at the Edinburgh High School, at Kensington, in Dr. Burney's School, at Gosport, where he lost the sight of an eye by an accident, and at Loughborough House, Kennington. Losing his father at an early age, for a time he carried on the business, in partnership with Mr. Samuel Highley, but having dissolved the partnership in 1803, he began business on his own account. The partners drew lots for the house, and Murray remained at No. 32. Dr. Rennell, Master of the Temple, Mr. Stratford Canning, and some other youths from Eton, having come to misfortune over a periodical which they had started, called *The Miniature*, Mr. Murray came to the rescue, took the copies off their hands, paid their expenses, and offered to print a new edition, and in this way become known to Mr. Canning. Mr. Murray wrote to him in 1807, proposing the plan of the *Quarterly Review*, which he wished to start, in order to counteract the political influence of the *Edinburgh Review*. In 1809, with the co-operation of Scott (with whom he had become acquainted in 1808), the Hebers, George Ellis, Canning, Barrow, and Mr. Gifford, the translator of "Juvenal," the *Quarterly* was started, and soon attained a circulation of 12,000 copies. In 1810 Murray became acquainted with Lord Byron, to whom he gave £600 for the first two cantos of "Childe Harold," which had been refused by another publisher. He removed to Albemarle Street in 1812, where he soon surrounded himself with a circle of eminent literati, his "Four o'clock Visitors" including Scott, Byron, Campbell, W. Spencer, R. Heber, Gifford, Isaac D'Israeli, Canning, Hallam, Croker, Madame de Staël, &c. &c. He was acquainted with Byron for upwards of ten years; and in Moore's "Life of Byron" will

be found many proofs of his liberality. In 1815, hearing that Lord Byron was in difficulties, he sent him a cheque for £1,500, promising more, if it was needed, and offering to sell the copyright of his works, if necessary. He refused to publish Lord Byron's autobiography, because he thought it might hurt the feelings of persons living at the time. In 1826 he started *The Representative*, daily paper, which was almost the only failure he ever experienced. Among his successful publications were the travels of Mungo Park, Belzoni, Parry, Franklin, Denham and Clapperton; the "Family Library," the "Domestic Cookery," Markham's "Histories," the "Sketch Book," and "Death-bed Scenes." Mr. Murray took an active part in his business until shortly before his death, which occurred June 27, 1843. He had married in 1807, a daughter of Charles Elliot, an Edinburgh bookseller, by whom he left one son, Mr. John Murray, editor of the "Continental Hand-books," who succeeded him, and three daughters.

MUSPRATT, James Sheridan, M.D., F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., &c. [1821 — 1871], chemist, born in Dublin; was, on account of his father's removal to Liverpool, educated by the Rev. Mr. Hind, and afterwards by Dr. Cowan. At this early period he evinced a taste for chemistry; and having travelled through France, and part of Germany, he entered the Andersonian University of Glasgow, where he studied in the laboratory of Professor Graham, whom he followed to London. Before he was seventeen, he was intrusted with the chemical department at the works of Peel Thompson, in Manchester; and published a paper upon Chloride of Lime, which attracted considerable attention. Proceeding to the United States, he entered into a trading partnership, which proved unsuccessful; and, after visiting the various States, he, in 1843, repaired to Giessen, and studied under the great Liebig. Having remained two years in Giessen, he resolved to test his strength, and published a paper upon the Sulphites, which appeared in Liebig and Wöhler's Annalen, was copied into all the scientific annals, and won him his degree of Doctor of Philosophy, a title never before granted to a man so young. It was followed by a paper on the "Pretended Formation of Valerianic Acid from Indigo," read before the British Association at York. At this period, in conjunction with Professor Hofmann, he discovered Toluidine and Nitraniline, two organic bases of the utmost importance; in 1845 he left Giessen, having while there edited Plattner's "Treatise on the Blowpipe," which reached a fourth edition, with emendations, bearing the title "Muspratt and Plattner on the Blowpipe." Dr. Muspratt, who visited various parts of Germany in order to become personally acquainted with her distinguished men, in 1847 returned to Giessen, and spent four months in its laboratory, discovering several remarkable bodies produced from the sulphocyanides of ethyle and methyle. A paper on this subject was printed in Liebig's Annalen, as well as in the Chemical Society's Transactions. In 1848 he gave a paper on the Selenites; in 1849 he published some very interesting remarks, in Liebig's Annalen, on the Blowpipe Reactions of Strontia and Baryta. His paper on Carmufellic Acid, a new acid from clove, was published in 1851, in the Proceedings of the Royal Society, and in the *Philosophical Magazine*. He founded a College of Chemistry in Liverpool, students from which occupy prominent posts in various parts of the globe. In 1854 a Glasgow publisher engaged Dr. Muspratt to write a Dictionary of Chemistry, which commanded a large

sale in England, America, Germany, and France. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and Dublin, and a member of the Société d'Encouragement in France; and the oldest university in the United States conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.D., the only one held by a British subject. In 1863 he published a reply to a critique in *Blackwood*, condemnatory of the "Dramatic Writings of Sheridan Knowles," his godfather; and in 1848 married Miss Susan Cushman, a popular actress, who died in 1859.

MUSTERS, Commander, G.C., the well-known explorer of Patagonia and Bolivia, and author of "At Home with the Patagonians," came of a good Nottinghamshire family, and began his career in the navy, from which, however, he retired some years before his death. He was considered an authority on Patagonia, and its people, and had lived among them for many months as their "King;" and it was only by a ruse that he managed to get away from them, for they had learnt to adore him. He was a fearless explorer, and a man of unfailing tact and winning manners. He had been appointed consul at Mozambique, and was to have left shortly for his post, but was taken ill, and died at the age of 37, Jan. 25, 1879.

MUTTLEBURY, Colonel George, C.B., K.W. [1776—1854], for many years commandant of the 69th Regiment, took part in the severe winter campaign of 1794-5, in Holland, and was engaged in several actions with the enemy. He next served in the West Indies, was present at the siege of St. Lucie, and afterwards for a year was employed against the brigands in that island. He accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby to the Helder; again served in the West Indies, and in 1804 in Holland, being highly commended by Sir Thomas Graham for his intrepid conduct at the storming of the fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom, and attained the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. He served at the battle of Waterloo, where he commanded one of the most exposed positions on the line, holding his ground in the most undaunted manner, till relieved by the Guards and General Adam's Brigade, against the pitiless fire of Ney's columns of attack. Colonel Muttlebury died at his house, Maida Hill, Jan. 11, 1854, aged 78.

N.

NAPIER, Sir Charles James, G.C.B. [1782—1853], eldest son of Colonel the Hon. G. Napier, Comptroller of Accounts in Ireland, entered the army as ensign in the 22nd Foot, at the age of twelve. He first saw active service during the Irish rebellion, 1798, and again in the insurrection of 1803. In 1806, having obtained his company, he joined the British forces in Spain, and was appointed to the command of the 50th Regiment of Foot during the terrible retreat on Corunna under Sir John Moore, when he received five wounds and was taken prisoner. He was allowed to return to England on parole, and found his friends in mourning for him. He again joined the British army in the Peninsula in 1809 as a volunteer, and served with distinction at Busaco, Fuentes d'Onore, Badajoz, &c. Having served in the United States, he returned to Europe in time to take part in the storming of Cambray, and accompanied the British army to Paris. He was soon after appointed Governor of Cephalonia, and joined Lord Byron in his scheme for the deliverance of Greece. In 1838-39, having been made major-general, he was ordered to take command of the army in Bengal, where he arrived in Sept., 1842, invested with full diplomatic

as well as military power. This was the beginning of the most important period of his life. Scinde was at the time in a very disordered condition, and the British influence and prestige had been much injured by the Cabul disasters. The Ameers of Scinde were not to be trusted, and as they would be bound by no treaty, he resolved to subdue them by an open attack. From the first his plans were successful. He blew up the fortress of Emaun Ghur, and with a very inferior force in point of numbers, routed the Ameers at Meeanee, Feb. 17, 1843, took possession of Hyderabad, and drove Shere Mohammed from the field with great slaughter. Having become master of Scinde, he set vigorously to work to improve its condition, and introduced many judicious reforms. He returned to England in 1847, and met with an enthusiastic reception, but went back to India in 1849 at the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, on receipt of the news of our reverses in the Sikh campaign. Happily, however, on his arrival at Bombay he found that the tide had turned, and that his military services were no longer required. He returned to England in 1850, and died of a gradual decline at Oaklands, his seat near Portsmouth.

NAPIER, Sir William Francis Patrick [1785—1860], son of Colonel Napier, and brother of Sir Charles and Sir George Napier, was born at Cellbridge, near Dublin, and entered the army as ensign in the Royal Irish Artillery in 1800. He obtained a company in a West India regiment, but exchanged into the 43rd, when it was being trained at Shorncliffe (Kent) under Sir John Moore, with whom Napier was a special favourite. He served at the siege of Copenhagen and the battle of Kioge, and throughout the Peninsular campaigns down to the battle of Orthez. He was wounded on the Coa, and shot near the spine at Cazal Nova. For his distinguished services he was made brevet lieutenant-colonel, and one of the first C.B.'s. He commanded the 43rd Regiment in the army of occupation in France until 1819, when he retired on half-pay. He then determined to become an artist, but gave up the attempt, and at the instigation of Mr. Bickersteth, afterwards Lord Langdale, began to write a history of the Peninsular War. He was greatly assisted in his undertaking by the Duke of Wellington, who handed over to him the whole of Joseph Buonaparte's correspondence which had been taken at the battle of Vittoria. The first volume of the "History" appeared in 1828, and was received with the greatest excitement, and it was at once acknowledged that Napier, with his wide military knowledge, his freshness of mind, and his brilliant powers of description, was the right man to commemorate the great deeds of the Peninsular campaigns. The histories written by Southey and Lord Londonderry were almost unnoticed, and Sir George Murray, who had determined to write a great history, gave up the attempt in despair. The last volume appeared in 1840, and the whole work was translated into French and German. In 1842 he was promoted major-general, and was made lieutenant-governor of Guernsey. During his stay at that place his brother Charles had conquered Scinde, and the attacks made on the policy of that conquest made William Napier again turn his attention to literature. He published, in 1845, his "History of the Conquest of Scinde," and in 1851 the "History of the Administration of Scinde." He resigned his governorship in 1847, and in 1848 was made a K.C.B., and settled at Scinde House, Clapham Park. His time was chiefly occupied in defending his brother, in revising new editions of his "History," and in writing letters to the *Times* on all kinds of subjects military and literary.

When his brother Sir Charles died, in 1853, he devoted himself to writing his life, which was published in 1857. Sir W. Napier's life was written by his son-in-law, Mr. H. A. Bruce (Lord Aberdare) in 1862. A statue to his memory was erected in St. Paul's Cathedral.

NAPIER, General Sir George Thomas, K.C.B. [1784—1855], a younger brother of Sir Chas. James Napier, was born at Whitehall, and entered the army at a very early age as a cornet of dragoons. He was present at the capture of Martinique, after which he served in the Peninsula, and was A.D.C. to Sir John Moore at the time of the death of that general at Corunna, Jan. 16, 1809. He was present at all the principal actions up to the siege of Cuidad Rodrigo, where he led the storming party and lost his right arm, and was obliged to return home. He went to the Peninsula, however, again before the conclusion of the war, and took part at Toulouse and Orthes, commanding the 71st Regiment at the former. He was appointed Civil and Military Governor at the Cape of Good Hope in 1837. He was made C.B. in 1815, and K.C.B. in 1838.

NAPIER, Admiral Sir Charles, K.C.B. [1786—1860], eldest son of Captain Charles Napier, of Merchiston Hall, Stirlingshire, and first cousin of the above, was educated at the Edinburgh High School, and at the age of thirteen joined the *Martin* sloop of war as a midshipman. Having served in the Mediterranean and West Indies, he was made a lieutenant in 1805, and in 1808 had his thigh broken in an action with a French corvette. He then served in Portugal under Wellington, and at Busaco saved his cousin, Charles James Napier, who was shot through the face, by carrying him off the field, and was himself slightly wounded. Having been appointed to the *Thames*, 32 gun frigate, he returned to the Mediterranean, and served under Pellew, and a year later was employed as senior officer on the coast of Calabria. He was ordered to America in 1814, his vessel being one of a squadron under Captain Gordon, and although he occupied a subordinate position, he distinguished himself in a hazardous expedition up the Potomac, and in the operations against Baltimore. When peace was declared with America he was recalled to England, where for his services he was made a C.B. He then retired on half-pay, living a good deal in Paris, where he established the first steamers on the Seine. In 1831 he was sent to the coast of Portugal, where he became acquainted with the Duke of Terceira and other leaders of the Constitutional party, which led ultimately to his being appointed to the command of the Portuguese Constitutional Fleet, with which he so distinguished himself at the defeat of the Miguelites off Cape St. Vincent in 1833. This action concluded the war raging between Don Miguel and Donna Maria, and settled the latter on the throne. For his services he was made Viscount da Capo San Vincent, and received a pension of £600 a year. In 1840 he was sent to Beyrout, and, besides being actively engaged in other important actions, was chosen to lead the van in the attack on the famous stronghold of Acre. He was next sent to blockade Alexandria, and on his own authority concluded a convention with Mehemet Ali in the name of the allied powers, which guaranteed the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt to his family. At first this step was vehemently opposed by the Government at home, but soon he was recognised as an able diplomatist, was made K.C.B., was appointed Naval A.D.C. to the Queen, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1841 he was returned to Parliament as member for Marylebone in the Liberal interest, and took a promi-

nent part in trying to expose naval abuses, &c. From 1847 to 1849 he was in command of the Channel Fleet, and during the Crimean war was appointed to command the Baltic Fleet, but with only ill-manned ships and a lack of gunboats and pilots he was able to accomplish little more than the capture of Bomarsund, Aug., 1854. He died at Merchiston Hill, his seat in Hampshire, aged 74. He wrote: "Account of the War in Portugal," "The War in Syria," "The Navy, its Past and Present State," &c. [See his "Life," by his stepson, Major Eiers, 1862.]

NAPIER, The Right Hon. Sir Joseph, Bart. [1804—1883], a descendant of the Merchiston branch of the noble house of Napier, was born at Belfast. Having been educated at the Academical Institution of Belfast, he graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he distinguished himself in classics and science. Making the law his profession, he was called to the Irish bar in 1831; attained the rank of Q.C. in Ireland in 1844; and was sworn a Privy Councillor on being appointed Attorney-General for Ireland under Lord Derby's first administration, in March, 1852. He held the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland under Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858-9; was returned one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for the University of Dublin, in Feb., 1848, and retained his seat till he was raised to the Chancellorship. He was created a baronet in April, 1867.

NAPIER, Macvey [1776—1847], lawyer and miscellaneous writer, was a son of John Macvey, of Kirkintilloch, his mother being a natural daughter of Napier of Craigannet. He was educated for the law, and passed as a writer to the signet in 1799; and was librarian to the signet from 1805 to 1837. He first began to write for the *Edinburgh Review* in 1805, and in 1829, on the elevation of Lord Jeffrey to the dignity of Dean of Faculty, he succeeded him as editor, and up to the time of his death, a period of eighteen years, gathered round him a band of contributors composed for the most part of some of the most celebrated scholars of the age. He also undertook the editorship of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," of which a seventh edition was published, with many additions and improvements. He not only wrote able articles for the work, but secured the co-operation of the most talented writers of the day, the result being that when the "Encyclopædia" was finished it took the highest place among the class of publications to which it belongs. He also fulfilled the duties of a clerk of session. He was a clever letter-writer, and kept up a vigorous correspondence with some of the most illustrious of his contemporaries, among whom were Lord Macaulay, Lord Brougham, E. L. Bulwer, Lord Lytton, Francis Lord Jeffrey, &c. After his death his correspondence was published, edited by his son, and entitled "Selected Correspondence of the late Macvey Napier," 1879.

NAPIER, Lieutenant-General Mark [1779—1843], second son of Major-General the Hon. Mark Napier, was appointed ensign in the Royal in 1793, lieutenant in the 90th Foot in 1794, and became a lieutenant-general in 1841. He was employed on the coast of France in 1793-94; and subsequently served six years in the Mediterranean, at Minorca, in Egypt, and in the West Indies. He commanded the 90th Regiment at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1810, for which he gained a medal.

NAPIER, Robert, President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, J.P., D.L., Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, &c. [1791—1876], was born at Dumbarton. In addition to the good education in the grammar-school of his native town,

which his father, a blacksmith, was able to give him, he received lessons in architectural and mathematical drawing from a teacher named Trail. In 1807 he was apprenticed to his father; in 1811 he removed to Edinburgh, where he worked as a millwright at very low wages; and in 1815 he commenced business at Glasgow with £50, purchasing with £45 out of that sum the goodwill of a blacksmith's business and tools. In 1821 he engaged in iron-founding and engineering, and in 1823 he made his first marine engine for a steamer trading between Dumbarton and Glasgow. In 1839 he furnished the machinery for the *British Queen*, to ply to New York; subscribed towards the trial of the *Sirius*, the first steam-vessel to cross the Atlantic; and in 1853 fitted up the machinery of H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington*, then regarded as the largest ship in the navy. In 1853 Mr. Napier took his sons into the firm, henceforth known as Robert Napier and Sons. They undertook for the Admiralty the contract, in 1859, for the *Black Prince*, 6,100 tons; in 1860, for the *Hector*, 4,060 tons and 800 horse-power; and constructed several steam rams and iron-cased ships of war for foreign governments. Mr. Robert Napier was one of the originators of the Cunard Company. He became the possessor of a large and varied collection of works of art, which was sold after his death by Messrs Christie.

NARES, Rev. Edward, D.D. [1758—1841], Regius Professor of Modern History and Modern Languages at Oxford, was the third son of Sir George Nares, Knt., one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford. After taking his B.A. degree, he was elected a Fellow of Merton College in 1788. He was ordained in 1792, and soon afterwards presented to the living of St. Peter's in the East. He vacated his Fellowship in 1797, on his marriage with Lady Charlotte Churchill, third daughter of George, fourth Duke of Marlborough. In 1798 he was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the rectory of Biddenden, where he continued till his death. He was appointed Bampton Lecturer in 1805, and in 1814 he succeeded Dr. Beeke as Professor of Modern History, on which occasion he took his B. and D.D. degrees. He was the author of numerous theological works and of a ponderous "Life of Lord Burleigh," on which Macaulay founded one of his Essays.

NASH, Joseph, water-colour painter, was born about 1812, and began exhibiting at the Old Society of Painters in water-colours, drawings of French cathedrals and antiquities about 1835. He published "Architecture of the Middle Ages" in 1838, with illustrations from his pencil, and in 1839-49 "Mansions of England in the Olden Time," in four series. Among his pictures may be mentioned "The Queen's Visit to Lincoln's Inn Hall," exhibited in 1846; "Interior Views of the Great Exhibition," in 1851; "Charles V. visiting Francis I. during his Confinement," exhibited in 1865, &c. In 1878 he received a Civil List pension of £100 in consideration of his services to art. He died in Dec. 1878.

NASMYTH, Alexander [1758—1840], who has been called the father of the Scottish school of landscape-painting, was born in Edinburgh, and educated there. He went to London and studied under Allan Ramsay, after which he visited Italy, remaining for several years, engaged in historical and landscape painting. On his return to his native city, he began to practise with much success as a portrait-painter, and had many distinguished men as his sitters. Among them was the poet Robert Burns, and Nasmyth's portrait of him, engraved by the young Samuel Cou-

sins, has been for fifty years regarded as the authoritative likeness of the poet. Being more successful in landscape painting, however, he finally gave up portraiture. Between 1813 and 1826 he was an occasional exhibitor at the Royal Academy of Scotch landscape scenery. His landscapes are very carefully painted, but are wanting in vigour. He was a member of the Original Society of Scottish Artists, and an associate of the Royal Institution. A large "River Scene" by him is in the possession of the Society of Arts, Alexander Nasmyth was the father of the still better landscape painter, Patrick Nasmyth, who died in 1831, and of two daughters, who were also artists.

NASMYTH, Major Charles [1825—1861], eldest son of Robert Nasmyth, F.R.C.S., was born in Edinburgh, and nominated a cadet in the East India Company's service in 1843. He served in Bombay till 1853, when, on account of ill-health, he was obliged to go to the Mediterranean. He was in Turkey in 1854, and on the outbreak of the Russian war he, with his fellow officer, Captain Butler, went to Silistria, which was at that time invested by the Russians. The Turks at once gave themselves into the hands of the two Englishmen, who assumed the direction of affairs, and organised a defence which was carried out with the greatest bravery and endurance, and by which Silistria was saved, the Russians being compelled to raise the siege, June 23. Captain Butler died of fever and exhaustion two hours before the Russian retreat was discovered, and altogether during the siege about 12,000 men died of wounds and sickness. Nasmyth served through the Crimean campaign, for which he obtained a medal and clasps for Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol. He afterwards acted as brigade-major at Curragh, and later was transferred to Sydney, Australia, from which he was invalided home in 1859. He retired to Pau, where he lived until his death, in 1861, at the age of 36. For a fuller account of the defence of Silistria, see Nasmyth's diary published in the *Times* of that date.

NEALE, Rev. John Mason, a voluminous writer connected with the High Church party, was born about the year 1818, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1840, having obtained the member's prize in 1838. For some years he was Warden of Sackville College, East Grinstead, Sussex. He gained the Seatonian prize at Cambridge (for an English sacred poem) no fewer than nine times between the years 1845 and 1861. His expurgated edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," with notes, gave rise to much controversy. He was also the author of a "History of the Eastern Church," and a "History of the Patriarchate of Alexandria." For children and schools he wrote a "Church History," "Stories from Church History" (four series), Hymns, "Histories of Greece and Portugal," "Stories from the Crusades and the Heathen Mythology," and "Tales of Christian Heroism." Among his other productions are tales called "Agnes de Tracey," "Duchesne; or the Revolt of La Vendée," "Herbert Tresham," "Ayton Priory and Shepperton Manor," "Mediæval Hymns," "Readings for the Aged," "The Primitive Liturgies," and a "History of the Jansenist Church of Holland." He died in 1866.

NEATE, Charles [1784—1877], musician, born in London. He learned the piano from William Sharp and John Field, and also studied the violoncello. His first public appearance was made in 1800, and eight years later he published his first work, a sonata. He was closely connected with the Philharmonic Society from its foundation, but perhaps the chief dis-

tinction of his life is that he was, in 1815, for some months the companion and friend of Beethoven. This was while the great master was at Vienna. Neate next went to Munich, and on his return to England introduced to the public several of Beethoven's concertos, and works by Hummel and Weber. He was greatly esteemed as a teacher and performer, but his compositions lack vitality.

NEATE, Charles, M.A. [1806—1879], Senior Fellow of Oriel College, was born at Adstock, Bucks, and was a son of the Rev. Thomas Neate. He was educated at the Bourbon College, Paris, and at Lincoln College, Oxford, which he entered in 1824, and two years after was elected Scholar of that College. Having taken first-class honours in classics he became a Fellow of Oriel, and entered at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the Bar in 1832. He did not practise for long, however, and in 1839-41 became private secretary to Sir F. T. Baring, while he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. After the latter date he returned to Oxford, where he took in hand the management of the collegiate estates, and in 1857 was elected Professor of Political Economy, and lectured on trades' unions, the currency, and the land laws. In the same year he was elected M.P. for Oxford in the Liberal interest, but was unseated on petition. He was again returned in 1863, and held his seat till 1868, when he retired from political life. He was the author of "Dialogues des Morts Politiques," a debate between Guizot and Louis Blanc, written after the Revolution of 1848; "Objections to the Government Scheme for the Reform of Oxford," 1854; "History and Uses of the Law of Entail," &c.

NEAVES, Charles, Lord Neaves [1800—1876], a Scotch Judge of Session, born at Edinburgh, was educated at the High school and University of Edinburgh, studied the law, and was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar in 1822. He was appointed Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland in 1845, Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1852, and was raised to the bench as a Lord of Session in 1854, in which capacity he received the courtesy title of Lord Neaves. He was appointed, in addition, a Lord Justiciary in May, 1858. He was elected Rector of the University of St. Andrews in 1872, and a second time in 1873. He wrote for *Blackwood* almost to the last, and his verses were collected and published in 1868, entitled "Songs and Verses, Social and Scientific."

NEILD, John Camden [1780—1852], M.A., Barrister-at-Law, was the youngest and only surviving child of James Neild of Cheyne Row, Chelsea, a gold and silversmith, who acquired a large fortune, and was well known for his exertions towards mitigating the condition of prisoners confined for crimes or debts, on which subject he published a book in 1812. He bequeathed his large property to his son, John Camden Neild, who was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar in 1808. He became a mere miser, and after the death of his father in 1814, he left his money almost entirely to accumulate, and hardly allowed himself the common necessaries of life. His manners and appearance were so miserable that everyone supposed him to be in the utmost poverty. He bequeathed, with the exception of a few trifling legacies, the whole of his immense fortune to "Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, begging Her Majesty's most gracious acceptance of the same." The executors were the Keeper of the Privy Purse, Rev. Henry Tattam, D.D., and Mr. J. Stevens of Willesborough. His personal estate was sworn under £250,000. Two caveats were entered against

the will, but were subsequently withdrawn. Her Majesty presented each of the executors with £1000.

NEILL, General James George [1810—1857], who made his name renowned in the suppression of the Sepoy mutiny of 1857, was the eldest son of Colonel Neill of Burnweill and Swindridge Muir in Ayrshire. Before he was seventeen he joined the 1st Madras European Regiment (102nd Fusiliers), of which he wrote in 1843 an "Historical Record," tracing the regiment from its origin to the time when he wrote. He served throughout the second Burmese War of 1853, and in 1855 on the breaking out of the Russian War he was appointed second in command of the Anglo-Turkish force under Sir Robert Vivian. In April 1857 after a short visit to England. he returned to India, and a month later was summoned to Calcutta by the news of the mutiny, his troops being the first to proceed up country. He arrived at Benares on June 3, and at once set to work to disarm the native force stationed there, the 37th Sepoy Regiment, which he successfully accomplished, and also routed a body of Sikhs who had joined in the fight. Having made provision for the safety of the women and children at Benares, he pushed on with great anxiety to Allahabad. The 6th Regiment stationed there had mutinied, and on the night of June 6 had massacred nearly all their officers, and burst open the jail and let out 3000 ruffians to aid them. The fort, however, was still in the hands of the Europeans, but in imminent danger from the Sikh troops within, and the mutineers without. Neill arrived in time to save them. He recovered the bridge of boats which was in the hands of the enemy, swept away the rebels, and on the 14th, having been reinforced by a further body of Fusiliers under Major Stevenson, the Sikh corps was removed from the fort. It was entirely owing to Neill's prompt and vigorous action that Benares and Allahabad were saved. He next followed Havelock into Cawnpore, where it became his duty to inquire into the massacre of July 15, 1857, and inflict condign punishment upon the offenders, and after several instances of merciless retributive justice, he went to join Havelock for the relief of Lucknow. He was appointed to command the right wing of Havelock's army, and while leading his brigade in the street fighting of the first relief of Lucknow, his career was brought to an untimely end by a bullet aimed at him from a neighbouring window, which passed through his head and killed him on the spot. Lord Canning thus wrote of him in his despatch—"Brigadier-General Neill, during his short but active career in Bengal, had won the respect and confidence of the Government of India; he had made himself conspicuous as an intelligent, prompt, and self-reliant soldier, ready of resource, and stout of heart." A monument was erected to his memory in Ayr, and a statue also on the Mount Road, Madras, about a mile distant from that of Sir Thomas Moore. He was buried in the churchyard at Lucknow.

NEILSON, The Hon. John [1776—1848], was a native of Scotland, and went out to Canada with his family in 1790. In 1796 he became editor of the *Quebec Gazette*, which he enlarged and published twice a week in French and English. In 1818 he was elected to the provincial assembly as member for Quebec, and soon took a lead in the active business of the legislature, being specially interested in all questions concerning education and agriculture. He bore a leading part too in 1818, in the disputes between the Executive Government and the Assembly on financial matters, and in 1822 and again in 1828, he with other delegates went on a mission

to England to bring their grievances before Parliament. Both missions were successful, and Mr. Neilson received the thanks of the House of Assembly for his services. He was thrown out of the representation of Quebec in 1834, on account of his vigorous opposition to some measures passed by his party, and in the session of that year the celebrated ninety-two resolutions on the state of the country were adopted, and brought before the Imperial Parliament in a petition calling for organic changes in the constitution, and the general adoption of the elective principle. Those who wished to maintain the constitution of the country unimpaired formed themselves into "Constitutional Associations" throughout the province, and sent petitions to the English Government. Mr. Neilson accepted the appointment of a delegate from Quebec, but returned to Canada almost immediately as the English Government referred the matter to the province itself, and sent out a new Governor-in-Chief, Lord Gosford. On the death of his son he resumed the editorship of the *Gazette*. After the passing of the Act of the Union of the Provinces, which he strongly opposed, he was re-elected for Quebec, and in 1843 was offered the Speakership of the Legislative Council, which however he refused.

NEILSON, Lilian Adelaide, actress, was born at Saragossa, somewhere about 1850, her father being a Spanish artist, her mother an Englishwoman. While on a visit to Paris about 1860 she was taken to see a performance of "Phèdre" which so delighted her that she determined from that time to make the stage her profession. At the age of fifteen she acted Julia in the "Hunchback" at Margate, and her acting being well spoken of, she was shortly after invited to play Juliet at the Royalty Theatre in London. This performance was a signal success, and the young *débutante*, greatly encouraged by the favourable opinions she had won, missed no opportunity of gaining experience of the stage. She appeared at the Princess's in the "Huguenot Captain" and "Lost in London;" at the Lyceum in Dr. Westland Marston's "Life for Life;" at the Gaiety in "A Life Chase" and "Uncle Dick's Darling;" and at Drury Lane as Amy Robsart and Rebecca; besides which she employed all her leisure in playing in provincial theatres. In 1872, after playing with great success Juliet at the Queen's Theatre, she visited America. She was received with great enthusiasm, and added to her repertory the characters of Beatrice, Rosalind, and Isabella in "Measure for Measure." On her return she appeared at the Haymarket as the heroine of Tom Taylor's "Anne Boleyn," and after a second visit to America played Viola. In the spring of 1879 she played Isabel of Bavaria in the "Crimson Cross," at the Adelphi, and then a series of Shakespearian characters at the Haymarket. In the autumn of the same year she again visited America. Her Juliet is said to have been the best ever seen on the modern stage. She died rather suddenly in Paris, of rupture of an aneurism, August 15, 1880.

NESBITT, Charlton, was born at Swalwell, Durham, in 1775, and when fourteen years old was apprenticed to Beilby and Bewick the engravers. He won the Society of Arts premium for his view of St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle, and during his apprenticeship he engraved the tailpieces to the poems by Goldsmith and Parnell published in 1795. When out of his apprenticeship he a second time gained the Society of Arts premium, and about the close of the century removed to London. He engraved the illustrations for many books among them Hudibras, Shakes-

peare, Sir Egerton Bridge's works, and Northcote's Fables. In 1815 he retired to Swalwell, but died while on a visit to London, Nov. 11, 1838.

NESFIELD, Lieutenant William Andrews [1793—1881], son of the Rev. William Nesfield, rector of Brancepeth, Durham, was educated at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a cadet at Woolwich in 1809, and, with his regiment, the old 95th (the Rifle Brigade), was actively engaged at San Sebastian, in the Peninsula, in the operations in the Pyrenees, and at the action of St. Jean de Luz. Subsequently he exchanged into the 89th, then stationed at Canada, and became junior A.D.C. to Sir Gordon Drummond, and was present at the siege of Fort Erie and the defence of Chippewa. He retired on half-pay on the conclusion of the general peace. On leaving the army he became an artist, and was for thirty years an active exhibiting member of the old Water-colour Society. Several of his drawings were done in conjunction with Robert Hills, the animal painter. Later he took to landscape gardening as a profession, in which capacity he was constantly consulted in the improvements of the London parks and Kew Gardens. He planned the Horticultural Gardens at Kensington.

NEWCASTLE, Fourth Duke of, Most Noble Henry Pelham, Pelham Clinton [1785 — 1851], was the elder son of Thomas, the third Duke, whom he succeeded in 1795, being at the time ten years old. He was educated at Eton, where he remained for seven years, and on leaving which he started for a continental tour, but on the renewal of hostilities with France was kept there for four years in a state of comparative inaction. In 1807 he married one of the richest heiresses in England, daughter of Edward Miller Mundy, of Shipley in Derbyshire, whose landed estates produced £12,000 a year, and who possessed a further fortune of £190,000. In 1809 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Nottingham, and elected K.G. in 1812. Bred up with rigid and extreme Conservative views, he was violently opposed to all constitutional changes, whether they related to the claims of Protestant Dissenters, Catholic Emancipation, or Parliamentary Reform, and on various occasions laid himself open to the bitterest assaults of popular indignation. The storm was at its height when he uttered in Parliament his well-remembered question in reference to some tenants ejected on his Newark estate, "Shall I not do as I will with mine own?" In 1831 the mob at Nottingham burnt his mansion, Nottingham Castle, to ashes, and the windows of his town house in Portman Square were smashed. Just before the passing of the Reform Bill, when it was suggested that the House of Lords should be coerced by the creation of new peers, the Duke quitted the House, declaring that he would never again take part in its deliberations, a resolution which he kept. In 1839, having written a very offensive letter to Lord Chancellor Cottenham, on the subject of the appointment to the magistracy of two gentlemen nominated by Government, but of whose political and religious opinions he did not approve, he was informed by Lord John Russell, then Secretary of the Home Department, that the Queen had no further occasion for his services as Lord-Lieutenant of Nottingham. He added considerably to his landed estates by the purchase of Worksop from the Duke of Norfolk, and of the celebrated estate of Hafod in South Wales.

NEWCASTLE, Henry Pelham Clinton, Fifth Duke of [1811—1864], was the eldest of the six sons of the above, and was born in Charles

Street, Berkeley Square. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1832. He was a contemporary at Oxford with Lord Herbert and Mr. Gladstone, with whom he first entered public life, being returned at the general election of 1832 as one of the members for the southern division of Nottinghamshire. He was, therefore, one of the small band of Tory members whom Sir R. Peel undertook to reorganise under the new name of Conservative, in order to stem the advancing tide of Democracy. When Sir R. Peel became Premier in 1834 he made Lord Lincoln one of the Lords of the Treasury, and when he returned to power in 1841 appointed him First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, a post which he exchanged in 1846 for that of Chief Secretary for Ireland. He unsuccessfully contested South Notts in February and March, 1846. His acceptance of Free Trade principles had offended his constituents as well as his father, a bigoted Tory, who addressed a letter to the inhabitants of that portion of the county, charging his son with being a victim of bad counsel, and characterizing Free Trade as a revolutionary system embodying ruinous and fatal doctrines. Lord Lincoln issued an address explaining his conduct, and day by day attended meetings in different places. He failed, however, to convince his constituents, and was defeated by a majority of nearly 700; and so ended his political connection with the county. In the same year he was returned as member for the Falkirk district of burghs. In 1851 the death of his father removed him to the Upper House, and in 1853 he joined the administration of the Earl of Aberdeen as Colonial Secretary, and in that capacity, according to the system of distributing employments which then prevailed, performed the duties of Minister of War. Shortly after the declaration of war with Russia in the spring of 1854, a separation of the duties till then devolving on the war minister was effected, and the Duke of Newcastle was appointed a fourth Secretary of State for War. England, having been at peace for upwards of thirty years when war broke out, was found to be behindhand in the departments for the feeding and clothing of her armies, and the Duke of Newcastle was at that time unjustly accused of being wanting in ability to fulfil the office he had undertaken. He did what was possible under the circumstances to bring the department into a sound administrative condition, and worked night and day to that end. On the meeting of Parliament in Jan., 1855, the Duke defended himself with dignity and spirit, and after his speech his colleagues, who had left him almost alone in the previous autumn to undergo the labours and bear the responsibilities of the emergency, came forward, but too late, to bear witness to his official merits. The House of Commons resolved that an inquiry should take place into the management of the war, and the Duke of Newcastle resigned. As soon as he was at liberty to go abroad, he went to the Crimea and the Black Sea to examine personally into many things that could only be taken on credit at home. His successor, Lord Panmure, was not slow to bear testimony to the Duke's ability and zeal as attested by the state in which he had found the War Department; and men of official experience generally have bestowed praise on the minister whom the public so prematurely blamed. He was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies on Lord Palmerston's return to office in 1859, and during his five years of office the only prominent incident was his journey to Canada and the United States in company with the Prince of Wales. He was High

Steward of Retford, Lord-Lieutenant of Notts, and Colonel-Commandant of the Sherwood Rangers. He married, in 1832, the only daughter of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon; but the marriage was not a happy one, and ended in a formal divorce in 1850.

NEWCASTLE, Sixth Duke of, Most Noble Henry Pelham Alexander Pelham-Clinton [1834—1879], eldest son of the above, was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He represented the borough of Newark in the Liberal-Conservative interest from 1857 to 1859, when he was an unsuccessful candidate. He also held at one time a commission as lieutenant in the Royal Sherwood Rangers. He succeeded to his father's title and estates in 1861. His grace was a Deputy-Lieutenant for Nottinghamshire, High Steward of Retford, and Keeper of St. Briaval's Castle. He began his connection with the turf when Lord Lincoln, his first horse of any note being Indifference, which ran successfully at York, Monmouth, &c., in 1858-59. Five years later Speculum bore off the City and Suburban and Goodwood Cup, and in 1867 Julius carried the Duke's colours to victory in the Cesarewitch. Among the other horses owned by him were Pace, Pericles, Silenus, Nike, Prince Imperial, Tenedos, Flying Scud, &c., all of which were more or less famous in the racing world. The Duke's losses on the turf were very great, and for some time before his death he was financially a ruined man. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, Earl of Lincoln.

NEWMAN, Edward, F.L.S. [1801—1876], was born at Hampstead, Middlesex. His ancestors became members of the Society of Friends at the rise of that sect in 1646, and several of them suffered imprisonment on account of their faith, yet they always remained steadfast to their tenets. Very early in life he evinced a strong love for natural history, and at the age of twelve began to think of writing a history of British butterflies. This design, however, was not accomplished until very many years later. In 1840 he became a printer in Devonshire Street in the City of London, and only retired from that business in 1869. Among his works may be mentioned a "Grammar of Entomology," 1835; "History of British Ferns," 1840; "Familiar Introduction to the History of Insects," 1841; "Dictionary of British Birds," 1866; "Illustrated Natural History of British Butterflies," 1871, &c. Mr. Newman established the *Entomological Magazine* in 1833, the *Entomologist* in 1840, the *Zoologist* in 1843, and the *Phytologist* in 1844. The first of these periodicals may be said to have merged in the second, which, as well as the *Zoologist*, is still continued in monthly numbers. The *Phytologist* was discontinued on the death of Mr. Luxford, Mr. Newman's able assistant and coadjutor, June, 1856. To these periodicals, as well as to Mr. Loudon's *Magazine of Natural History* and the *Field* newspaper, Mr. Newman was a constant contributor. For many years Mr. Newman's attention was devoted almost exclusively to those insects which are injurious to vegetation, destroying or damaging crops in farm or garden. Before his time it was usual to consider all insects found on plants as "blight," and to purchase some powder or other preparation in order to compass their destruction. No one seemed to consider it possible that some insects might be useful, seeing that others were so obviously hurtful. Mr. Newman's idea was, that the natural history, food, and habits of insects should be studied before attempting to destroy them, otherwise we are liable to the error of confounding the innocent with the guilty,

the beneficial with the injurious, thus mistaking friends for foes. To our ignorance on this subject, he attributed the vast increase of injurious insects, and as an instance he showed that the "lady-birds," or "lady-cows," as they are called, feed on the destructive hop-fly, yet the civic and parochial authorities of Kent, and other hop-growing, countries, were known to offer rewards for their destruction.

NIBLOCK, Rev. Joseph White, D.D., F.S.A., M.R.S.L., author of a "Classical Latin Dictionary," &c., was for some years a schoolmaster at Hitchin. Having taken his D.D. degree as member of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, he removed to London, where he opened a school called the London High School. This, however, failed, and in 1837 he was licensed to the evening lectureship of St. Mary Somerset, Upper Thames Street. Besides the Dictionary above mentioned, he was the author of a Hebrew, Syriac, Greek, and English lexicon of Scripture proper names, and of "Piety and Patriotism," 1835. He died Sept., 1843.

NICHOL, John Pringle, LL.D. [1804—1859], Professor of Astronomy in the Glasgow University, was the son of a trader at Brechin in Forfarshire. He was educated partly at a school at that place, and at King's College, Old Aberdeen, where he studied for the Church. At the age of seventeen, however, he gave that up, and became a teacher in the parish school of Dun, and later filled the same position at Hawick. He then became rector of the Montrose Academy, and lectured frequently on chemistry, geology, and astronomy, especially devoting himself to the higher departments of the last-named science. As his writing and lectures were simple and instructive, his services throughout the country were much in request, and in 1836 he was appointed Professor of Astronomy in the Glasgow University. He particularly took pains to illustrate the principles of what he set forward as the "Nebular Hypothesis," and also took an active part in the erection of the new University Observatory. Among his best known writings are: "Architecture of the Heavens," 1837; "Solar System," 1842; and "Cyclopædia of Physical Sciences," 1857.

NICHOLAS, The Rev. Thomas, Ph.D., M.A., F.G.S. [1820—1879], born in Pembrokeshire, was educated, first at the Liverpool Grammar School, then at the Lancashire College, Manchester, affiliated to the London University, and afterwards pursued his studies in Germany. In 1856 he was appointed Professor of Biblical Literature and Mental and Moral Science at the College, Carmarthen. Having, during his seven years' residence there, had opportunities of observing the great want of higher middle class education in the Principality, he projected, and after several years of effort founded, the University College of Wales, an institution intended for superior education on unsectarian principles. A large sum of money was collected through his advocacy. In 1867 he negotiated the purchase of the costly college buildings at Aberystwyth, where the Institution was afterwards settled, and drew out the scheme of study there pursued. He acted as one of the Governors of the College. With the educational institutions of France and Germany he made himself familiar by personal inspection. He devoted much time during his latter years to science and literature, and published, among other things, "Middle and High Schools, and University Education for Wales," 1863—the publication of which first brought before the Legislature and the public a systematic view of the educational requirements of the Principality, and gave the impulse which led to the establishment of the University

College of Wales; "The Pedigree of the English People," "Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and Families of Wales," 1872-5, &c. Dr. Nicholas was a strenuous supporter of the theory that the Celtic element in the English race is much more considerable than is commonly believed. His "Pedigree of the English People" is a vigorous attempt to prove this.

NICHOLL, Right Hon. Sir John [1758—1838], judge of the Admiralty, &c., was the second son of John Nicholl, Esq., of Llanmaes, Glamorganshire, and was educated at St. John's College, Oxford. Having been admitted to the bar, he rose rapidly into very extensive practice. In 1798 he became King's advocate, and was knighted. In 1802 he was elected M.P. for Penryn, and sat successively till the dissolution after the Reform Bill for that borough, Hastings, Rye, and Great Bedwin. In 1809 he succeeded Sir William Wynne as Dean of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court, and was made a Privy Councillor, and a Lord of Trade and Plantations. In 1834 he was appointed Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, by Lord Grey's Government, though known to be politically opposed to it, and held this office till his death. The county of Glamorgan owed to him the introduction of the national system of education, and the savings bank at Bridgend.

NICHOLS, John Gough, F.S.A. [1806—1873], eldest son of J. B. Nichols, F.S.A., and grandson of John Nichols, F.S.A., author of "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," &c., was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and devoted himself to literature, in connection with his business as a printer, taking an active share in editing the *Gentleman's Magazine*, to which he contributed many historical essays and reviews. Besides that, he edited, for many years, the "Collectanea Topographica" and the "Topographer and Genealogist," and in 1862 began the "Herald and Genealogist," which was still in course of publication at the time of his death. Mr. Nichols, who had been Treasurer of the Surtees Society since 1834, and who suggested the Camden Society, for the publication of historical documents, edited several volumes for that society, the Roxburghe Club, and the Berkshire Ashmolean Society. He prepared "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of the Camden Society," published in 1862, and contributed many papers to the "Archæologia" of the Society of Antiquaries, the Transactions of the Archæological Institute, the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, and the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society. He executed for the Roxburghe Club "Literary Remains of King Edward VI.," accompanied by a personal biography of that monarch, published in 1857, and rendered valuable assistance in the preparation of new editions of Whitaker's "History of Whalley," and Hutchins's "Dorsetshire."

NICHOLSON, Francis, water-colour painter, was born at Pickering, in Yorkshire, Nov. 14th, 1753. After two visits to London, he settled at Whitby, and practised there as an artist and drawing-master, but finally he removed to London. In 1804 he was a founder of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, but his connection with that body ceased in 1815. He was also an occasional exhibitor of landscapes in the Academy and Society of Artists, painting the wild scenery of North England and Scotland. About 1822 he brought out a handbook on the "Practice of Drawing and Painting Landscape from Nature." In later life he devoted himself much to lithography, and made above 200 drawings upon the stone. He died in London, March 6th, 1844. There is a collection of nine drawings by

him in the Water-colour Gallery at South Kensington.

NICHOLSON, John [1790—1843], "The Airedale Poet," was born of humble parentage at Weardley, in the parish of Harewood, Yorkshire, and when only a few weeks old was taken to Bingley. He was taught by the village schoolmaster, who took a great interest in him, and at Bingley Free Grammar School, where he remained only a year. At the end of that time his father, a worsted manufacturer, put him to wool sorting. He had a great love for reading, and read every book that came in his way, his favourite authors being Pope's "Homer," "Shakespeare," and Young's "Night Thoughts." "Airedale and other Poems" was published in 1824, and he gave up his occupation as a wool sorter to roam about the country with the volume to supply those who had subscribed to it, and to obtain other purchasers. He was made much of, became idle, and took to drinking, spending all his money as soon as he received it. When he had sold the first edition of "Airedale," he set to work to finish his next most important work, the "Lyre of Ebor," published in 1827. He published various other separate poems, which were very successful, but he never managed to save anything, and at the time of his death was still in very poor circumstances. He was drowned while trying to cross the river Aire at Dixon's Mill, near Shipley, April 13, 1843.

NICHOLSON, Brigadier-General John [1821—1857], who was killed at the storming of Delhi, was the son of an Irish physician, and was born in Dublin. Early in 1839 his uncle, Sir J. W. Hogg, who had influence in India, procured him a cadetship in the Bengal Infantry. Later he was permanently posted to the 27th Sepoy Regiment at Ferozepore, which was warned to hold itself in readiness for service in Afghanistan. In the defence of Ghuznee, in May, 1841, Nicholson fought heroically, and at last, when Colonel Palmer was taken prisoner, shared with him the hardships and privations of the siege of that fortress. He was next on duty in Cashmere, 1845-6, where, at a critical juncture of affairs, he was obliged to seek safety in flight. In the following year he was appointed Resident at Lahore. He first made his name famous during the rebellion in the Punjaub, 1848, where, at the battles of Chillianwalla and Guzerat, he was highly commended in the despatches of Lord Gough, and for his services was promoted by special brevet to the rank of major, and received a medal and clasps. He took an important part in organizing the force sent by Sir John Lawrence from the Punjaub to the assistance of the army besieging Delhi, and later greatly distinguished himself by his successful pursuit of the Sealkote mutineers, whom he followed up with such rapidity, that he took them unprepared, attacked them instantly, and almost totally destroyed them. His arrival with his force before Delhi was a most welcome reinforcement. Before the assault, the enemy attempted to manœuvre and get into the rear of the British camp, but their designs were frustrated by Nicholson, who put the rebels to flight, with the loss of a great number of men and the whole of their guns. On the memorable 14th September he was appointed to the command of the division which assaulted the main breach at the Cashmere gate. The operations of the column were attended with brilliant success; the bastion and main-guard were taken, and the victors then swept the ramparts from the Cashmere gate to the Cabul gate. The bastions were seized, the guns captured, and the enemy driven before them. But, unhappily, in the midst of their successful advance along the

walls, their gallant commander was shot from a house in the city, and the wound proved fatal. He thus shared the fate of his gallant fellow-soldier and friend, General Neill (q.v.). In Mr. Secretary (Sir Richard) Temple's Mutiny Report it is stated that "The Chief Commissioner does not hesitate to affirm that without John Nicholson Delhi could not have fallen."

NICKLE, Major-General Sir Robert, Knight, K.H., Commander of the forces at Melbourne, Australia, was the son of an officer in the 17th Light Dragoons, and entered the army at an early age. He served with the well-known Connaught Rangers for upwards of twenty-two years. He went abroad with them in 1806, and in the following July led the forlorn hope at Buenos Ayres, on which occasion he was severely wounded. In 1809 he embarked with them for Portugal, and remained throughout the whole of the Peninsular campaign, with the exception of a few months' absence, necessary to recover from his wounds. He was present in nine general actions, and took part besides in several skirmishes and affairs of outposts. On the proclamation of peace in Europe, Major Nickle accompanied the Connaught Rangers to Quebec, where he was wounded while leading the advance across the Savannah River. After eleven months' absence he returned to Europe, and was present with the army of occupation in Paris. He went to the West Indies in 1830, and was appointed governor of St. Christopher and its dependencies. Having served with distinction during the insurrection in British North America, 1838, he was rewarded, in 1844, by the honour of knighthood. In 1853 he was appointed commander of the forces in Australia, and during the riots at the gold diggings in 1854 managed, by wise and conciliatory measures, to suppress them without having to resort to arms. He was nearly 70 at the time of his death, which took place May 26, 1855.

NICOLAS, Sir Nicholas Harris [1799—1848], an eminent antiquary, son of John Harris Nicolas, a captain in the navy, began his own naval career in 1808. He served under his brother, Captain J. Toup Nicolas, C.B., and was frequently engaged in the capture of armed vessels and convoys on the Calabrian coast. He gained his lieutenancy in 1815, when he retired on half-pay, and at once turned his attention to the study of English antiquities and English law. He published his first work, "The Life of Secretary Davison," in 1823, and was called to the Bar two years later. From that date up to the time of his death not a year passed without some useful and interesting work—mostly in the departments of history, genealogy, and heraldry—from his busy pen; among them may be mentioned his two most important works, and those by which his name will be best remembered: "History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire," in four thick volumes, and his edition of "Lord Nelson's Letters and Despatches," in seven volumes. Two of his most important contributions to biographical and domestic history were "The Household Book of Elizabeth of York" (queen of Henry VII.), and the "Household Book of Henry VIII." His "Chronology of History," compiled for Lardner's Cyclopædia, became a standard work. In 1826 he joined Henry Southern in the editorship of the *Retrospective Review*, and occasionally contributed to the *Athenæum*, the *Spectator*, and the *Quarterly Review*. He was nominated a K.H.G. in 1831, and knighted in October of the same year. In 1832 he was appointed chancellor of the Ionian order of St. Michael and St. George, and in 1840 was advanced to the grade of Grand Cross by Her Majesty in acknowledgment of his

services in matters belonging to the order.

NIXON, Samuel, born about 1803; he was an occasional exhibitor of sculpture in the Academy, where, between 1826-1840, he exhibited twelve works, among them "The Reconciliation of Adam and Eve" (1828), and "The Birth of Venus" (1830), but he devoted himself chiefly to portrait and decorative work. The statues of William IV., in Cannon Street, and of John Carpenter, at the City of London School, are by him, as are also the sculptural decorations for the Goldsmiths' Hall. He died at Kennington, Aug. 2nd, 1854.

NOBLE, James, Vice-Admiral of the Red [1773—1851], was the second son of a distinguished American loyalist, who lost a good deal of property in the American war, and was killed by a party of the enemy while acting as assistant-commissary under Sir Henry Clinton. James Noble entered the navy in 1787 as first-class volunteer on board the *Impregnable*, in 1795 was appointed acting-lieutenant of the *Agamemnon*, 64, Commodore Horatio Nelson. For his services at Loana, where he assisted the *Meleager*, *Diadem*, and *Petrel* in bringing off four vessels laden with corn, rice, wine, powder, arms, &c., he was highly praised by Nelson. In 1786 he accompanied Nelson to the *Captain*, 74, and continued to serve as his flag-lieutenant in that vessel, in the *Minerva*, and *Irresistible*, till March, 1797. In the latter year he was rewarded with a commander's commission, after which he served with the Sea Fencibles in Sussex. He received post rank in 1802, and was placed on the retired list of rear-admirals in 1837. He was removed, however, to the active service list again in 1840.

NOBLE, Matthew [1818—1876], sculptor, was born at Harkness, near Scarborough, Yorkshire, and was a pupil of John Francis. He was brought into notice in 1856 by his "Wellington Monument," at Manchester, a colossal statue in bronze, of the Duke, on a granite pedestal, at the respective angles of which were large figures of Wisdom, Valour, Victory, and Peace. In 1855 his statue of Wellington was placed in the Court-room of the East India Company, in Leadenhall Street. His other best known works are his statue of the Queen, at St. Thomas's Hospital; Lord Derby, in Parliament Square; and Sir John Franklin, in Waterloo Place. He was a regular contributor to the Academy Exhibitions.

NOEL, Hon. and Rev. Baptist Wriothesley, M.A. [1799—1873], younger son of Sir Gerard Noel-Noel, Bart., and brother to the Earl of Gainsborough, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. and M.A. degrees. Having taken holy orders, he was appointed one of the chaplains to the Queen, and for many years occupied the pulpit of St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, where he drew together a large audience of the upper classes. In 1848, when the "Gorham Case" arose, which led to a secession of some of the Church of England clergy to the Church of Rome, Mr. Baptist Noel seceded, because he considered that the Church of England in her sacramental teaching approached too near to the Church of Rome. He joined the Baptist body of Dissenters, but still remained a staunch supporter of most of the leading Evangelical societies, among which was the City Mission. He was a prolific writer, and wrote among other things a volume explaining his reasons for leaving the Church of England, entitled, "Essay on the Union of Church and State," 1848; "Notes of a Tour through Switzerland;" "Notes of a Tour through Ireland," &c.

NOEL-FEARN, The Rev. Henry, M.A., F.R.S., &c. [1811—1868], formerly known as the Rev. Henry Christmas, born in London,

was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and M.A. in 1840. He was ordained in 1837, and having served several curacies, held the librarianship and secretaryship of Sion College from 1841 till 1848. He edited the *Church of England Quarterly Review* in 1840-3, and again in 1854-8; *The Churchman* in 1840-3; *The British Churchman* in 1845-8; and the *Literary Gazette* in 1859-60; "Parker and Bale's Remains," for the Parker Society; and "Pegge's Anecdotes of the English Language;" and wrote several books on Church subjects. He was Secretary to the Numismatic Society in 1844-7, Professor of English History and Archæology in the Royal Society of Literature in 1854-9, and was a Member of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid, and of La Société Impériale des Antiquaires.

NOLAN, Captain Lewis Edward, who was killed in the famous cavalry charge at Balaclava, was a son of Major Nolan, of the 70th Regiment, for some years vice-consul at Milan. He entered the Austrian army at an early age, and served in Hungary, and on the Polish frontier. In 1839 he obtained a commission as ensign in the 4th Foot, and a month later exchanged into the 15th Hussars, then stationed at Madras. Here he soon attracted the attention of Sir Henry Pottinger, then Governor, who appointed him to a post on his staff. In addition to his knowledge of the languages of modern Europe, he studied the native dialects, and entered actively into the details of the military system in the East. In 1853 he published a work of some merit on the "Organization, Drill, and Manœuvres of a Cavalry Corps." On the breaking out of the Russian war in the following year, he was sent to Turkey to make arrangements for the purchase and support of horses for the cavalry regiments. On reaching the Crimea, he was placed on the staff of Brigadier-General Sir R. Airey, K.C.B., and was the bearer of the written command from Lord Raglan, ordering the cavalry to make the fatal charge at the battle of Balaclava, in which he was one of the first to fall, Oct. 25, 1854.

NORFOLK (12th Duke of), Most Noble Bernard Edward Howard [1765—1842], eldest son of Henry Howard, succeeded to the dukedom in 1815, on the death of his third cousin, the 11th duke. He took his seat in the House of Lords, after the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill in 1829. He was nominated K.G. in 1834. He married, in 1789, Lady Elizabeth Belasyse, third daughter and co-heiress of Henry, last Earl of Fauconberg, by whom he had one son, who succeeded him. The marriage was dissolved in 1794 by Act of Parliament, and the lady was re-married to Richard, Earl of Lucan.

NORFOLK (13th Duke of), Most Noble Henry Charles Howard [1791—1856], Earl Marshal, and Hereditary Marshal of England, a privy councillor, K.G., F.R.S., was the only child of the above. On the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill in 1829, he was the first Catholic to take his seat in the House of Commons, which he did for the borough of Horsham, and he was re-elected for that borough in 1830-31. In 1832, 1835, and 1837, he represented the Western Division of Sussex, in the Whig interest, and in the latter year was appointed treasurer of Her Majesty's Household, and sworn a privy councillor. He exchanged to the office of Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard in 1841, and resigned with the Melbourne Ministry in September of the same year. He was called up to the House of Lords in his father's barony of Maltravers in 1841, and succeeded to the dukedom in 1842. From 1846 to 1852

he was Master of the Horse; was elected K.G. in 1848, and in 1853 was a short time Lord Steward of the Household. He was educated in the Roman Catholic faith; but on the occasion of the "Papal Aggression," he was so indignant with the measures adopted by the Church of Rome, that he left it, and joined the Established Church. It is said, however, that on his death-bed he was restored to the Catholic faith, and received the sacrament from the Rev. M. A. Tierney, Roman Catholic pastor of Arundel, which fact is also stated on his coffin-plate. He was much interested in the subject of agricultural improvement, and farmed extensively himself.

NORMAN, Hon. John Paxton [1819—1871], Assistant Chief Justice of Bengal, who was assassinated at Calcutta, Sept. 20, 1871, belonged to a Somersetshire family, and was educated at the Grammar School of Exeter, and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1841. After studying at the Temple, he practised for many years as a special pleader, and was called to the Bar in 1862. In 1861 he was appointed one of the judges of the High Court of Bengal, and in 1864, during the absence of Sir Barnes Peacock in England, he acted as Chief Justice, an office which he had again undertaken for Sir R. Couch at the time of his death. He was stabbed by a native as he was entering the Town Hall at Calcutta, and, turning round to protect himself, was again stabbed in front, and died from the effects of his wounds on the following morning. The assassin was at once arrested. Being a Mahomedan, his act was attributed to the fanatical rage of the Wahabi sect against the British Government, the duty of a holy war for the expulsion of their Christian rulers being constantly preached amongst them. On the other hand, private vengeance had probably something to do with it, as the murderer, Ameer Khan, had been detained in custody under Mr. Justice Norman's warrant upon a charge of treason and conspiracy, and convicted. Mr. Norman was the author of many legal treatises and papers, the most important of which were: — "A Treatise on the Law and Practice relating to Letters Patent for Inventions," and the "Exchequer Reports."

NORMANBY, Constantine Henry Phipps (1st Marquis of) [1797—1863], eldest son of the first Earl of Mulgrave, was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1818. On coming of age he married Maria, eldest daughter of Lord Ravensworth, and entered Parliament for the borough of Scarborough, as a Liberal, in which respect he was entirely opposed to the traditions of his family, who had always supported the Tories. His first speech in the House (1819), in favour of the Roman Catholic claims, was considered a great parliamentary success. He seconded Lord John Russell's earliest proposed resolutions on reform, but felt so strongly the unpleasantness of opposing the views of his father (the former friend of Pitt), whilst indebted to him for a seat, that he retired for a time into private life, and withdrew to the Continent. He returned in 1822, and was elected Member for Higham Ferrers, and gained considerable notice by his political pamphlets, and by his speeches in the House. In 1826 he was returned for Malton at the general election, and became a staunch supporter of Canning. He succeeded his father as Earl Mulgrave in 1831, and in the following year was sent out as captain-general and governor to Jamaica, a post he filled with great credit. During Lord Melbourne's first administration he was Lord Privy Seal, with a seat in the Cabinet,

and in 1835 Lord Melbourne being again in office, he was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. During his three years of office he became the most popular of viceroys, and great improvements were made. The Emancipation Act had then but recently passed, and one of his early measures was to remove from the bench those magistrates who had abused their office to oppress their fellow-subjects who differed from them in creed. O'Connell said of him that he was the best Englishman Ireland had ever seen. In 1838 he was created Marquis of Normanby, and held successively the offices of Colonial Secretary and Home Secretary in the last years of Lord Melbourne's ministry. He was ambassador at Paris 1846-52, and minister at Florence 1854-58. In his younger days he wrote several novels, entitled, "Matilda," "Yes and No." "Clarinda," "The Contrast," "The Prophet of St. Paul's," &c. In 1859 appeared his journal kept in Paris during the troublous times of 1848, called "A Year of Revolutions," which led to a serious controversy with Louis Blanc.

NORMANN, William Charles Frederick Helmuth Theodor de [1832—1860], only child of the Baroness de Normann, a daughter of General Douglas Maclean Clephane, of Torloisk, was one of the unhappy band who perished in the neighbourhood of Pekin of the awful tortures inflicted by Chinese officials during the Chinese War of 1860. He was only 29 at the time of his death. [See Lieut. Robert Burn Anderson, and Captain Brabazon Brabazon.]

NORTHAMPTON, 2nd Marquis of, Most Hon. Spencer Joshua Alwyne Compton [1790—1851], a trustee of the British Museum, President of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., was the second and only surviving son of the first Marquis of Northampton, and was educated at Cambridge. On the assassination of Mr. Spencer Percival, M.P. for Northampton in 1812, Lord Compton was chosen to succeed him. His immediate connections were all staunch Tories, but he was soon remarked for a determined independence which was often censured by his party as impracticable. He was strongly in favour of direct taxation, and incurred some unpopularity by opposing the repeal of the property-tax in 1816. He soon after associated himself with Wilberforce and the band of men who with him devoted themselves to the suppression of the slave-trade in Africa. The same association brought him acquainted with Sir James Mackintosh as a reformer of the criminal law, and it was in some measure owing to his influence that Lord Compton made such rapid progress towards Liberalism. In 1815 he married Miss Maclean Clephane, daughter and heiress of General Clephane, a distinguished woman, and a great favourite of Sir Walter Scott's. After his marriage Lord Compton lived for the most part in Italy, and his house at Rome became a well-known social centre. On the death of his wife in 1830 he returned to England. He will be best remembered for his taste in literature and the fine arts, and his devotion to science. He was one of the earliest Presidents of the Geological Society, and in 1838 succeeded the Duke of Sussex as President of the Royal Society.

NORTHUMBERLAND, 3rd Duke of, Most Noble Hugh Percy [1785—1847], eldest son of Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland, K.G., was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1805. In July, 1806, he entered Parliament as Conservative member for Buckingham, and on the death of Mr. Fox in September following was elected for Westminster. Having sat for Launceston he was returned for Northumberland in place of Earl Grey in 1807. He was called

to the House of Peers as Earl Percy in 1812, and succeeded his father as Duke of Northumberland in 1817. He was made a K.G. in 1819, and in 1825 was chosen to represent England at the coronation of Charles X. of France, on which occasion he paid all his expenses out of his private purse. It is said that his superb equipages and the magnificent array of his attendants outshone the splendours of the ministers of the Czar, or the representatives of Austria, and on his return a sum of £10,000 was voted by Parliament for the purchase of a diamond-hilted sword, and presented to him as an acknowledgment of the manner in which he had maintained the dignity of his sovereign at the French Court. In 1829 he was appointed by the Duke of Wellington Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which office he held till 1830. In 1840 he was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He married Lady Charlotte Florentia Clive, second daughter of the first Earl of Powis, who was for some time governess to the Princess Victoria.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Algernon Percy, Fourth Duke of, K.G. [1792—1865], brother of the preceding, was descended through his mother from the ancient house of Percy, and entered the navy at the usual age. He saw some active service in his day, and rising by gradual steps became a Rear-Admiral of the Blue in 1850, and held the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, under Lord Derby's administration, from Feb. to Dec., 1852. He displayed great zeal and activity in this important office, and his exertions greatly helped the creation of our magnificent screw-fleet. He showed his deep interest in all matters connected with his profession by his munificent donation for and establishment of an efficient system of life-boats on our coasts, and a sailors' home at North Shields. He was a true patron of art and of literature, and many important works were undertaken, not only under his patronage, but by his munificent aid. He possessed at Northumberland House and elsewhere a splendid collection of pictures and other works of art, in which he took great pride. In 1856 he acquired at Rome the celebrated Camuccini collection, the paintings numbering 74, a description of which will be found in the supplement to Waagen's "Treasures of Art in Great Britain." He also restored and adorned Alnwick Castle at great expense, and for some years had a whole colony of Italian workmen settled in the town for the purpose. He was appointed constable of Launceston Castle in 1847, in which year he succeeded to the Dukedom, a special deputy-warden of the Stannaries in 1852, and created K.G. in 1853. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1841, and in 1861 was appointed a trustee of the British Museum. He married, in 1842, the eldest daughter of the Marquis of Westminster. The duke's remains, after lying in state for two days at Alnwick Castle, and at Northumberland House, London, were interred (Feb. 25) in the chapel of St. Nicholas, Westminster Abbey, the burial place of many members of the Percy family. He left no issue, and was succeeded by his cousin, the Earl of Beverley.

NORTON, Hon. Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth Sarah [1808—1877], who afterwards became Lady Stirling-Maxwell, a gifted authoress and very beautiful woman, was the second daughter of Mr. Thomas Sheridan, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan. She was said to be the loveliest of the "Three Graces," as the Sheridan sisters were called in their youthful days. From a very early age she showed a taste for authorship, and produced at the age of 17 "The Dandies' Rout," a merry satire, which she illustrated herself.

Later (1829) came "The Sorrows of Rosalie," and "The Undying One" (1831), the latter, a version of the legend of the "Wandering Jew." Among her other works may be mentioned, "The Dream, and other Poems," for which she was called by the *Quarterly* the "Byron of her sex;" "Aunt Carry's Ballads," 1847; "The Lady of La Garaye," 1862; and of prose writings, "Stuart of Dunleath," 1835; "Lost and Saved," 1863; and "Old Sir Douglas," 1858. She was at the height of her literary reputation during the reign of William IV., and wrote besides the works already mentioned, tales, reviews, poems, &c., for periodicals, home and foreign. She was married, in 1829, to George Chapple Norton, a younger brother of the 3rd Lord Grantley, a briefless barrister of small fortune, who has been described as an idle worthless person, and who made her life miserable for years. His wretched persecutions culminated in 1836 in an action brought against the Home Secretary, Lord Melbourne (who had from time to time been of the utmost service to him) for seduction of his wife. He claimed £10,000 damages as compensation, but the jury decided against him without leaving the box. After this miserable affair the couple lived apart for 40 years, the husband still using every means to annoy his wife, and legally securing for his own benefit the copyright of her books. This led her to print privately, in 1854, a little volume, entitled "English Laws for Women in the Nineteenth Century," and, in 1855, her "Letter to the Queen on Lord Chancellor Cranworth's Marriage and Divorce Bill." Mr. Norton died Feb. 24, 1875, and a year later Mrs. Norton married her old and valued friend, Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, M.P., [q.v.]. She only lived three months after her second marriage, dying June 15, 1877. The life and career of Mrs. Norton are said to have suggested Mr. George Meredith's brilliant novel, "Diana of the Crossways."

NORTON, John Bruce [1815—1883], was for some years Advocate-General and member of the Legislative Council of Madras. He was the author of "Norton's Law of Evidence," a text-book on Indian law, and many other works, including "Topics for Indian Statesmen," and "A Letter to Robert Lowe, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Control, on the Condition and Requirements of the Madras Presidency." He took a great interest in the education of the natives, and for many years delivered addresses at Patcheappahs School, of which institution he was patron. He was appointed the first lecturer on law to Indian students at the Temple.

NOTT, Rev. George Frederick, D.D., F.S.A. [1768—1841], senior prebendary of Winchester Cathedral, and rector of Harrietsham and Woodchurch, Kent, was a son of the Rev. Samuel Nott, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls. He proceeded M.A. 1792, B.D. 1802, and D.D. 1807. He obtained much celebrity by his sermons preached at the Bampton Lecture in 1802, which, when printed, were dedicated to the King, and led to his appointment as sub-preceptor to H.R.H. the Princess Charlotte of Wales. He became a prebendary of Winchester in 1810. In the literary world he distinguished himself by his ponderous but valuable edition of the Poems of the Earl of Surrey and Sir Thomas Wyatt, and by several clerical treatises. He possessed an extensive and very choice library comprising 12,500 vols., which was sold by auction at Winchester in January, 1842.

NOTT, Major-General Sir William [1782—1845], was the son

of a farmer and innkeeper at Caermarthen, and entered the East India Company's service in 1800. He was obliged to return home on account of ill-health in 1826, and bought the estate called Job's Well, near Caermarthen, where he lived for two or three years. The failure of the Calcutta Bank, in which he had invested most of his savings, made it necessary for him to resume his active duties as a soldier, and at the age of fifty he returned to India. During the advance on Cabul in 1839, to reinstate Shah Sujah, Nott was attached to the Bombay Force under Sir John Keane, and was appointed to the command at Candahar. He was attacked at Candahar twice, but defeated the enemy. Being ordered with all his forces to Cabul, he started on Aug. 8th with about 5000 men. On his march he blew up the fortifications of Ghuzni, Aug. 30, and on Sept. 17 effected his junction with General Pollock at Cabul. In 1842 he was nominated a K.C.B., and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his services. In 1843 he received from the East India Company an annuity of £1000 for his services at Candahar, and for his successful march to Cabul, and was appointed Envoy at Lucknow. He died at Caermarthen, and a monument was erected there to his memory.

NOVELLO, Vincent [1781—1861], musician, was born in London, his mother being English and his father Italian. He was brought up as a choir boy under Samuel Webbe at the Sardinian Chapel, Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and on starting in the world became an organist. This profession he followed with more or less regularity till he left England in 1849. He was the composer of many masses, songs and sacred pieces, but is better known as an adapter and editor, and better still as the founder of the great house of Novello and Co. formerly of Soho, now of Berners Street. By this he has certainly earned the gratitude of every English amateur, for no other publishing house has to the same extent cheapened and popularised the oratorios and masses of the great composers; and though Novello's son, Joseph Alfred, ought perhaps to have the credit of doing this, yet Vincent Novello gave the firm its bent, and for years worked with his son in the editing and publication of its productions.

NUGENT, Sir Charles Edmund, G.C.H. [1759—1844], Admiral of the Fleet, as Lieutenant of the *Bristol*, under Sir Peter Parker, took part in the first American war of independence, and was engaged in the expedition against Charlestown, in the reduction of New York, and of Rhode Island. He obtained post rank in 1779; was promoted rear-admiral in 1797; made vice-admiral in 1801, and attained to the rank of full admiral in 1808. He was made Admiral of the Fleet in 1833, and nominated G.C.H. a year later.

NUGENT, Field-Marshal Count Laval de Westmeath [1777—1862], a magnate of Hungary, a Roman prince, &c., was born in Ireland, and having at an early age become heir to his uncle Oliver Nugent went to Austria in 1789, and entered the Imperial army in 1794. He gained his major-generalship in 1809, and in the winter of 1809-10 was named second plenipotentiary at the congress which preceded Napoleon's marriage with the Archduchess Louisa. He refused however to sign the conditions forced on the Austrians by the Emperor of the French, and quitted Germany and returned to England, where he was made a major-general and later lieutenant-general in the British army. He was sent on a mission to Austria by the British Government in 1811, and in 1812-13 went to the Duke

of Wellington in Spain to ascertain his intentions in case of a general war. He arrived there at a most critical juncture, and the communications which he brought decided the matter, and the mediation of Austria ended in a declaration of war. General Nugent resumed the sword in 1813, and having been on active service in Illyria, at the capture of Trieste, Ravenna, Venice, &c., ended the campaign of 1814 at Marengo in Piedmont, where peace was proclaimed, and the British troops joined Lord William Bentinck at Genoa. He was made a K.C.B. soon after, and in 1815, in the war against Murat, assumed the command of the troops in Tuscany, and contributed mainly to Murat's defeat. He returned to the Austrian service in 1820; was promoted to the rank of full general in 1838; and in 1848 and the following year commanded the *corps d'armée* in Italy and Hungary. He was made field-marshal in 1849. He was created a Roman prince in 1816, and in 1826 a magnate of Hungary, which latter honour gave him an hereditary seat in the Upper House of the Hungarian Diet. He was in Italy during the war with Sardinia, and shared in Radetsky's victories.

O.

OAKELEY, Rev. Frederick [1802—1880], Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and minister of Margaret Street Chapel, who later became a "missionary rector" of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Duncan Terrace, Islington, was a son of Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart., at one time Governor of Madras. His career at Oxford was a brilliant one, he took his B.A. degree in 1824, was elected a Fellow of Balliol College, in 1830 was appointed tutor of Balliol, and in 1831 was nominated one of the select preachers. He became one of the public examiners in 1835, and two years later was appointed Oxford preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. In 1839 he became minister of Margaret Chapel, Margaret Street, London, where he introduced that form of external worship popularly known by the name of Ritualism. He resigned all his preferments on entering the Roman Catholic Church in 1845. After being ordained a priest, he was appointed Missionary Rector of St. John the Evangelist, Islington. He was nominated a canon of the diocese of Westminster in 1852, and elected a member of the Roman Academy of Letters in 1868. He was the author of numerous sermons, and of many pamphlets and letters on the Tractarian movement, 1833-45.

OASTLER, Richard [1789—1861], popularly known as the "Factory King," a staunch Tory and Churchman, was one of the most popular political leaders among the working men in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He first came before the public in 1807, as a supporter of Wilberforce in his efforts for negro emancipation, and during the Reform agitation, when riots occurred in Birmingham and Bristol, &c., and men were being trained to arms throughout the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland, though the lives of those in opposition were often not safe, he boldly opposed the acts of the popular party. Between 1829-32 he was the leader of the Ten Hours' Bill movement, and from 1830 to 1847 was engaged in a crusade against the cruelties practised in factories until the passing of the Factories Regulation Act. He was the editor of a periodical called *The Home*, and author of numerous tracts, besides being a diligent newspaper correspondent.

O'BRIEN, William Smith, the second son of Sir Edward O'Brien, was born at Dromoland, co. Clare, Oct. 17th, 1803, and was educated

at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1826 he entered Parliament as Tory member for Ennis, and in 1829 he, though a member of the Catholic Association, opposed O'Connell's second candidature for Clare. But his opinions gradually changed till, in 1844, he became a member of the Repeal Association, and presided at a meeting during O'Connell's imprisonment. Two years later he was one of the advanced party who quitted Conciliation Hall, and who, in 1848, were led into rebellion. As the oldest member of the party, as the man who occupied the highest social position, and as the lineal descendant of Brian Boroihme, O'Brien naturally became the leader of the "Young Irelanders." It was he who headed the deputation to Lamartine, and who was the nominal leader of the abortive rebellion which ended with the skirmish at Ballingarry. On Aug. 5th O'Brien was arrested at Thurles railway-station, and, with others of his party, was tried for high treason and sentenced to be hanged, but the Treason Felony Bill was hurried through Parliament, and the capital sentence commuted to transportation for life. After nine months' imprisonment at Spike Island the rebels were sent to Tasmania and offered the comparative freedom of a ticket-of-leave. This O'Brien refused to accept, and was in consequence confined in Port Maria. Here he attempted an escape, but failed, and was placed in closer confinement in Port Arthur, where, his health failing, he accepted a ticket-of-leave, and in 1854 received a pardon conditional on his not returning to Ireland. He then settled with his family in Brussels, and while living there wrote his "Principles of Government." In May, 1856, a free pardon was granted him, and he returned to Ireland, but did not again take any part in politics. He died while on a visit to Bangor, in Wales, June 18th, 1864. There is a full account of his career in Sir C. G. Duffy's "Young Ireland" and "Five Years of Irish History." O'Brien was a man of the highest and most delicate honour; he was gentle, true, steadfast, and uncomplaining, but he lacked the determination, insight, and strength of will necessary to a leader. He was, moreover, too scrupulous for a rebel, and could not be brought to sanction any acts of war which would not have been justifiable in time of peace. In short, as one of his colleagues said of him, "There was too much of the Smith and too little of the O'Brien" for the leader of a forlorn hope.

O'CALLAGHAN, Edmund Bailey, was born at Mallow, in Ireland, in 1797, and went out to Quebec in 1823. There he studied medicine, and took his M.D. degree in 1827. He edited the Montreal *Vindicator*, the organ of the "patriots," 1834-37, and in the latter year, having taken part in an insurrectionary movement, he had to leave Canada, and went to live in New York. He there undertook the investigation of the colonial annals of New York, and published several works of great historical value. He died at New York, May 29, 1880.

O'CONNELL, Daniel, "The Liberator," was born Aug. 6th, 1775, at Carhen, near Cahersiveen, co. Kerry. His parents, of an ancient family, were poor, and Daniel was adopted by an uncle. When thirteen years old he was sent to school, near Queenstown, and afterwards entered St. Omer's, whence he was removed to Douay, but the outbreak of the French Revolution forced his return a few months later. In 1794 he entered as a student of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1798 was called to the Irish bar, though, as a Roman Catholic, he had small chance of preferment. But despite the disadvantage of his creed, his talents were quickly

recognised; in the first year of his practice his fees amounted to £58; in his fourth they had risen to £300; and some years later they amounted to £9,000. As an advocate, he stood in the highest rank; he was eloquent, possessed of a singularly sweet and powerful voice, and in the arts of examining witnesses and winning over a jury he was unrivalled. In 1806 he joined the Catholic Association, advocated a policy of incessant agitation, and was soon recognised as the leader. In 1810 a repeal agitation was founded, and it is possible that had O'Connell abandoned Emancipation and thrown the weight of his influence into the repeal movement the national demand for the restoration of the national parliament would not have been resisted. But by 1828 the demand was no longer national: the long agitation for emancipation had divided the nation and revived the creed animosity which at the beginning of the century had almost ceased to exist. O'Connell did not foresee, that each year the union endured, laws, national debt, taxes, and other state matters rendered its repeal more difficult; neither did he perceive that the tendency of the age was towards concentration and religious liberty. He believed that, emancipation gained, repeal would follow, and he devoted his whole energy to gain that which even without his aid must have come a few years later. Meanwhile the movement was growing in power, but in 1815 the question whether emancipation should be coupled with a government power of veto in the appointment of Irish Catholic bishops and a state provision for the clergy, caused a split in the party. Pius VII. felt no hesitation in conceding to these proposals which were advocated by Grattan, Shiel, and the Old Catholic party, but opposed by O'Connell and the populace, who in the end carried the day. The dispute was nearly fatal to the unity of the Catholics, and the movement seemed doomed to collapse, till, in 1823, O'Connell, profiting by some revival of interest, founded the "Irish Catholic Association," and in the following year established the "Catholic Rent" for defraying expenses connected with the agitation. In March, 1825, the association was dissolved by act of Parliament, but O'Connell, who boasted that he "could drive a coach and six through any act of Parliament," easily circumvented the act and reorganised the association by changing the name to "The New Catholic Association." In 1828 the association reached the extent of its power; on one single day in January 2,000 meetings were held, at which almost all the Catholics in Ireland met to demand emancipation. In May the question came before Parliament, and was carried in the Commons by six votes, but was thrown out by the Lords. There was, however, no act to preclude the election of Roman Catholics, though the nature of the oath prevented their sitting in Parliament, and in the June of this year O'Connell got himself returned for county Clare. He was, of course, unable to take his seat, but the settlement of the question could not be delayed; the measure was again brought forward, and on April 13th a reluctant assent was obtained from the king. O'Connell now set himself to fight the much harder battle of repeal. He formed a repeal association which soon assumed such threatening proportions that, in 1830, it was "proclaimed" by government, but O'Connell resorted to his usual expedient of changing the name, and continued the agitation with so great success, that at the general election of 1832 he was returned with a "Tail" of about forty members. At the opening of the session of 1834 he introduced the repeal question in an amendment to the Address, but it was not until 1840

that the famous Loyal National Repeal Association was founded. The supporters were divided into three classes, members who subscribed £1, volunteers who subscribed 10*s*., and associates who subscribed 1*s*. yearly. At first the meetings were held in the Corn Exchange, but later in "Conciliation Hall," which was erected for the association. In 1841 O'Connell was elected lord mayor of Dublin; he was then in the zenith of his power; 1843 he declared should be the great repeal year, and to further his agitation he absented himself from Parliament, and devoted his energies to promoting monster meetings in various parts of the country. These meetings were splendidly attended, for probably nine-tenths of the Catholics were unanimous for repeal, and between forty-eight and forty-nine thousand pounds were subscribed in this one year. Both to O'Connell and to the English government the association seemed to be of almost invincible strength. The possibility of an ultimate appeal to arms was hotly repudiated by O'Connell; nevertheless, the attitude of the country was considered dangerous, and on Oct. 14th he and the other leaders were arrested on a charge of sedition. They remained in jail six months; in the spring they were tried and sentenced to imprisonment—O'Connell for a year—but the sentence was reversed by the House of Lords. But O'Connell's power was gone. The English government had proved its strength, and O'Connell his weakness. The younger men had long been dissatisfied with the conduct of affairs in Conciliation Hall, with the absence of accounts for money spent, with the petty spirit of race and creed hatred that played so large a part in O'Connell's agitation, and with his temporising policy with the Whigs. The disintegration of the party had begun before O'Connell's imprisonment; it went on quickly throughout 1844 and 1845, and in the autumn of the latter year that disastrous famine began which decimated the Irish people. Throughout 1846 and 1847 the whole energy of the nation was devoted to the struggle against famine. O'Connell's health failed fast; in the spring of 1847 he left Ireland for Rome, but got no further than Genoa, where he died on May 15th. His body is buried in Glasnevin, but his heart lies in the church of St. Agatha, at Rome. The authorities for his life are "Life and Speeches" and "Select Speeches," edited by his son, John O'Connell; "Life and Times," F. M. Cusack; "Personal Recollections," J. O'Neill Daunt; "Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," Lecky; and "Memoirs," by J. Graeme, R. Huish, Fagan, &c., &c. O'Connell was the author of "A Memoir of Ireland, Native and Saxon."

O'CONNOR, General Arthur, was born at Mitchels, near Bandon, July 4th, 1763. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish bar in 1788, but, possessed of ample means, he never practised. In 1791 he entered Parliament for Philipstown, and attached himself to Grattan's party, but after the recall of Fitz-William he joined the United Irishmen. In 1797 he suffered six months' imprisonment in Dublin Castle, and after his release started *The Press* newspaper to propagate the doctrines of the United Irishmen. On Feb. 27th, 1798, he was again arrested, was tried and acquitted of treason, but before he could leave the dock was arrested on another warrant, and in April, 1799, was conveyed, with other leaders of the United Irishmen, to Fort George, in Scotland. In 1802 the prisoners were deported to the Continent and set at liberty, when O'Connor entered the French army, and was appointed general of division in Feb., 1804. He afterwards settled at

Bignon, and devoted himself to agriculture. General O'Connor was the author of numerous pamphlets, and edited the *Journal de la Liberté Religieuse*. He died at Bignon, April 25th, 1852. His biography is in Madden's "Lives and Times of the United Irishmen," the "Biographie Générale," Webb's "Compendium of Irish Biography," &c.

O'CONNOR, Feargus Edward. He was a nephew of General Arthur O'Connor, and was born at Connerville, co. Cork, in 1796. He first took an active part in politics in 1831, when, to the consternation of his friends, he appeared as an ardent repealer, reformer, and even a supporter of the Tithe war. In 1832 he was returned member for Cork County, and for a time was a member of O'Connell's "tail," but he eventually tried to lead the party, and made himself so unpopular in Ireland, that when, in 1834, he was unseated on petition, he retired to England. Here he attained great popularity as a leader of the chartist movement, and in July, 1847, was returned member for Nottingham. In 1848 he headed a great chartist demonstration in London. A chartist land scheme involved hundreds in ruin, and its failure was much taken to heart by O'Connor, who, in 1853, became permanently insane. He died in London, Aug. 3rd, 1855. A statue has been erected to his memory in Nottingham.

O'CONNOR, James A. [1793—1841], landscape painter, was the son of an engraver in Dublin, and was brought up to his father's profession. He soon relinquished that, however, for painting, and after many years of hard work in Dublin came to London in 1822, and for three years exhibited at the Academy, chiefly Irish views. His pictures sold fairly well, but, wishing to make more money, he left London for Brussels in 1826, where he remained for nearly a year making numerous sketches. He was in London from 1827 to 1832, after which he went to Paris, sending the pictures he painted there to London. Some of these are excellent, and show strong traces of the French school of the day. O'Connor returned to London in 1833, and was an occasional exhibitor at the Academy and at Suffolk Street, until failing health compelled him to give up, and he died in very embarrassed circumstances.

O'CONNOR, Major-General Luke Smyth, C.B. [1806—1873], was, during the years 1853-55, in command of the 1st West India Regiment, and with them captured and totally destroyed the strongly fortified town of Sabajee in June, 1853, and acquired by treaty a valuable tract of territory. For his distinguished services on that occasion he was most favourably mentioned in the despatches of the Duke of Newcastle. In July, 1855, he attacked and repulsed a numerous force of Mohomedans, and was severely wounded, and in August of the same year commanded the combined British and French forces against the Mahomedan rebels of Upper and Lower Combos, and totally routed them with a loss of 500 killed and wounded. In recognition of his services he was created a C.B. in 1856.

O'CURRY, Eugène [1795—1862], Professor of Irish History and Archæology in the Catholic University of Ireland, and editor of some of the most valuable publications of the Celtic Society, was born of humble parentage in the county of Clare, Ireland. Having during his early youth become familiarized with the oral traditions of the Clare peasantry, and learned to read and copy modern Gaelic manuscripts, he was in 1835 employed by the Historic Department of the Ordnance Survey at Dublin to make extracts from Irish MSS. under the supervision of Messrs. Petrie and O'Donovan. He was subsequently

employed in a similar capacity by the Royal Irish Academy in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and for the Irish Archæological Society. Conjointly with Mr. O'Donovan he edited and revised the Brehon Laws, and at the time of his death was engaged in publishing the second volume of his "Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History," a series of lectures delivered by him before the University to which he belonged. He also translated the oldest part of "The Annals of the Four Masters." After his death his "Lectures on the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish" were published under the supervision of Dr. W. K. Sullivan.

ODGER, George [1820—1877], who took a leading part in all the trade-union and working-class political movements of his day, was born of humble parentage at a little village between Plymouth and Tavistock. He was entirely self-taught, except for the small amount of learning he managed to pick up at the parish school of his native place, and was early apprenticed to a shoemaker. He began a course of study and self-culture, and soon became known in his native county as an advanced politician, public reader, and reciter. He settled in London, and became a member of the Society of Cordwainers, and in 1859 took a prominent part in the delegate meetings during the lock-out in the building trades, and from that time was well known to and associated with the prominent working-men of London. In 1863, as secretary of the London Trades Council, he visited many parts of England as the representative of that association, during their agitation with regard to wages and hours of work. But he was best known as a member of the Reform League. He came forward on two or three occasions as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, and at the election for Southwark in 1870 he polled 4,382 votes. His funeral at Brompton Cemetery was attended by a large concourse, including several members of Parliament. A subscription was raised after his death to buy an annuity for his widow.

O'DONOVAN, Edmond, author of "The Merv Oasis," was the son of Dr. Donovan, Professor of Celtic Philology in the Queen's University of Ireland. His connection with the *Daily News* began in 1876; and during the war between Russia and Turkey in 1877 and 1878 he was with the Turkish army in Asia Minor and Armenia, where he was an eye-witness of every battle and siege. In the Carlist Civil War of Spain, Mr. O'Donovan acted as correspondent, but in 1879 he went through Russia to the shores of the Caspian, visited the North of Persia and the adjacent territory of Khorassan, the Russian outposts on the Attrek, the land of Tekke Turcomans, and Merv. In 1881 he returned to England, and published his book, "The Merv Oasis." In 1883 he went to the Soudan, where he perished with Hicks Pasha's army in November of that year.

O'DONOVAN, John, LL.D., was the son of a respectable farmer, and was born at Atateemore, co. Kilkenny, July 9, 1809. When only eight he lost his father, and was educated by his elder brother, who was settled in Dublin. While still a lad he was placed in the Record Office in Dublin, and in 1829 was chosen by Dr. Petrie to fill a vacancy in the historical department of the Ordnance Survey. His first important essays appeared in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, where between 1831-33 his articles formed the principal attraction of the magazine. The most important publications of the Irish Archæological Society were edited by O'Donovan, and in 1847 he published his "Book of Rights," a translation of the Irish Doomsday book; in the same year he was

called to the Irish Bar, but never practised. In 1848 appeared the first part of his translation of the "Annals of the Four Masters," and the publication was completed in 1851. He afterwards joined O'Curry in the translation of the "Senchus Mōr," and his latest work was a translation of the poems of John O'Dubhagain and Gillana-naomh-O'Huidrin, and with this he published essays on Irish names and English names assumed by native Irish, &c. He died in Dublin, Dec. 9, 1861. In acknowledgment of his services to literature the Irish Academy awarded him the Cunningham medal, and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Trinity College, Dublin.

OLDHAM, Dr. Thomas [1816—1878], who was, from the time of its commencement in 1850, for sixteen years at the head of the Geological Survey of India, was born in Dublin, and educated at a private school and at Trinity College, Dublin. After taking his B.A. degree, he studied at the Engineering School of Edinburgh, 1837-38, and in 1839, having returned to Ireland, he was appointed chief geological assistant to Major-General Portlock, then at the head of the survey of Ireland, and assisted to prepare the report on Londonderry, Tyrone, &c., which appeared in 1843. Having been successively curator and assistant secretary of the Geological Society of Dublin, Professor of Engineering, and Professor of Geology, he was made local director of the Geological Survey of Ireland, and was elected President of the Geological Society of Dublin. In 1850 he was appointed to organise the Geological Survey of India, and while in that country was made a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, and was four times president. He was an F.R.S. 1848, F.G.S. 1843, and a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and an honorary LL.D. Among his paleontological researches and discoveries the "Oldhamia" was the most important.

OLIVER, Rev. George, D.D. [1781—1861], a Roman Catholic clergyman and an antiquarian of some note, was educated at Sedgley Park and at Stonyhurst College, in which latter establishment he taught humanities for five years. He was appointed to the Roman Catholic Mission in Exeter in 1807, where he remained for forty-five years. In 1844 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Pope Gregory XVI. Among his works, which are mostly connected with the western counties, the most important are the "Monasticon Diæcesis Exoniensis," "The History of Exeter," 1821; "Collections towards Illustrating the History of the Catholic Religion in the Western Counties, Historical and Biographical," 1857, &c., &c. He was one of the editors of "Westcote's Survey of Devon," and wrote frequently for local antiquarian histories.

OLIVER, Rev. George [1782—1867], a distinguished writer on Freemasonry, was successively vicar of Clee, Lincolnshire, rector and prebendary of the Collegiate Church at Wolverhampton, rector of South Hykeham, and vicar of Scopwick, Lincolnshire, and head master of King Edward's Grammar School, Grimsby. He became D.D. of Cambridge in 1836. He was elected Deputy Grand Master of Masons for Lincolnshire in 1832, and in 1840 hon. member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, with the rank of D.G.M., and also of several private lodges and literary societies. Among his works may be mentioned: "The Historical Landmarks of Masonry," "The Antiquities of Freemasonry," "A History of the Order from 1829 to 1841," "The Book of the Lodge," and a great number of others which passed through several editions, and were republished in foreign countries.

OLLIER, Charles [1788—1859], poet, began his career as a bookseller and publisher, and brought out some of the earlier works of Keats and Shelley. He subsequently took to literature as a profession, and wrote various novels and poems, which were very well thought of in their day. He was also a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and was much employed as an editor of magazines.

O'LOGHLEN, Sir Michael, Bart. [1789—1842], Master of the Rolls in Ireland, was the fourth son of Coleman O'Loghlen, of Port, co. Clare. He was appointed third Serjeant in 1831, second Serjeant in 1832, and admitted a Bencher of the King's Inns. He was made Solicitor-General in Oct., 1834, an office he held until the resignation of the Whigs in the following January. He became Attorney-General in 1835, Baron of the Exchequer in 1836, and Master of the Rolls in 1837. He was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom in 1838.

O'LOGHLEN, The Right Hon. Sir Colman Michael, Bart., M.P. [1819—1877], son of the preceding, was educated at private schools in England and at University College, London, and was a graduate of the London University. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1840. He was a Queen's Counsel, and second Queen's Serjeant in Ireland, and a Bencher of the Queen's Inns, Dublin. He was chairman of the county Carlow, and subsequently of the county Mayo, in Ireland; and was Judge Advocate-General from Dec., 1868, to Nov., 1870. He was M.P. for the county Clare from 1863. He carried the measure to open the Chancellorship of Ireland to Roman Catholics, and many other Bills in Parliament. Sir Colman was a member of the English Privy Council.

O'MALLEY, Major-General George, C.B., having served in the yeomanry and militia services of Ireland during the rebellion in 1798 as a volunteer, joined the Yeomanry Cavalry Corps of Castlebar, the day before that town was taken by the French under General Humbert. He was put in command of his corps, and when the French had left Castlebar, was sent to try and restore order and tranquillity there. About a fortnight after his return the town was attacked by a rebel force of 3,000 men aided by some French officers, whom he thoroughly defeated with a force of about 160 men. He joined the 13th Regiment of Foot as ensign in 1800, and served in Egypt for a year in 1801, being severely wounded on March 13. He was appointed major of the 101st Regiment, and for seven years was on active service in Ireland, Jersey, North America, and the West Indies. On his return from the West Indies he was removed to the 44th Regiment, with which he served throughout the campaign of 1815. For his services at Waterloo he was made a C.B. In 1819 he was appointed to the majority of the 38th Foot, was made lieutenant-Colonel of the 88th in 1823, brevet-colonel in 1830, and major-general in 1841. He died May 16, 1843.

O'NEIL, Henry, A.R.A. [1817—1880], historical and *genre* painter, for many years contributed some excellent works to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy. Among his works may be mentioned: "Martha and Mary informing Christ of the death of Lazarus," "By the Rivers of Babylon," "Eastward Ho" and "Home Again," which were both engraved, "The Death of Raffaelle," &c. Mr. O'Neil, who was elected an A.R.A., painted some very striking portraits. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled "Modern Art in England and France," 1869; "The Age of Stucco: a Satire in Three Cantos," 1871; and various lectures on art. He exhibited sixty paintings, most of which were engraved.

O'NEILL, Miss Elizabeth (Lady Becher) [1791—1872], who gained a distinguished position on the English stage as a tragic actress, was the daughter of Mr. John O'Neill, an actor. She married, in 1819, W. Wrixon-Becher, M.P., of Ballygiblin Castle, co. Cork, who was created a baronet in 1831. She made her *début* in London in 1814, and very soon gained a name for herself. In her famous parts of Juliet, Mrs. Haller, Belvidera, Jane Shore, and Mrs. Beverley, contemporary critics represent her as having been unrivalled. She is said to have passed through many severe trials in early life, but her genius and determination of character enabled her successfully to surmount all difficulties, and for years she held, if not the first, at least a very distinguished position on the English stage.

OPIE, Amelia [1769—1853], wife of John Opie, the painter, was the daughter of Dr. Alderson, a physician of Norwich, where she was born. Having early lost her mother, she became her father's devoted companion, and imbibed some of his literary tastes. She composed songs and tragedies at an early age, but did not publish anything till after her marriage with Opie in 1798. In 1801 she published a novel, entitled "Father and Daughter," which speedily brought her into notice, and which was translated and dramatised, and became the opera "Agnese." In 1802 appeared a volume of graceful poems, followed in 1804 by the novels, "Adeline Mowbray," and "Simple Tales," 1806. Her husband died in 1807, and she then returned to her father's house at Norwich, where she remained for the rest of his life. Among her other works may be mentioned, "Temper," 1812; "Tales of Real Life," 1813; "Valentine's Eve," 1816; "Tales of the Heart," 1818; and "Madeline," 1822. In 1825 she joined the Society of Friends, and from that time, beyond a volume entitled "Detraction Displayed," and several contributions in prose and verse to the periodicals of the day, she wrote nothing. The rest of her life was spent in travelling about, and in the exercise of Christian benevolence. [*See* "Life of Mrs. Opie," by Miss C. L. Brightwell, 1854.]

ORMEROD, George, F.R.S., D.C.L. [1785—1873], the historian of Cheshire, was born in Manchester, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree in 1807, and his D.C.L. in 1818. He was for upwards of fifty years known as one of the most accomplished and learned of antiquarians; and his famous "History of Cheshire," published in 1819, is acknowledged to be one of the best and most important of our county histories. Copies of it now bring high prices. He was the author of numerous other archæological works, mostly connected with the county of Chester.

OSBALDESTON, George [1787—1866], a gentleman of wide reputation in the sporting world, was the son of a Yorkshire squire, Mr. Osbaldeston, of Hutton Bushell, near Scarborough. He was educated at Eton and at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he was more distinguished in the hunting field than in the Schools. He hunted successively the Lincolnshire (Lord Monson's), the Quorn, the Pytchley Hounds, &c., and in the capacity of a Master of hounds none stood higher. He brought his name rather prominently before the world in 1831, by fighting a duel with Lord George Bentinck, and shortly afterwards by winning a match for £1,000 a side, in which he engaged to ride 200 miles in ten hours. He was also well known in cricketing and in racing circles. He sat in Parliament as M.P. for Retford for some years previous to the passing of the Reform Bill. Some years before his death he re-

tired from sporting life, and resided in London.

OSBORN, Rear-Admiral Sherard, R.N. [1822—1875], C.B., F.R.S., F.R.G.S, &c., son of Lieutenant-colonel Osborn, of the Madras army, entered the navy in 1837, served in the East Indies, and in China till 1843, and having obtained his commission as lieutenant in 1846, was in 1849 selected as a volunteer for the Arctic expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin. In 1851 he made his famous sledge journey to the furthest western point of Prince of Wales's Land, and for his services was promoted commander. Having served with distinction in the Black Sea during the Russian War, he was made C.B. and an officer of the Legion of Honour, and of the Medjidie. In 1857 in the *Furious*, he shared in all the operations of the second Chinese War. He took a keen interest in the controversy respecting the merits of the turret system of shipbuilding, and in 1864 was appointed to the command of the *Royal Sovereign*, a vessel which had been adapted to it. After the paying off of the *Royal Sovereign* he was for a few years managing agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in Bombay. He wrote numerous interesting works, among which may be mentioned, "Stray Leaves from an Arctic Journal," 1850-1; "The Career, Last Voyage, and Fate of Sir John Franklin," and "Japanese Fragments," 1860.

OSBORNE, Ralph Bernal [1814—1882], eldest son of the well-known art collector R. Bernal, was educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1830 was gazetted to the 7th Fusiliers, from which he retired a few years later with the rank of captain. He assumed the name of Osborne by Royal licence in 1844, on his marriage with the only child and heir of Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart. He was elected one of the members in the advanced Liberal interest for Wycombe in 1841, for Middlesex in 1847, when he was returned second on the poll with Lord Robert Grosvenor, and during Lord Aberdeen's administration was appointed secretary to the Admiralty, and retained that place under Lord Palmerston. He was returned at the head of the poll for Dover in 1857, but was rejected by that constituency two years later, and though he returned to Parliament was never again in office. In 1859 he was returned for Liskeard, resigned that seat in 1865, and in 1866 was returned for Nottingham. In 1870 he sat for Waterford, and kept his seat until overthrown by the force of the Home Rule party in 1874. In the House he was brilliantly successful by reason of his strong sense, his lively sallies of wit, and his keen spirit of sarcasm, and there were those who thought that the loss of Osborne contributed to the decline of the House of Commons, and the decline and fall of statesmanship.

O'SHANASSY, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G. [1818—1883], son of Mr. Denis O'Shanassy, of Tipperary, emigrated to Australia soon after the settlement of Port Phillip, and took an active part in the colonisation and government of the colony of Victoria. He was a member of the municipal government at Melbourne, and a member of the first legislative council there. He was prime minister of the colony in three administrations which he had helped to form, and from 1858 to the time of his death had been a member of the executive council at Melbourne. Pope Pius IX. made him a Knight of St. Gregory the Great in 1858, and in 1866, on his departure for England he was presented with a service of plate of the value of £1,500 in recognition of his services to the colony. He was nominated a C.M.G. in 1870, and promoted to a K.C.M.G. in 1874.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, Arthur

WILLIAM EDGAR, a charming poet and song writer, was born on the 14th March, 1844. He entered the British Museum as a transcriber, and after two years was removed to the Natural History Department, where he remained till his death. In 1870 he published his first volume of verse, "An Epic of Women," which contains many of his best pieces; it was followed in 1872 by "Lays of France," and in 1874 by "Music and Moonlight." In Jan., 1881, O'Shaughnessy was attacked by inflammation of the lungs and died Jan. 30, after only a few days' illness. His posthumous volume, "Songs of a Worker," appeared in 1881.

OSSINGTON (VISCOUNT), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN EVELYN DENISON [1800—1873], was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was the contemporary and friend of many who afterwards became celebrated in the political world, and where he graduated B.A. in 1823. In the same year he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and in 1824, in company with the Earl of Derby, Lord Taunton, and Lord Wharncliffe, went on a protracted tour through Canada and the United States. On the formation of Mr. Canning's administration, Mr. Denison was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty. At this time the struggle of parties on the Catholic Emancipation question was very fierce. Mr. Denison uniformly supported concession to the claims of the Catholics. Mr. Canning's death led to a considerable alteration in the state of political parties, and, among others, it affected Mr. Denison. He relinquished the duties of the Admiralty Board, and, preferring an independent political career to the responsibilities of an official position, did not again hold office, though several administrations sought his services. In 1830 he was returned for the borough of Hastings. In 1831, after the death of Mr. Huskisson, he was invited to stand for Liverpool, and at the general election of 1831 he was returned for that borough and for the county of Nottingham, choosing to sit for the latter. During two Parliaments he represented the borough of Malton, and in 1857 he was returned for the northern division of Notts. Mr. Denison took an active part in the conduct of the private business of the House; and on the retirement of Mr. Shaw Lefevre in 1857, was unanimously chosen Speaker, being again unanimously elected in 1859, 1866, and 1868. A few days after the reassembling of Parliament in 1872, Mr. Denison retired from the Speaker's chair (Feb. 8), in which he was succeeded by Mr. Brand, and a few days later he was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Ossington, of Ossington, in the county of Nottingham. He married, in 1827, the third daughter of the fourth duke of Portland.

OTTER, RIGHT REV. WILLIAM, D.D. [1768—1840], Bishop of Chichester, was the fourth son of the Rev. Edward Otter, and was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1790. He was elected Fellow and subsequently Tutor of his college, and in 1804 became rector of Colmworth in Bedfordshire. Having been rector of Chetwynd, and later of Kinlet in Shropshire, he was, in 1830, appointed the first principal of King's College, London, and six years later was consecrated Bishop of Chichester. The diocese is chiefly indebted to Dr. Otter and Dr. Chandler for the establishment of the theological school, and the training school for masters of the National Schools. Besides numerous pamphlets on the subject of the Bible Society, and in vindication of churchmen who become members of it, he wrote a life of Dr. E. D. Clarke in 1825.

OTWAY, LOFTUS CHARLES, C.B.,

H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Milan, was the only son of General Sir Loftus W. Otway, and was attached to the diplomatic service for upwards of thirty years, having received his first appointment to the mission at Stockholm in 1830. He was removed to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg in 1833, and in August of the following year to the British Legation at Madrid. Having served as attaché to the Legations at Lisbon and Madrid, early in 1858 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic, and on returning to England was made consul-general at Milan. He died at Madrid, Sept. 26, 1861.

OUSELEY, Right Hon. Sir Gore, Bart. [1769—1844], F.R.S., F.S.A., &c., was a son of Captain Ralph Ouseley, and brother of Sir William Ouseley (q. v.) the eminent oriental scholar. He went to America in 1787, and from there to China and the East Indies, where he won rapid advancement. In 1810 he was sent to Persia as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and received from the Shah the Order of the Lion and Sun, and a grant of supporters. For his successful mediation between Persia and Russia in 1819, the Emperor of Russia presented him with the Order of St. Alexander Newski, set in diamonds. During the years 1811-12, he assisted the Rev. H. Martyn, chaplain to the East India Co., in translating the New Testament into Persian. He was a member and long on the Council of the Royal Society of Literature, as well as of other learned and scientific bodies.

OUSELEY, Sir William, Knt., LL.D. [1771—1842], son of Captain Ralph Ouseley, served for a time in the army as an officer of dragoons, under the Duke of York in the campaign of 1794. He retired from the army in order to devote himself to the study of Oriental languages, and for a time lived at Leyden. His first work "Persian Miscellanies," appeared in 1795, and was followed by his "Oriental Collections," "Epitome of Persian History," "Oriental Geography," &c., all of which were scholarly, pleasing, and full of curious information. He went with his brother Sir Gore Ouseley to Persia in 1810, as Secretary to the Embassy, and on his return published "Travels in Persia," a clever interesting work which was very well received by the public. He died at an advanced age at Boulogne.

OUTRAM, Lieutenant-General Sir James, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I. [1803—1863], the "Bayard of India," was born in Derbyshire, but was of Scottish descent on his mother's side. He was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he gained great distinction, and went out to Bombay as a cadet in 1819. Subsequently he was appointed Adjutant to the 23rd Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry. From 1828 to 1835 he served in Candeish, and in the latter year was employed in organizing a regular force in Guzerat. He was A.D.C. to Lord Keane in 1838, and took an active part in the capture of Ghuznee. Having been successively political resident at Guzerat, commissary in Upper Scinde, and British resident at Hyderabad, Sattara, and Lucknow, he was appointed, in 1842, commissioner to negotiate with the Ameers of Scinde. In fulfilling the duties of this latter office, he adopted views at variance with Sir Charles James Napier, and a serious quarrel ensued. On quitting Scinde Outram published a work, in which he severely criticised the conduct of Sir Charles relative to the conquest of that country, and an angry correspondence took place between them. Through the whole affair, however, Outram played a most disinterested part, and he had the satisfaction in the end of knowing that his views were confirmed by

the Board of Directors. He paid over his share of the Scinde prize-money, which amounted to £3,000, to the public charities of Bombay. Having filled various other high offices, he was, in 1856, appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude, and in that and the following year conducted the Persian war, and was created lieutenant-general, and C.B. In 1857, on the breaking out of the Indian Mutiny, Outram succeeded Sir Henry Lawrence at Lucknow, after Havelock had for the second time to fall back on Cawnpore, while trying to march to the relief of Inglis's besieged garrison at Lucknow. For his conduct during that trying period, and for his generous treatment of Havelock, he certainly ranks as one of the noblest and best characters of that memorable time. For his distinguished services during the mutiny he received the thanks of Parliament, and was made a member of the Supreme Council. He was created a baronet in 1858. He returned to England in 1860, greatly shattered in health, and spent nearly the whole of the rest of his life in retirement in France. He died in Paris, at the age of 60, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, near the grave of Robert Stephenson. A monument was erected to him on the Thames Embankment, and one at Calcutta, the latter an equestrian group.

OVERSTONE, Samuel Jones Loyd, First Baron Overstone, was born Sept. 25, 1796. His father, the Rev. Lewis Loyd, married the daughter of John Jones, the Manchester banker, and founded the famous house of Jones, Loyd & Co., which was afterwards merged in the London and Westminster Bank. In 1819 Samuel Jones Loyd was returned in the liberal interest for Hythe: he contested Manchester in 1832, but was defeated. He was examined before a parliamentary committee on the working of the Bank Act in 1833 and 1840, and the Bank Act of 1844 was based on and embodied his most cherished principles. In 1850 he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Lord Overstone, and was invited to accept office in successive ministries. Lord Overstone took an active part in defeating the decimal coinage scheme; and during Sir Charles Wood's tenure of the Exchequer he advised the Chancellor in many of his most important measures. He was the owner of a fine collection of Dutch pictures. He died in Carlton Gardens, Oct. 17, 1883, and left almost the whole of his enormous wealth to his daughter, Lady Loyd-Lindsay.

OWEN, Sir Hugh [1804—1881], who was a Welshman by birth, came to London in 1825, and in 1836 entered the office of the Poor Law Commission, Somerset House, where he became chief clerk of the Poor Law Board. He resigned that post in 1872, to devote himself entirely to educational work. He was one of the founders of the Bangor Normal College for the training of teachers, and also of the University College of Wales, and was for many years honorary secretary and treasurer to the latter institution. It was chiefly owing to him that the British School system was introduced into Wales, and he helped to establish the Cambrian Association for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb; the Hon. Cymrodorion Society, the National Eisteddfod Association, and the Social Science Section of the National Eisteddfod. Besides this he was for twenty-eight years hon. secretary to the London Fever Hospital, for twenty-three years a member of the British and Foreign Schools Society, and for a long time chairman of the Committee of the National Temperance League. He was knighted shortly before his death in recognition of his services to the cause of education in Wales.

OWEN, Robert, who has been called the founder of Socialism in England, was born of poor parents, at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, 1771. At the age of seven he became assistant teacher in the elementary school, and three years later was placed with a draper. His rise was rapid. At eighteen he was partner in a small cotton mill, and shortly afterwards moved to Chorlton Mills, Manchester. In 1801 he married the daughter of David Dale, who owned the great mills at New Lanark, where 4,000 hands were employed. After the marriage Owen managed the works, and his philanthropic care for the workpeople made the New Lanark factory famous throughout the country. Meantime his views were developing. In 1812 he published his "New View of Society," followed by "A Book of the New Moral World," in which he propounded a modified Communism. In 1823 he went to America to found a settlement on his co-operative system. The scheme failed utterly, and 1827 found Owen back in England. In that year an attempt was made to carry out the theory at Orbiston, in Lanarkshire; but the Scotch settlement fared no better than its American predecessor, and the estate was sold, after a great loss of money. In his later years Owen became a Spiritualist, and devoted himself to preaching his doctrines, religious and political. He died at Newtown, Nov. 19, 1858. His life has been written by W. L. Sargant and A. J. Booth.

OXENFORD, John [1812—1877], a well-known dramatist, critic, and scholar, was born at Camberwell, Surrey, and educated for the law, but, preferring literature, he resolved to become a dramatic author. His first piece for the stage, entitled, "My Fellow Clerk," was written in 1835, and from that time he wrote continuously in the same department of literature, either original pieces, or adaptations from the French, German, Spanish, or Italian languages, with all of which he was thoroughly conversant. He also wrote the libretti for several English operas, among them "Robin Hood," and the "Lily of Killarney," and was the author of a great many songs, both original and translated. His amusing farce, "Twice Killed," was translated for the French and German stage, and served as a libretto for Grisar's opera, "Bon Soir Monsieur Pantalon." Besides what he wrote for the stage, he translated numerous works in general literature from French, German, Italian, and Spanish, such as Molière's "Tartuffe;" Goethe's "Autobiography," "Die Wahlverwandschaften," &c. He also published an unfinished translation of Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato," and, from the Spanish, Calderon's "La Vida es Sueño," of which G. H. Lewes wrote, "So admirably translated by John Oxenford, that in availing myself of his version, I feel that Calderon suffers no greater injustice than that which a poet must always suffer in translation." For some years Oxenford wrote the dramatic criticisms for the *Times*. In private life he was universally admired for his wit and his brilliant conversational powers.

P.

PAGE, Thomas, civil engineer, was educated for the sea-service, but gave it up to study civil engineering, and became a draughtsman in a steam-engine manufactory, and later assistant to Edward Blore, the Gothic architect. He worked as assistant engineer of the Thames Tunnel under R. Beamish, and in 1836 was appointed acting engineer of the work, and carried out the second half of the tunnel and the Middlesex shaft, and com-

pleted the tunnel. Having undertaken various other important works, he constructed the Chelsea embankment and public roadway between Vauxhall Bridge and Chelsea Hospital, and also the Chelsea Suspension Bridge. The Lendal Bridge at York, and the bridge at Thornton and Myton were from Mr. Page's designs. He was the engineer for Wisbech, and saved the port from destruction by his report on the Nene, and by advocating the case before Parliament. In conjunction with Sir John Rennie he reported for the Corporation of London upon the widening of London Bridge, and again on the treatment of the Thames as a navigable river. He died Jan. 4, 1877.

PAGET, Right Hon. Sir Arthur [1770—1840], a privy councillor and G.C.B., was the third son of Henry, first Earl of Uxbridge. He was elected M.P. for Anglesea in 1794, and in 1799 was sent as minister plenipotentiary to the elector Palatine, and minister to the Diet of Ratisbon. He was subsequently appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna, and sworn of the Privy Council.

PAGET, General Lord George Augustus Frederick, K.C.B. [1818—1880], sixth son of Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, entered the army in 1834. In 1846 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th Dragoons, and served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, and commanded the above regiment at the battle of the Alma and in the Light Cavalry charge of Balaclava. He was also in command of the Light Cavalry brigade at Inkermann, the Tchernaya, and on the expedition to Eupatoria, &c. He was made colonel in 1854, major-general in in 1861, lieutenant-general in 1871, and general 1877. He was nominated C.B. (military division) in 1855, and K.C.B. in 1869, and was an officer of the Legion of Honour, a knight of the Order of the Medjidie; a brigadier-general in Turkey. He represented Beaumaris in Parliament in the Liberal interest from 1847 to 1857.

PALGRAVE, Sir Francis, Knight, [1789—1861], K.H. historian, and Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records, was a son of Mr. Meyer Cohen, a wealthy member of the Stock Exchange. He was called to the Bar in 1827, having previously changed his name from Cohen to Palgrave, which was the maiden name of his wife's mother. He first became known in literary circles by some learned articles of his on the "Historical Antiquities of Great Britain," which appeared in periodical publications, and by the "Parliamentary Writs" which he edited under the Commissioners of Public Records. In 1831 appeared his "History of England; Anglo-Saxon Period," which at once took rank as a book of authority, and in 1832 he was knighted for his services generally, and especially for his contributions to constitutional and parliamentary literature. In the same year he published his valuable work the "Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth." He was one of the twenty gentlemen appointed by the King in 1833 to inquire into the existing state of the municipal corporations of England and Wales, on which he later published "Reports." In 1838, on the reconstruction of the Record Office, he was appointed to the post of Deputy Keeper of Her Majesty's Public Records, an office he held to the time of his death. Besides the Records, he published many important works in connection with his duties at the Record Office, and in 1851 the first volume of "The "History of Normandy and of England," his best known work, appeared. The third and fourth volumes of this "History" were published in 1864 under the edi-

torial care of his eldest son, Francis Turner Palgrave.

PALMER, Edward Henry, M.A. [1840—1882], oriental scholar, was born at Cambridge, and after a preliminary training in private schools, entered St. John's College, of which he became a Fellow in 1867, and took his M.A. degree in 1870. He was called to the Bar in 1874, and although he never seriously considered the law as a profession, he travelled the Norfolk circuit. From early youth he was a diligent student of the principal oriental languages in which he attained extraordinary proficiency. His first visit to the East was in 1868-9, when he accompanied the Sinai Survey Expedition to Sinai, to investigate the nomenclature, traditions and antiquities of Arabia Petræa, and in 1869-70 he explored the desert of Et Tih, the south country of the Scripture, and Moab, in company with Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake. In order to assist him in these explorations the University of Cambridge made grants from the Worts Travelling Bachelor's Fund. In 1871 he was appointed the Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. He was a voluminous writer, and among his works may be mentioned a translation into Arabic of Moore's "Paradise and the Peri;" an edition with an English translation of the Arab poet Boha ed Din Zohair; a "Translation of the Koran;" a "History of Jerusalem;" "The Song of the Reed;" an Arabic Grammar, a Persian Dictionary, &c. He was murdered during the campaign in Egypt against Arabi in 1882, where he was employed by the Government to deal with the Bedouin tribes who threatened the Canal. He left Suez on Aug. 10 of that year, accompanied by Lieutenant Charrington, R.N., and Captain Gill, R.E., who had orders to cut the telegraph wires in Arabia. They marched out towards Gaza, near which they were murdered, it is supposed for the sake of a large sum in gold Mr. Palmer had with him for the purchase of camels for the Indian troops. They were killed by order of the Governor of Nakl, who offered them the alternative of jumping off a precipice or being shot. Professor Palmer jumped, the other two were shot. Subsequently the governor and some half dozen accomplices were caught and executed.

PALMERSTON, Henry John Temple, Baron Temple of Mount-Temple, co. Sligo, and Viscount Palmerston of Palmerston, co. Dublin, K.G., G.C.B., &c., elder son of Henry, second Viscount Palmerston, was born at Broadlands, Hampshire, Oct. 20, 1784, and succeeded to the family honours in 1802. He was educated at Harrow, Edinburgh University, and finally at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1806. Early in that year he contested the representation of the University with Lord Henry Petty. He was defeated, and accepted the seat for the pocket borough of Bletchingly. In the succeeding parliament he was returned for Newport in the Isle of Wight, which he continued to represent until he was elected for Cambridge University. During the latter part of his life he sat for Tiverton. He spoke seldom, but always well and to the point, and from the first his talents for business were conspicuous. On the formation of the Duke of Portland's Tory administration (1807), he was appointed a junior Lord of the Admiralty, and in 1809, when he was but twenty-five years old, became Secretary for War in Mr. Perceval's administration, and continued to hold that office throughout the administrations of Perceval, Lord Liverpool, Canning and Goderich. But being an advocate of Catholic emancipation he felt unable to act under the Duke of Wellington, and

seceded with Huskisson, Canning, and others, in May, 1828. Meanwhile he had made himself an authority on foreign affairs, and as an independent member devoted himself to questions of foreign policy. When the chiefs of the Tory party bowed to the necessity of Catholic emancipation he might triumphantly have resumed office, but declined to ally himself with his old associates. He was bound to the Tories by only a few ties; he was indeed an opponent of political reform, but on the Catholic question he was with the Whigs, and in matters of foreign policy he was strongly opposed to Toryism, the Bourbons, and Reaction. In 1830 he accepted office in the Whig administration, and became Secretary for Foreign Affairs. As he had been a most efficient Secretary at War, so he was the most brilliant of Foreign Secretaries. His policy gave rise to much controversy, and at different periods of his career Lord Grey, Lord John Russell and Cobden refused to sit in the same cabinet with him; but, whatever else his policy was, it was brilliant, and made the name of England respected throughout the world. He professed, indeed, the principle of non-intervention, because he held that no country has a right to dictate to another; but he did not interpret his principle strictly where what he called British interests were involved. Moreover, he argued with much reason, absolute non-intervention is an impossibility, our silence is taken for consent, and if we hold our peace we may appear to be upholding policy and oppression from which our soul recoils. In 1834 when Peel came into office Palmerston retired, but resumed his functions when, a few months later, the second Melbourne ministry was formed; and he held the foreign portfolio till Peel's return to power in 1841. In Dec. 1845, when the repeal of the corn laws became inevitable, Lord John Russell tried to form a Whig cabinet, but failed, owing to the refusal of Lord Grey to join a government in which Palmerston was entrusted with the conduct of foreign affairs. Six months later, when Peel finally retired, Lord Grey withdrew his objection. The Greek, the Spanish, and Portuguese, the Polish and Circassian questions had occupied Palmerston during his previous term of office. His chief work during his present ministry was to watch the Emperor Nicholas on the one side, and the French on the other; and he had considerable difficulty in avoiding war with the bellicose ministers of Louis Philippe on the Syrian question. Another matter which had greatly exercised his mind, when he led the opposition to Lord Aberdeen's foreign policy in 1842, was the so-called "Ashburton Capitulation," the treaty with the United States, which fixed the boundary between Canada and the State of Maine. Palmerston vehemently objected to this as a national humiliation; but no practical result followed from his hostility. When he returned to office after Peel's final resignation, his somewhat off-hand manner of settling foreign affairs gave offence in high quarters. As early as 1849 the Queen complained that the Foreign Secretary was in the habit of forming important decisions without consulting her; and, in Aug. 1850, she drew up a formal memorandum stating in clear and severe language the exact rules by which a Foreign Secretary must be bound to his sovereign. The rebuke came upon Palmerston at the moment of his greatest triumph, and he must have felt it keenly; but he bore it with admirable good humour, and for a time all went well, but in Dec. 1851, when Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* took all England by surprise, Palmerston wrote, at once on his own responsibility, to the French am-

bassador in London, signifying his entire approval of what had been done. The Queen, ignorant of Palmerston's action, wrote to the Cabinet desiring that nothing should be said which could commit us to any approval of the high-handed policy of the Prince President. The inevitable result was that Lord John Russell dismissed the Foreign Secretary, and for a time Palmerston was out of office. But not for long. Lord John Russell's ministry survived Palmerston's dismissal only one year, and in Dec. 1852 the coalition ministry of Lord Aberdeen was formed, when Lord John Russell became Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Lord Palmerston Home Secretary. In the next year a disagreement with Lord John Russell's proposed measure for parliamentary reform led to Palmerston's temporary retirement, but he returned to his post till 1855 when he succeeded Lord Aberdeen as Prime Minister of England. In 1856 the peace with Russia was concluded under his auspices, but early in the session of 1857 a vote of censure was passed on the conduct of affairs in China, and a dissolution followed. The result was a triumph for Palmerston, but he failed to retain a majority in the house, and finding himself outvoted in Jan. 1858 on the "Conspiracy to Murder Bill" (aimed at the companions of Orsini), he resigned. Lord Derby returned to office till June 1859, when Palmerston again became Premier, and remained in office until his death, which occurred Oct. 18, 1865. He is buried in Westminster Abbey. Although at the time of his death Lord Palmerston was within a few days of completing his 81st year, he died at a time when he was still extremely popular with the middle and upper classes of society. It had become the fashion to swear by all that he said, to admire all that he did, and no man since the Duke of Wellington had filled so great a place in the public mind. Yet if ever Lord Palmerston was truly a great man it was during the years of his Foreign Secretaryship. He is not to be judged by his domestic policy, and throughout the course of his long career, he affixed his name to no great act of successful statesmanship. It may even be said that, during the last ten years of his life, he had been an obstacle to various reforms, which the Liberal party could not take up until after his death. Among the authorities for his life and career are his "Life," by Lord Dalling, better known as Sir Henry Bulwer; "Life and Correspondence," the Hon. A. E. M. Ashley; "English Political Leaders," Anthony Trollope; "Thirty Years of Foreign Policy," Gordon; and the lives and memoirs by MacGilchrist, G. H. Francis, and E. Walford. Many of Lord Palmerston's speeches and addresses to the electors of Tiverton have been published.

PANIZZI, Sir Anthony, K.C.B. [1797—1879], for many years principal librarian of the British Museum and the originator of the reading room which bears his name, was born at Brescello in the duchy of Modena, and was educated at the public school of Reggio, and at the University of Parma, where he studied law and devoted himself to the bar. Having taken part in the Modenese revolution of 1821, he was expelled from Italy and came to England, settling at Liverpool as a teacher until 1828, when he was appointed to the Professorship of Italian in University College, London. This appointment he held for three years, when, through the instrumentality of Lord Brougham, he was nominated in 1831 to an assistant librarianship in the British Museum. Six years later he succeeded the Rev. Mr. Baber as keeper of the printed books. Some displeasure was expressed at the time that a foreigner

should have been preferred to an Englishman; but the acquirements and administrative talents of Mr. Panizzi justified the choice. From this period may be dated the rapid rise of the book department of the British Museum to its pre-eminence among European libraries. He was the means of obtaining a large increase in the Parliamentary grant, and between 1837 and 1856 the number of printed volumes rose from 225,000 to 527,134. In 1856 he was promoted to the rank of chief librarian, and continued in office till June, 1866, when he retired and received from the Government in acknowledgment of his services the full amount of his salary and emoluments as his retiring pension. He was made a K.C.B. in 1869. He took a chief part in the entertainment of Garibaldi during his visit to this country, and together they paid a visit to the tomb of Ugo Foscolo, who had introduced Panizzi to the historian, Roscoe, when he first arrived in this country. Among Panizzi's most important literary works may be mentioned (besides what he did for the catalogue of the printed books in the library of the British Museum), the publication of the works of Boiardo and Ariosto, an edition of Dante, &c. He also contributed many literary and political essays to the *Edinburgh, Foreign Quarterly,* and *North British Reviews.* His "Life," by Mr. L. Fagan, has been published, as have also the brilliant letters written to him by Prosper Mérimée.

PARDOE, Julia, authoress, was born at Beverley in Yorkshire early in the present century. At the age of thirteen she produced a volume of poems, and two years later an historical novel, besides contributing to periodical journals. Having spent some months in Portugal, she next published "Traits and Traditions of Portugal," which passed through two editions. She spent some time in the East, and on her return published "The City of the Sultan," 1836; "The Romance of the Harem," "The Beauties of the Bosphorus," &c., all of which met with great success. Among her other writings, which were very numerous, may be mentioned: "Louis XIV.; or the Court of France in the Seventeenth Century," "The Life of Francis I.," "The Life of Marie de Médicis," &c. She died Nov. 26, 1862.

PAREPA-ROSA, Euphrosyne Parepa de Boyesku [1836—1874], was born in Edinburgh, her father being a Wallachian and her mother English. At the early age of sixteen she made her *début* in opera, playing Amina ("Sonnambula") at Malta, and afterwards performing in many towns of Italy, and also in Madrid. She was not heard in England till 1857, when she sang at the Lyceum in "I Puritani" with success. In 1859 she began to sing in English opera, creating more than one part, and playing others with credit. She was a very fine oratorio singer, and sang at the Handel Festivals of 1862 and 1865. In 1867 she married Mr. Carl Rosa whilst in America, in which country they lived for some years longer, forming and perfecting their well-known English Opera Company. In 1872 Madame Parepa was engaged at Covent Garden, and, besides singing in opera, took part in one or two important concerts. Next year every preparation was made by herself and her husband for introducing an English version of "Lohengrin." This was to be produced in the spring of 1874, but Madame Parepa did not live to carry out her part of the undertaking. She died in January of that year, to the great regret of the musical public. Her voice was a soprano of great power and compass, and she had been well trained. Her popularity, both in this country and America, was deservedly great.

PARIS, John Ayrton, M.D. [1785—1856], was educated chiefly at Cambridge, where he matriculated as a pensioner of Caius College in 1803, and was elected to a Tancred studentship in 1804. From Cambridge he went to Edinburgh, where he devoted himself to the study of chemistry and natural philosophy, and attended the lectures of Dr. Hope and Mr. Playfair. In 1809, being then only twenty-three, he was chosen to succeed Dr. Maton as physician to the Westminster Hospital, where he began a course of lectures on pharmaceutic chemistry. Circumstances led to his accepting in 1813 the post of physician at Penzance vacant by the death of Dr. J. Bingham Borlase, and there he rose rapidly in his profession, and became very popular with the best families in the county. He took part in every effort for the advancement of science, and it was chiefly owing to his exertions that in the early part of 1814 the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall was established. He returned to London in 1817, where he became a member of the Royal Institution, and began a course of lectures on materia medica at the Medical School in Windmill Street, and was soon acknowledged to be one of the most popular lecturers on that subject in London. His classes were crowded, and among the students were many of the most distinguished physicians of the next generation. About this time, when the College of Physicians had acquired one of the most complete collections of materia medica in Europe, it was determined to appoint a new chair for that subject, and Dr. Paris was elected to fill it. He entered upon his new duties in 1819 by the delivery of a short series of lectures on the "Philosophy of the Materia Medica." He retained his office till 1826, when he took for his subject the recent additions to the materia medica, with all the new discoveries in chemistry which had reference to that subject. As before these lectures were crowded. By his colleagues in the College of Physicians Dr. Paris was held in highest respect, and his nomination to the presidency in 1844, on the death of Sir Henry Halford, was generally expected and approved. His writings were more voluminous than valuable, though they were mostly very popular in their day. Among them may be mentioned "Pharmacologia, or the History of Medicinal Substances," 1812; "A Biographical Memoir of W. G. Maton, M.D.," 1838; "The Life of Sir Humphry Davy, Bart.," 1831, &c.

PARKER, Vice-Chancellor Sir James [1803—1852], Bencher of Lincoln's Inn and magistrate of Leicester, son of Charles Stewart Parker, was born in Glasgow, and educated at the grammar school of that town, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1825, M.A. 1829, in which latter year he was called to the bar. He was made a Q.C. in 1844, and in 1851, after the Act for increasing the number of Vice-Chancellors was passed, he was chosen by Lord John Russell to fill that post, and at the same time received the honour of knighthood.

PARKER, Sir William, Bart., Admiral, G.C.B. [1781—1867], entered the navy in 1793, and after much distinguished service was created a baronet in 1844. He was nominated C.B. in 1815, and after serving on the French and Spanish coasts, was commander-in-chief on the coast of China from 1841 to the close of the war at Nankin. In 1842 he was appointed a G.C.B., and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; was put on the good service pension list in 1844, and was appointed first naval A.D.C. to the Queen in 1846. He was twice a Lord of the Admiralty, from July to Dec., 1834, and from

April, 1835 to May, 1841. For some years after 1851 he held the command-in-chief at Plymouth.

PARKES, Edmund Alexander, M.D., F.R.S. [1819—1876], Professor of Hygiene at the Army Medical School, was born at Warwick, and educated at University College, and at the London University, from whence he graduated M.B. in 1841. For three years he was assistant surgeon in the Indian army, and in 1845 began to practise in London. In 1855 he was sent by the Government to Turkey to determine the site for an additional hospital for the sick and wounded in the Crimean war, and to undertake its management. At the close of the war Dr. Parkes returned home, and owing to ill-health gave up practice, but in 1860 he accepted the professorship of hygiene at the Army Medical School, opened in that year at Chatham, a post he retained until his death. Of his published works, the most important is the "Manual of Practical Hygiene," which has reached a fifth edition. From 1862 he wrote the annual "Review of the Progress of Hygiene" for the Blue Book of the Army Medical Department. He also contributed several important papers to the "Proceedings of the Royal Society," and was for some time editor of the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*. The Parkes Museum of Hygiene, in Margaret Street, W., was founded in memory of his great services to sanitary science.

PARKES, Joseph [1796—1865], a well-known political reformer, was educated at a school at Worcester, and at the Glasgow University, on leaving which he studied law, and settled as a solicitor at Birmingham. During the struggle for Parliamentary Reform no one exercised more influence upon popular opinion or contributed more to the success of the measure by a strenuous co-operation with its advocates in both Houses. He gave up his business at Birmingham in 1833, and was appointed secretary to the Royal Commission for inquiry into the municipal corporations of England and Wales, and on their boundaries. Later he became solicitor to the Charity Commission Chancery Suits, and to the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Public Office In 1847 he was appointed a taxing-master in Chancery. He was the author of various political works, and spent some years in collecting materials towards the investigation of the title of Sir Philip Francis to the authorship of "Junius." The work was completed after his death by Mr. Herman Merivale (q.v.), and published under the title "Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis, K.C.B., with Correspondence and Journals."

PARKINSON, Rev. Richard, D.D., F.S.A. [1799—1858], Canon of Manchester and Principal of St. Bees College, was educated at the grammar school of Sedbergh, Lancashire, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, on leaving which he was appointed master of Lea School, near Preston. In 1829 he became Theological Lecturer in the College of St. Bees, and twenty years later was appointed by the Earl of Lonsdale Principal of the College, which he raised to a high standard in theological and classical culture. In 1830 he was presented to the living of Whitworth near Rochdale, and in 1833 was elected a canon in the Collegiate Church of Manchester. In 1837-38 he was Hulsean Lecturer in the University of Cambridge.

PARRIS, Edmund Thomas (born June 4, 1793, died in London, Nov. 9, 1873.) He was a portrait and history painter, and first exhibited in the Academy of 1816. His gigantic panorama of London, which he painted between 1825-29, brought him considerable notoriety, and in 1838 he was appointed history painter to Queen Adelaide.

He executed a portrait of Queen Victoria, and a picture of her coronation: both these have been engraved. From 1853 to 1856 he was engaged in restoring the pictures of Sir James Thornhill in the dome of St. Paul's. Parris exhibited eighty works in London. The last appeared after his death.

PARRY, John [1810—1879], a popular comic singer and pianist, son of a musician of some repute, born in London, made his first appearance as a baritone singer at concerts about 1833, and was received with considerable favour. It was not until several years later that his special talents as a buffo singer were thoroughly developed, and he originated a kind of musical entertainment in which instrument and voice were felicitously combined in the rendering of comic songs and recitations, the words of which were written for the occasion, in most cases by Mr. Albert Smith. For many seasons, dating from 1840, John Parry's songs, "Wanted a Governess" (the words of which were written by Mr. G. Dubourg), "Wanted a Wife," "Country Commissions," "Blue Beard," "Fair Rosamond," &c., were so greatly in vogue that no concert seemed complete that did not contain the name of this pre-eminent comic singer in the programme. In 1849 he gave up singing at concerts, and produced an entertainment written for him by Mr. Albert Smith. His success was very great, and it was followed by similar entertainments in 1850 and 1852. The wear and tear was too much for Mr. Parry's strength, and in 1853 he was compelled to give up his performances in order to recruit himself. During his retirement he demonstrated his possession of a new talent by the publication of a whimsical book of caricatures. For some time he officiated as organist in the church of St. Jude, Southsea, where he gave finishing lessons in singing. On the re-establishment of his health he re-appeared in public, after an absence of seven years, in June, 1860, as a partner in the entertainment which Mr. and Mrs. German Reed had made popular. He was heartily welcomed back, and maintained his position as one of the most genial and diverting of public entertainers. Mr. Parry retired into private life in 1869. He died at East Molesey, Feb. 20, 1879.

PARRY, Sir William Edward, Knight [1790—1855], arctic explorer, Rear-Admiral of the White, D.C.L. Oxford, F.R.S. London and Edinburgh, &c., was the youngest son of Caleb Hillier Parry, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent physician at Bath. He entered the navy in 1803, and in 1810 as lieutenant of the *Alexander* was employed in the northern seas in protecting the Spitzbergen whale fishery. He saw much active service during the American war, and established his reputation as a scientific officer. In 1818, in command of the *Alexander*, under the orders of Captain Ross in the *Isabella*, he accompanied one of the expeditions sent out by the Admiralty to the Arctic seas to try and penetrate through passages supposed to exist west of Baffin's Bay. The expedition proved a failure, but the Admiralty at once ordered a second expedition to be equipped, and the command was intrusted to Parry. The ships, consisting of the *Hecla* and *Griper*, sailed from the Thames May 11, 1819, and on Sept. 4 following they crossed the meridian of 110° W. long. in 74°, 44′, 20″ N. lat., by which they became entitled to a reward of £5000 offered by Parliament to such of His Majesty's subjects as might succeed in penetrating thus far to the westward within the arctic circle. The expedition wintered at Melville Island, hoping to accomplish the remaining portion of the passage to Behring's Straits in the ensuing summer. But their expectations were

disappointed, and after several attempts to advance westward, they were compelled to return to England. For his services Lieutenant Parry was promoted to the rank of Commander, was made an F.R.S., and several other rewards and honours were bestowed upon him. He at once undertook another expedition extending over the years 1821-2-3, which was most unfortunate, and during which he and his crews endured great hardships and sufferings. After his return he was appointed, in 1823, hydrographer to the Admiralty, an office he filled till 1826. Having then proposed a plan for reaching the North Pole, and obtained sanction for it, he sailed from the Thames in April, 1827. After great labour and danger this expedition reached latitude 82° 45′, the nearest point to the North that had been attained up to that time. He returned to England in 1827, when he resumed his duties as hydrographer, and continued in the same till May, 1830. He then went to New South Wales as Commissioner to the Australian Agricultural Company and acted in that capacity till 1834. From 1837 to 1846 he was comptroller of the steam department of the navy. Subsequently he was captain-superintendent of Haslar Hospital, and later filled the same office in Greenwich Hospital. He attained the rank of rear-admiral in 1852, and had been knighted in 1829.

PARTRIDGE, Professor, F.R.S., F.R.C.S. [1805—1873], surgeon, began his professional career at the Birmingham General Hospital as a pupil of Mr. Hodgson. He subsequently studied at Bartholomew's Hospital under Mr. Abernethy, and was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons in 1827, and a Fellow in 1843. In 1830, on the opening of King's College, he was appointed demonstrator, and later professor of anatomy in the medical school there. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1837, professor of anatomy in the Royal Academy in 1851, a member of the council and court of examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1852 and 1864, and president of that body in 1866. It was he who, after Aspromonte, had the honour of extracting the ball from the foot of Garibaldi.

PARTRIDGE, John. He was born in Glasgow, Feb. 28, 1790. In 1814 he removed to London, where he studied art under T. Phillips, R.A. He was almost exclusively a portrait painter, and only on two occasions exhibited subject pieces. In 1843 he painted the Queen and the Prince Consort, and two years later was appointed their portrait painter extraordinary. Although he never rose to the first rank his likenesses were good and his drawing correct and careful. He exhibited 130 works, the first in 1815, the last in 1861. His death occurred in London, Nov. 25, 1872. His "Meeting of the Fine Art Commission" is in the National Portrait Gallery.

PASCO, Rear-Admiral John [1775—1853], entered the navy in 1784, and after seeing much active service became senior lieutenant of Lord Nelson's flagship the *Victory* in 1803. In that ship he took part in the pursuit of the combined squadrons to the West Indies, and was present at Trafalgar in 1805. It was to him that Nelson gave the celebrated signal, "England expects that every man will do his duty." During the battle he was severely wounded in the right side and arm, for which he received a pension of £250 per annum, and also a grant from the Patriotic Fund. In 1846 he was admitted into the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, but resigned shortly after and was appointed to the command of his old ship, the *Victory*, stationed at Portsmouth. He attained the rank of rear-admiral in 1847.

PASLEY, Sir Charles William,

K.C.B. [1780—1861], colonel-commandant of the corps of Royal Engineers, entered the army in 1797 as second lieutenant in the artillery, and was removed to the engineers in 1798. He served at the defence of Gaeta in 1806, at the battle of Maida, and at the siege of Copenhagen in the following year. He next served in the Peninsula, was present at Corunna, and was twice wounded in 1809. He was employed in the Walcheren expedition, where he was chief engineer of the Marquis of Huntly's division. For his military services he was made a C.B., and later, in 1845, a K.C.B. He became a lieutenant-general in 1851, and a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1844. In 1839-40-41 he undertook the blowing-up of the wreck of the *Royal George* at Spithead, of which he superintended all the operations. He wrote a great many works on military matters, among which, perhaps, the best known are a treatise on "Military Instruction," and an essay on "The Military Policy and Institutions of the British Empire."

PATEY, Admiral Charles George Edward, C.M.G. [1813—1881], was the son of Commander Charles Patey, and entered the navy in 1824. He took an active part in all the operations on the coast of Syria, including the bombardment of Acre in 1840, for his services at which he was made commander, and received the medal. In 1851 he was specially appointed to organise the emigration which occurred in that year from Liverpool to the newly discovered Australian gold fields, and received a testimonial of plate from the shipowners of Liverpool. In 1853 a pension was granted to him for severe wounds received while in command of Her Majesty's ship *Amphion*. He was from 1857 to 1864 superintendent of the steam packet service, and during the American civil war was intrusted by the Government with delicate transactions relative to the "*Trent* affair," and the arming and detention of belligerent American ships at Southampton. He obtained flag-rank in 1864, and two years later was appointed administrator of Lagos. He was appointed governor of St. Helena in 1869, but as the colony was in a very reduced condition he received a compensation allowance in 1873, and in 1874 was made a C.M.G.

PATON, Mary Ann (1802—1854], one of the most charming singers of the last generation, was born in Edinburgh, and began her musical education quite in infancy. She appeared in public when 8 years old, and actually published about that time several pieces. In 1811 her family came to London, and for a time she withdrew from public performances, but in 1820 she again appeared—this time at Bath. Two years later she made her *début* on the stage, playing such parts as Susanna in "The Marriage of Figaro," Rosina in "The Barber of Seville," and Polly in "The Beggar's Opera." Her success was considerable, but she did yet better in the important *rôles* of Agatha in the "Freischutz," and Reiza in "Oberon." About this time she married Lord William Pitt Lennox, but the union was an unhappy one, the marriage being dissolved six years later. She then married Mr. Joseph Wood, a tenor singer, and played at Covent Garden in "Cenerentola," and at Drury Lane in "Robert le Diable." Her appearance in London became fitful; at one time she paid a visit to America, then shortly afterwards another, then for a time she entered a convent at York. In 1844 she re-appeared at the Princess's Theatre, but very shortly afterwards retired and spent most of the remaining years of her life on her husband's property in Yorkshire. Her voice was a very fine soprano, and her singing of the best style.

Weber himself spoke very highly of her powers, and she was immensely popular.

PATTERSON, Robert, F.R.S. [1802 — 1872], a distinguished naturalist, whose works on zoology are held in high estimation, was for some years one of the secretaries of the natural history section of the British Association, and was one of the founders of the Natural History Society of Belfast. Among his best known works may be mentioned a small octavo volume, "On the Insects mentioned in Shakespeare's Plays," 1838; "On Natural History as a Branch of General Education in Schools and Colleges," 1840; "Life at the Sea-side," "Zoology for the Use of Schools," &c.

PATTESON, The Right Rev. John Coleridge, D.D., first Bishop of Melanesia [1827—1871], son of Sir John Patteson, the judge, and nephew of Sir J. Taylor Coleridge, was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, and became Fellow of Merton in 1850. Having laboured for some years under Bishop Selwyn in New Zealand and the neighbouring island, he was, in 1861, consecrated Bishop of Melanesia in the South Pacific. He spent the rest of his life cruising about among the islands that composed his diocese, working among the natives, by whom he was much beloved. He vainly endeavoured to put a stop to the kidnapping of the natives for the purpose of supplying the labour market of Queensland and other colonies, and lost his life in the attempt. Hearing that a vessel was on her way to Santa Cruz to obtain labour, he determined to visit the island himself. He arrived there on Sept. 20, 1871, and got into one of the native canoes in order to land. As soon as he was out of sight a volley of arrows was let fly at the English boat, wounding some of the sailors, and the bishop's chaplain, who subsequently died of his wounds. The natives were then seen to turn a canoe adrift, which was found to contain the dead body of the bishop rolled up in a mat. A small branch of the cocoanut palm with five knots in it was stuck in the mat, supposed to signify that the bishop's life had been taken in revenge for five lives of the natives who had most likely been shot by the kidnappers. A very voluminous memoir of him has been published by Miss Yonge.

PATTINSON, Hugh Lee [1798—1858], an eminent metallurgist, was, in 1828, appointed assay-master at the lead mines belonging to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. While thus engaged he made the great discovery of the process of separating the silver from the lead ore by means of crystallization, a discovery of the utmost importance to the owners of mines. He afterwards became manager of Mr. Beaumont's lead-smelting and refining works at Newcastle, where he founded, in conjunction with Messrs. Lee & Burnett, in 1834, the "Felling Chemical Works," which grew to be so extensive as to employ a thousand hands. Ten years later, about 1843, he undertook new works at Washington, near Newcastle, in which among other things he introduced new methods of preparing magnesia and oxychloride of lead. His discovery that steam becomes electric when rushing forth from an orifice is said to have suggested Mr. (Sir W. G.) Armstrong's hydro-electric machine. He was an F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.G.S., and F.C.S., and contributed papers on his discoveries to the *Philosophical Magazine*.

PATTISON, James [1786—1849], M.P. for the City of London, and one of the directors of the Bank of England, was the son of Nathaniel M. Pattison, of Congleton, Cheshire, and nephew of James Pattison, a director of the East India Co. He was returned for the city in the Liberal interest at the general

election in 1835, and represented it in 1837, was defeated in 1841, and again returned 1843. At the general election of 1847 he was placed second on the poll, Lord John Russell polling 7137 votes, and he 7030. He had been for many years a director of the Bank of England, and was also for a time governor.

PATTISON, Rev. Mark, B.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford [1813—1884], was born at Hornby, a small village in the West Riding of Yorkshire. His father, the Rev. James Mark Pattison, was for many years rector of Hauxwell, near Richmond, and it was here that Mark Pattison's early years were spent. He was the eldest of twelve children, of whom ten were girls. He was never sent to school till he was 17, and learned little except what he taught himself, but among other things he acquired a love of country life and of natural history that remained with him to the end. He entered Oriel College soon after Newman had ceased to be a tutor there in 1831. He took his degree in 1836, obtaining only a second class, was elected a Fellow of Lincoln in 1839, entered deacon's orders in 1841, and was ordained priest in 1843. Those were stirring times at Oxford, for the early years of Pattison's Oxford career were the days of the growth of the Tractarian movement. Newman exercised a great influence over him, and in 1846, when he joined the Roman Church, many believed that Mark Pattison would follow him. But the influence was mainly intellectual, and though Pattison was for some time counted among Newman's followers, he was not admitted to the inner councils of the movement, and after the withdrawal of his leader, his connection with the Tractarian party gradually came to an end. In 1841 and 1843 he obtained the Denyer Theological Prize, but his interest in theology was soon to pale before the attractions of philosophy and general literature. His attention was early attracted to the history of modern classical scholarship, which he studied exhaustively. His original intention was to write a life of Joseph Scaliger, but, finding that he had been anticipated in this by his friend, the late Professor Jacob Bernays of Bonn, he contented himself with writing the life of Scaliger's contemporary and friend, Isaac Casaubon, which was published in 1875. Latterly the discovery of new material led him to revert to his original intention of writing Scaliger's life, but his design was frustrated through ill-health. The last months of his life, when increasing weakness prevented any very serious study, he devoted to the dictation of the reminiscences of his youth, and of his Oxford career down to 1861. Such papers of interest preserved by him as he did not think it right to publish at present he deposited in the Bodleian Library, not to be opened for some years. In his editions, prepared for the Clarendon Press series, of Pope's "Essay on Man," and "Satires and Epistles," and in his monograph on Milton, and his quite recent edition of "Milton's Sonnets," his deep scholarship is discernible; and no less conspicuous are these qualities in the report which he made in 1859 on "The State of Elementary Education in Germany." He also published an important book, "Suggestions on Academical organisation" (1867), in which he developed his views, afterwards wellk-nown, in favour of organising the university as a place of advanced research. These views he also pressed, not without effect, on the University Commissioners in 1878. This list of books, with an essay on "Tendencies of Religious Thought in England," which appeared in 1860, among the "Essays and Reviews," almost completes the list of Pattison's acknowledged writ-

ings, but affords no sort of test of the true range and measure of his literary activity. To the *Quarterly Review*, the *Nineteenth Century*, and other periodicals of similar scope, he was a constant contributor, and to the *Saturday Review* for many years. But he was a man of thought rather than a man of action, an inspirer of practical men rather than a practical man himself, and his influence was mainly indirect and impersonal. He was appointed classical examiner first in 1848, then in 1853, and was for some years tutor of his college. In 1861 he was elected Rector of Lincoln, a post for which he had been an unsuccessful candidate ten years earlier. In 1862 he married a daughter of Captain Strong, a lady now well known as an art critic of great knowledge. Mark Pattison died at Harrogate, July 30, 1884. One of his sisters was the "Sister Dora," well known as the heroine of Miss Lonsdale's book, which made some mark a few years ago.

PAUL, Mrs. Howard (Isabella Featherstone), actress and singer, was born at Dartford, in Kent, and made her first appearance on the stage about the year 1854. Her first engagements in London seem to have been at the Strand and Haymarket Theatres, where as Miss Featherstone she played Captain Macheath, in the "Beggar's Opera." After her marriage to Mr. Howard Paul, she for some years took part with him in his varied "Entertainments." She returned to the stage in 1869, appearing at Drury Lane as Lady Macbeth. Her last appearances in London were at the Opera Comique, in the "Sorcerer," produced in 1878. She died suddenly at her house, in the Avenue, Bedford Park, Turnham Green, June 6, 1879.

PAXTON, Sir Joseph [1803—1865], landscape-gardener, was born of humble parentage, at Milton Bryant, in Bedfordshire. He was educated at the Free School at Woburn, and at an early age was employed, and studied for some years as a gardener, at the Horticultural Society's Gardens. The Duke of Devonshire took him from there, and gave him charge of his gardens in Derbyshire. He laid out the gardens of Chatsworth, famous throughout England, and erected there the great conservatory, at that time a novel structure. It was he who designed a building of iron and glass for the first Great Exhibition, which was his *chef d'œuvre*, and procured for him the honour of knighthood. When the Palace was removed to Sydenham, he was employed to remodel it, and was made director of the grounds. He was elected M.P. in the Liberal interest, in 1854, for Coventry, which he represented till his death. He was for some years the editor of *Paxton's Magazine of Botany*, and was also author of various works on gardening. It was to him that the country was indebted for the despatch of the Army Works Corps to the Crimea in 1854-5.

PAYNE, George [1803—1878], one of the oldest members of the Jockey Club, was the son of Mr. George Payne, of Sulby Abbey, Northampton, and was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He early lost his father, and on coming of age became one of the largest landowners in Northamptonshire. He was for many years master of the Pytchley Hounds, and for upwards of five years a zealous patron and supporter of the turf. His face was familiar on all the principal racecourses of England, and he enjoyed the friendship of all the leading members of the racing world. He was not very fortunate, however, never having won the Derby, or any great race. It was Mr. Payne, his uncle, who won the Derby with Azor in 1817. He was once solicited to enter Parliament as member for the southern division of his native county, but declined, on the ground

that his tastes were opposed to parliamentary life.

PEABODY, George [1795—1869], whose claim to being mentioned in an English work of biography lies in the fact of the splendid work done by him among the working classes in England, especially in London, was born at Danvers, Massachusetts, U.S. Having been for some years a successful merchant, in partnership with Mr. Riggs at Baltimore, with branch houses at Philadelphia and New York, he came to England in 1827, and established himself in London as a merchant and money-broker in 1843. In this capacity his name became a guarantee for many monetary transactions on the part of more than one of the United States; and in 1848 he largely contributed to the restoration of the credit of Maryland. He founded at Danvers, U.S., at a cost of £25,000, an institute which bears his name, and gave upwards of £100,000 for a similar purpose in Maryland. On retiring from business with a large fortune in 1862, he presented the City of London with the munificent sum of £150,000, for the purpose of erecting comfortable and convenient lodging-houses for the working classes, and gave for the same purpose an additional £150,000 in Feb. 1866. The first block of buildings in Spitalfields, known as the Peabody Dwellings, was opened in 1864. A bronze statue was erected to him near the Royal Exchange, a short time before his death.

PEACOCK, Rev. George, Dean of Ely [1791 — 1858], a notable mathematician, was the son of a schoolmaster, who wrote some works on arithmetic. He was educated at Richmond, in Yorkshire, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1814, and assistant tutor and college lecturer in 1815. He became a full tutor in 1823. As an undergraduate he, together with Herschel, Babbage, and Maule, endeavoured to introduce the Continental method of the differential calculus at Cambridge, where the method of fluxions had till then prevailed. They formed an Analytical Society, which published, among other works, "A Collection of Examples of the Application of the Differential and Integral Calculus, 1820," and had the satisfaction of seeing about the same time the differential calculus adopted, and authoritatively introduced at Cambridge. In 1837 Mr. Peacock became Lowndes Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge, and a year later was appointed one of the commissioners for standards of weights and measures. He was one of the founders of the Cambridge University Philosophical Society, and was admitted a Fellow of the Royal, the Royal Astronomical, and other scientific societies. He took his D.D. degree in 1839, and was appointed to the deanery of Ely. He restored the Cathedral, which was in a very bad condition, and enforced the Public Health Act in the city of Ely. He was Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation for the Province of Canterbury, 1840-47, and again 1852-57, and was on the Commission of Inquiry into Cambridge University. Among his numerous writings may be mentioned a "Treatise on Algebra," 1830; "Observations on the Statutes of the University of Cambridge," 1841; a "Life of Dr. Thomas Young," 1855, &c. &c.

PEACOCK, Thomas Love [1785—1866], a poet and prose humorist, was born at Weymouth, and educated at a school at Englefield Green. His first poem, "The Genius of the Thames," appeared in 1810, and reached a second edition in 1812. In the latter year he made the acquaintance of Shelley, whose literary executor he became, and in that capacity published a defence of Shelley's first wife, Har-

riet Westbrook. Among his other friends were Grote, Mill, and Bentham. He obtained a situation in the East India House in 1818, and on the death of James Mill in 1836, was appointed Examiner of India Correspondence, which post he held until March, 1856, when he retired on a pension. Among his other works may be mentioned the two poems, "The Philosophy of Melancholy," and "Rhododaphne," and the curious satirical novels, "Headlong Hall," "Melincourt," "Nightmare Abbey," "Maid Marian," "Gryll Grange," &c. An edition of his works, edited by Henry Cole, C.B., with a preface by Lord Houghton, was published in 1875.

PEARD, Colonel John Whitehead [1811—1880], well known under the title of "Garibaldi's Englishman," was the second son of Vice-Admiral Shuldham Peard, and was born at Fowey, in Cornwall. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1837, after which for some time he practised on the Western Circuit. When the Italian war of independence broke out in 1859, he held a captain's commission in the Duke of Cornwall's Rangers, and at once offered himself as a volunteer to Garibaldi, whose adventures he shared during several campaigns, particularly that of 1860, when he was warmly thanked by his commander. When Garibaldi retired to Caprera, Colonel Peard returned to Cornwall. He was a magistrate for that county, and served as high sheriff in 1869.

PEARSALL, DE, Robert Lucas [1795—1856], was brought up as a lawyer; but his taste for music, of which he had given early proofs, was too strong for him, and he abandoned the law after a few years' practice at the Bar. He went to Mayence, where he worked hard at composition, and in 1829 paid a visit to England. In a year, however, he returned to the Continent, where for some time he led the life of a wanderer. Later on he sold his property in England, and bought an estate on the Lake of Constance, where he devoted himself to music and archæology. He was a prolific composer; but it is by his truly delightful madrigals that he is best known. Of these, "Lay a Garland," "Take Heed ye Shepherd Swains," "Great God of Love," "O, Who will o'er the Downs!" and others, which might be named, are of first-rate excellence, and show Pearsall at his best. He was received into the Roman Catholic Church some time before his death.

PEARSON, Henry Hugh [1815—1873], a musician practically lost to England, through the lack of appreciation which his works received in this country. He was born at Oxford, and educated at Harrow and Cambridge. His musical instruction at this time was gained chiefly from Attwood, and before he left Cambridge he had already published a volume of songs. In 1839 he went to Germany. While at Leipsic he was on intimate terms with Mendelssohn, and at different times had the friendship of Spohr, Meyerbeer, and Schumann. He held, for a brief time, the professorship of music in Edinburgh University, but soon returned to Germany, which he thenceforth made his home, changing his name from the above to Henry-Hugo Pierson. In 1848 his opera "Leila" was produced at Hamburg, and was very well received. Four years later his oratorio "Jerusalem" was given at the Norwich Festival, and some months later it was repeated in London. A work, of which Germany thoroughly approved, was his music to the second part of Goethe's "Faust," which has been repeatedly heard in that country, but of which, we believe, only a meagre selection has ever been given in England. He was commissioned to write a

work for Norwich in 1869, and sent a selection from an oratorio, "Hezekiah," a work which he never completed. "Contarini," a five-act opera, was brought out at Hamburg in 1872. Pearson wrote, also, an immense number of songs, and the unpublished MSS. which he left are very numerous.

PEARSON, Rev. Hugh [1817—1882], Canon of Windsor, brother of the preceding, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and M.A. in due course. He was ordained in 1841, and appointed to the vicarage of Sonning, near Reading, which he held till his death. He was rural dean of Henley-on-Thames from 1864 to 1874, and of Sonning from the latter date till 1876. He was appointed chaplain to the Bishop of Manchester in 1870, and nominated to the canonry of Windsor in 1876. He was a man of wide personal influence, and was an intimate friend of Dean Stanley, on whose death he succeeded to the post of Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the Queen.

PEASE, Henry [1806—1881], Director of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, later merged into the North-Eastern Railway Company, was the son of Edward Pease, "the father of railways," and was born at Darlington. Having received a good commercial education, he was put to learn the business of a tanner, but soon gave that up to follow in his father's footsteps. Soon after the Stockton and Darlington Railway was opened, and while still quite a youth, he was actively engaged in the direction of the affairs of that undertaking; was later elected to the Board of Management; retained his seat when it became the North-Eastern Railway, and became the oldest railway director in the world. He was M.P. for South Durham in 1857, in the Liberal interest, retiring voluntarily in 1865, in favour of his nephew, Joseph Whitwell Pease. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and accompanied Joseph Sturge of Birmingham, and Robert Charlton of Bristol, on their journey to Russia in 1853, where they went for the purpose of endeavouring to prevent the war which was then threatened between that country and England. They were very kindly received by the Emperor and Empress at St. Petersburg, but their efforts were unavailing, although the Czar declared his anxiety to maintain peace. Mr. Pease was also one of the three who visited the Emperor of the French at Paris to urge him to use his influence in calling together a Congress of European nations to promote the interests of peace, and for the second time was unsuccessful. On the death of his brother Joseph (the first Quaker M.P.), he succeeded him as President of the Peace Society. He was elected first mayor of Darlington in 1867, when that town was incorporated.

PEASE, Joseph [1800—1872], the first Quaker member sent to the House of Commons, represented South Durham for several years. He and his sons owned a considerable amount of mining property in South Durham and North Yorkshire, and he was the last survivor of the original Middlesborough estate-owners. He spent large sums in promoting education and the moral welfare of the work-people, and was associated with George and Robert Stephenson in establishing the first large engineering works in the North—the engine factory at Newcastle. He was brother-in-law of Mr. J. J. Gurney and Mrs. Fry, and was connected by marriage with Mr. Bright, Mr. Joseph Sturge, and other members of the Society of Friends.

PEEL, The Right Hon. General Jonathan, M.P. [1799—1879], fifth son of the first Sir Robert Peel, was educated at Rugby,

entered the army, and became a lieutenant-general in 1859. He was returned for Norwich in 1826, and was one of the members for Huntingdon in the Conservative interest from 1831 till 1868, when he retired into private life. General Peel, who took an active part in all parliamentary debates on military questions, was Surveyor-General of the Ordnance from Sept., 1841, to July, 1846; Secretary of State for War in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9; and was appointed to the same post in Lord Derby's third administration in July, 1866, but retired on account of a difference in opinion respecting the Reform Bill in March, 1867.

PEEL, Right Hon. Sir Lawrence [1799—1884], cousin of the above, of whom he wrote a biography, and son of Mr. Joseph Peel, of Bowes, Middlesex, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1821, and M.A. 1824. In the latter year he was called to the bar of the Middle Temple. Migrating to the East, he became Advocate-General at Calcutta, and in 1842 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court there. From this position he retired in 1855, by which time he had been appointed vice-president of the legislative council. In 1857 he became one of the directors of the East India Company, in 1866 treasurer of the Middle Temple, and in 1871 a paid member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He was a D.L. of the city of London, hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, &c. He was for many years a frequent correspondent of the *Times* on legal and general topics.

PEEL, The Right Hon. Sir Robert, second baronet. He was the eldest son of Sir Robert Peel, a great cotton-printer and manufacturer, and was born near Bury, in Lancashire, Feb. 5th, 1788. He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, where, in 1808, he graduated with the then unprecedented honours of a double first. In the following year he was returned to Parliament for the close borough of Cashel, and attached himself to the Tory party, with which he was connected through his father, who was at that time member for Tamworth. The elder Peel made no secret of the high hopes he entertained for his son's success, and to add to the young man's position and sense of independence made him an annual allowance equal to the fortune of many a nobleman. At first young Peel did not speak often or long, but all that he said added to his reputation for right feeling and good sense, and he soon came to be looked upon as a young man from whom much might be expected. In 1811 he was appointed under-secretary for the colonies, and when, in the following May, the assassination of Perceval occasioned the formation of a new Tory ministry, Peel was appointed chief secretary for Ireland, the Duke of Richmond being lord-lieutenant. Ireland was more than usually disaffected, and was dissatisfied with the union, but O'Connell, with a curious density of vision, advised her to agitate first for Catholic emancipation, and when Peel was in Dublin the Catholic question absorbed the interest of all Irishmen. Peel's politics were those of his party, and may briefly be summed up in his nickname "Orange Peel;" he was intensely unpopular, being too temporising for his own party, and too exacting for the emancipationists. He was indeed thoroughly out of place, and feeling this, resigned office, when, in 1818, a vacancy in the representation of Oxford gave him an excuse for doing so. From that time till 1822 he had no official connection with the Liverpool-Castlereagh ministry, but took a leading part in the pressing currency questions of the day, and thus founded his fame as a finan-

cier. As if to prove his adhesion to the Government, he defended the "Peterloo" massacre with unnecessary and never-to-be-forgotten ardour, but he took no part in the delicate question of the case of Queen Caroline. When George IV. came to the throne he retained the Liverpool ministry, and Peel accepted office as Home Secretary. After the suicide of Castlereagh, in August, 1822, Peel and Canning were the most prominent members of the ministry, though on the Catholic question they were at issue, for Canning was an emancipationist, and Peel still opposed the Catholic claims. In April, 1827, on the retirement of Lord Liverpool, Canning became premier, and formed a ministry, from which the Old Tory party, headed by Peel and Eldon, held aloof. But only four months later Canning died, and without him the ministry could not hold together; in Jan., 1828, the Old Tory party came back to power, with the Duke of Wellington as Prime Minister, and Peel as Home Secretary. They were, however, convinced that the claims of the Catholics were irresistible, and it was Peel who (March 5th, 1829,) brought forward the Catholic Relief Bill. But though Catholic emancipation had been forced on the Tories, they were not prepared to concede parliamentary reform, and shortly after the accession of William IV. a reform ministry was formed, and Peel retired from office, having associated his name not only with the Catholic Relief Bill, but the New Metropolitan Police Act, which provided London with an efficient body of police. It was about this time that he succeeded his father in the baronetcy. In common with the rest of his party, Peel resisted the Whig measures of reform, but it was patent that he saw that some redistribution and reform was inevitable, and he declined to join the Duke of Wellington in the desperate enterprise of forming a Tory Government to supersede the Grey ministry, which had gone out on the refusal of the king to promise an unlimited creation of peers. By this conduct he ensured for himself and his party the full benefit of the reaction which he must have known would ensue. The first general election after the passing of the Reform Bill left him with a following of barely 100 members, but under his skilful management this soon swelled into a formidable party. He frankly accepted the Reform Act, and set himself to organise a party distinct from either Tory or Whig, and which he named *Conservative*. In Nov., 1834, the king called upon the Duke of Wellington to form a ministry, but the latter insisted on Peel accepting the premiership, and himself became Foreign Secretary. This first ministry of Peel's endured for only five months, and during its existence it was defeated on the question of the election of the Speaker, on Lord Morpeth's motion for an amendment on the address, and finally on a series of motions of Lord John Russell relating to the temporalities of the Irish Church, when the Government was defeated by so large a majority that resignation was inevitable (April 8th, 1835). The Whigs returned to office, with Lord Melbourne as premier, and their administration lasted throughout the remainder of the king's life, and during the first four years of the reign of Victoria. In May, 1839, the ministry resigned, but, owing to the "Bedchamber Plot"— the refusal of the Queen to dismiss certain Whig ladies of her household,—Peel was unable to form a ministry, and Lord Melbourne returned to office until Aug. 27th, 1841. Peel was now to enter into the most important epoch of his career: he had a commanding majority in both Houses, but the crisis was one that called for a master hand. The finances were in dis-

order; for some years there had been a growing deficit, which increased taxes and customs duties had failed to make good. Distress and discontent prevailed throughout the country, more especially in the trading districts; the Anti-Corn Law League was already agitating for the total repeal of the corn laws, and in Ireland O'Connell's agitation was assuming threatening proportions. In the session of 1842 Peel proposed his famous sliding scale, by which the duty on foreign grain gradually decreased as the price of home-grown corn rose. In 1844, with the help of many financiers of whom Lord Overstone (Mr. Jones-Loyd) was the chief, he passed the Bank Charter Act. To meet the financial difficulty, he levied an income-tax, and this measure was so successful that, in 1845, the returns showed a surplus of five millions, whereas three years earlier there had been a deficit of £2,570,000. To render the imposition of the income-tax less oppressive, it was accompanied by a reform in the tariff by which the duties on many foreign imports were lowered or removed. This lowered tariff was the cause of much dissension between the Premier and his protectionist supporters, especially as it was evident that Peel was at heart a convert to the principles of free trade. In 1845 the failure of the Irish potato crop forced him to an avowal of his opinions. He retired, and Lord John Russell was called upon to form a ministry. This he failed to do, and Peel returned to office, and on Jan. 27th, 1846, brought in a bill by which, at the end of three years, the corn laws were to be utterly repealed. In the meanwhile thousands were dying of hunger in Ireland; there was disturbance and a talk of rebellion; and alongside of the corn bill Peel tried to pass a coercion bill. The radicals, the protectionists, and O'Connell's party united to throw out this coercion bill, which was rejected by the Commons two days after the corn bill had passed the Lords. Thus, in the hour of his triumph, Peel resigned, but though out of office, he was not out of power. He had "lost a party, but won a nation," and he lived to carry the important, if inopportune, Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Act. The last time that he addressed the House was on June 28th, 1850, when he spoke on the Greek question. The next day he was thrown from his horse, and on July 2nd he died of the injuries that he had received. There are many records of his life: among them his "Speeches," "Posthumous Memoirs," "The Political Life of Sir Robert Peel," by Thomas Doubleday, Guizot's "Life," and the more recent biographies by Mr. G. B. Smith, Mr. Taylor, and Sir L. Peel.

PEEL, Captain Sir William [1824—1858], K.C.B., captain of the *Shannon*, and commander of the naval brigade serving in the Bengal Presidency, was the third son of Sir Robert Peel. He entered the navy in 1838, and having seen service in the China seas, in 1844 was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He next served on the Cape of Good Hope station, and in the Pacific, and attained the rank of commander in 1846, after which he was sent to the North American and West India stations. He greatly distinguished himself in the Crimean campaign with the naval brigade, and was so severely wounded that he was obliged to return to England before the fall of Sebastopol. For his services he was made a C.B. He proceeded to China in 1856, and had scarcely reached that country before he was ordered by Lord Elgin with spare troops to Calcutta, to afford assistance in the suppression of the mutiny of the Bengal army. In command of the naval brigade he took a very distinguished part in

the storming and capture of Lucknow, where he was severely wounded. He was recovering from his wounds when he was attacked by small-pox, and died, to the great grief of the army and the British public generally. For his services in India he was nominated a K.C.B., was also an officer of the Legion of Honour of France, and of the Order of the Medjidie, and had received the Sardinian war medal.

PELHAM, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Frederick T., C.B. [1808—1861], was the second son of Thomas, second Earl of Chichester, and entered the navy in 1823. He was for some years employed on the north coast of Spain under Capt. Lord John Hay in assisting the Constitutional Government of Spain against the Carlists, and for his services received the Cross of San Fernando from the queen of Spain. He acted as private secretary to the Duke of Northumberland while he was First Lord of the Admiralty in the Earl of Derby's first administration, and in 1853 was chosen to command the steam reserve at Portsmouth. In the spring of 1855, when Sir R. Dundas took the command of the Baltic fleet, he selected Capt. Pelham to discharge the onerous duties of captain of the fleet. He rendered very distinguished service at the bombardment of Sweaborg. In 1857 he was appointed a junior lord of the Admiralty, and again in 1859, resigning it only a fortnight before his death.

PEN DE BODE, Clement Joseph Philip [1777—1846], was born at Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, his father being a German, his mother an Englishwoman, and was educated in this country. His father left him a large estate in Alsace, called Soultz-sous-Forêt, which, however, after the French Revolution, was confiscated, all feudal and seignorial privileges being abolished by the decrees of revolutionary governments, and all English subjects who held property in France being deprived of their rights. As soon as the treaties were concluded, which had been made to secure indemnity to the English subjects who had held property in France, the baron came to this country to urge his claims. The French Government had paid large sums to England as compensation to British subjects whose property had been seized, and of this money the Baron de Bode claimed half a million on account of his patrimonial property in Alsace. The next twenty-five years of his life were spent in endless law-suits to try and obtain possession of this money, his demands being refused on the ground that he had failed to prove that he was a British subject. The last trials were held in 1844-45, and were in his favour, but worn out with anxiety and trouble, he died quite suddenly before the matter could be brought to a satisfactory ending.

PENN, John, F.R.S., an eminent mechanical engineer, born in the neighbourhood of London early in the present century, was the author of several inventions and improvements in marine steam engines. He constructed the engines of several of the largest ironclad British men-of-war, namely, the *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, and *Achilles*, each of 1,350 horse-power; the *Hercules* and *Sultan*, of 1,200 horse-power; and for nearly all the largest warships for the Italian, Spanish, Brazilian, German, Danish, and Peruvian Governments, and the yachts for her Majesty the Queen of England, Emperor of Russia, Khédive of Egypt, Sultan of Turkey, Emperor of Austria, &c. Mr. Penn introduced many improvements in the machinery and tools used in the manufacture of engines, to insure greater accuracy and economy of workmanship. He was one of the earliest members of the Institution of Civil and Mechanical Engineers, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and

principal of the firm of John Penn and Son, engineers, Greenwich. He died Sept. 23, 1878.

PENNEFATHER, General Sir John Lysaght, G.C.B. [1800—1872], son of the Rev. John Pennefather, of New Park, Tipperary, entered the army as cornet in Jan., 1818, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1839, without having purchased any of his grades. His name first came prominently before the world as a trusted officer of Sir C. J. Napier, under whom he served in Scinde, and who, after the murderous battle of Meeanee, Feb. 17, 1843, spoke of him emphatically as "that noble soldier Pennefather." For his services in Scinde he received the thanks of Parliament and the Order of the Bath, and in 1846 attained the rank of colonel in the army. Upon the formation of the Eastern army in 1854, Colonel Pennefather was appointed to command the first brigade of the second division, with the rank of major-general; and at the battle of the Alma he greatly distinguished himself, and again at Inkermann, where he had a horse shot under him. On the latter memorable occasion he took the second division against the advancing Russian columns in the unavoidable temporary absence of its chief, Sir De Lacy Evans, who, hastening to the scene of conflict from Balaklava, chivalrously left the command, as Outram did to Havelock at Lucknow, in the hands of the officer who had so gallantly led the troops against the foe, and whose overthrow of the Muscovite legions fully justified this act of confidence. After the latter event he was compelled by the state of his health to retire for a time from the field. Returning soon afterwards, he took the permanent command of the second division, with the rank of lieutenant-general. He was appointed colonel of the 46th Foot in June, 1854; created a K.C.B. in 1855; and was made colonel of the 22nd Foot, which he had gallantly led into action at Meeanee, Feb. 13, 1860. He was appointed Governor of Malta, and on quitting that post, after holding it for five years, was named commander of the camp at Aldershot, for which he was especially fitted by his thorough acquaintance with tactics, and resigned in 1865. He was made a general in the army in 1868, and appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital in Sept., 1870. He was Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Commander 1st Class of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and 2nd Class of the Medjidie.

PENNETHORNE, Sir James, Knt., born at Worcester, June, 1801, died at Malden, Surrey, Sept. 1, 1871. In 1820 he was placed in the office of Augustus Pugin, and was afterwards removed to that of John Nash, who was largely engaged upon Government works. He was appointed in 1832 to plan some of the metropolitan improvements, and Victoria, Kennington, and Battersea Parks are laid out from his designs. After 1840 his whole time was devoted to Government schemes, and among his other official works are the alteration of the Quadrant, the addition to the new Ordnance Office, the new wing of Somerset House, and the erection of London University behind Burlington House. In 1859 he received the medal of the Institute of British Architects, and on his quitting office in 1870 the members of his profession presented him with a special medal, and the Queen conferred on him the honour of knighthood.

PENNINGTON, James [1777—1862], author of "The Currency of the British Colonies," was in early life engaged in mercantile pursuits, but after being employed in investigating the financial accounts of the East India Company on the occasion of the abolition of its trading privileges, he gave up his

private business to accept an appointment under Government. This appointment being cancelled by a change of administration, he employed the leisure thus forced upon him in carefully studying currency and finance, upon which subjects he wrote many valuable papers and essays, and was consulted continually by Sir Robert Peel during the preparation of the Bank Act of 1844. He had previously been employed by the Treasury for the important object of regulating the currency of the West Indian Colonies, at that time in a state of utter confusion, and which he reduced to a system afterwards employed with much success.

PENNINGTON, Rev. Montagu, M.A. [1763—1849], vicar of Northbourne and Shoulden, and perpetual curate of St. George's Chapel, Deal, was a nephew and executor of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, whose life he published in 1808. In the same year he edited Mrs. Carter's "Correspondence," with Miss Catherine Talbot. He edited also the works of Mrs. Catherine Talbot, 1813, and the letters of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu in 1814. He was a magistrate for Kent and the Cinque Ports.

PENNY, Brigadier-General Nicholas, C.B. [1791—1858], went out to India in 1806, and in February of the following year was gazetted to an ensigncy in the Bengal army. He served in the war in Nepaul in 1814, 1815, 1816, and in the Mahratta war of 1816-17. In 1825 he was deputy quarter-master-general with the forces near Agra, and took part in the siege of Bhurtpore, and in the following year was appointed major of brigade in command of the Muttra and Agra frontier. Having acted as deputy-assistant-adjutant-general in command of the Dinapore division in 1828, in 1837 he had charge of the department of the adjutant-general, and in 1841 was transferred to the command of the Nusseree battalion. For his distinguished services during the Sutlej campaigns he was highly commended in the despatches of Sir Harry Smith and Sir Hugh Gough; received the medal for Aliwal and Sobraon, and was gazetted a C.B. He was also appointed honorary A.D.C. to the Governor-General. He subsequently served in the Punjaub, Lahore, Rohilcund, the Jullundur field force, and in the Cawnpore division, and on the breaking out of the Mutiny he held the command of the Meerut division, and eventually succeeded Sir Archdale Wilson in command of the forces at Delhi. He was killed by a grape-shot near Bareilly, May 4, 1858.

PEREIRA, Jonathan, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S. [1804—1853], Physician to the London Hospital, having studied medicine in London and passed his examination at Apothecaries' Hall (where he was appointed to the dispensary), started a class for private medical instruction there. The undertaking became very successful, and he published some small books for the use of his students, which served to extend his reputation. In 1825 he passed the College of Surgeons, and in 1826 succeeded Dr. Clutterbuck as lecturer on chemistry. In 1832 he began practice as a surgeon in Aldersgate Street, and a year later was elected to the chair of chemistry in the London Hospital. For six years he lectured there and at the new medical school in Aldersgate Street on chemistry, botany, and materia medica, his lectures being published and translated into German. In 1839 he became Examiner in Materia Medica at the London University, and in 1841 was elected Assistant Physician to the London Hospital. He took his M.D. degree at Erlangen in 1840; was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1845, and in 1851 became a Physician of the London Hospital.

PERLEY, Moses Henry, a Canadian author [1804—1862], was born at New Brunswick, and educated there. He was called to the Bar in 1830, and worked for some years at the milling and lumbering trade. He was able materially to aid Daniel Webster and the other public men engaged in preparing the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and was appointed by Lord Elgin, then Governor, general commissioner to carry out the terms of the treaty, an office he held till his death. He had previously filled the office of Commissioner of Indian affairs and emigration officer respectively. He was the founder of the New Brunswick Natural History Society. He contributed to many English and American periodicals and journals, and was the author, besides, of numerous valuable reports on the fisheries, on emigration, and on other subjects of public importance.

PETRIE, George, P.R.H.A., the son of James Petrie, the portrait painter, was born in Dublin, 1789, and studied art in the schools of the Dublin Society. In 1814 he visited London, and two years later had two landscapes in the Academy —the only works ever exhibited by him in London. At this time he was chiefly engaged on monochrome views for purposes of illustration. In 1826 he became an associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and member two years later. In 1831 he was appointed librarian to the Academy. Petrie was a constant exhibitor, and his work showed feeling as well as truthful accuracy; but he was also an enthusiastic antiquarian, and it is by his labours in this field that he is most widely known. As early as 1816 he began contributing to the *Dublin Examiner* and the excellent *Dublin Penny Journal*, and in 1833 he connected himself with the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, to which he devoted the next six years of his life. In 1839 the work was stopped on account of its great expense, and Petrie resumed his palette; but though some of his best landscapes were painted after this date, most of his time was occupied with his great work, "On the Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland." In 1845 the University of Dublin created him LL.D., and two years later he was granted a pension on the civil list. In 1859 he resigned the presidency of the Hibernian Academy. He died in Dublin, Jan. 17, 1866. His "Life and Labours in Art and Archæology" was published in 1868.

PHELPS, Samuel [1806—1878], actor and manager, was born at Devonport, and in early life was apprenticed to a printer, whom he left, however, on the expiration of his indentures, and became an actor by profession. He made his first appearance before a London audience in the character of Shylock at the Haymarket Theatre, 1837, under the management of Mr. Webster, and was very favourably received. When Macready undertook the management of Covent Garden Theatre in 1837, Phelps was engaged as one of the leading performers, and at the public entertainment given to Macready on his retirement from the stage in 1851, he pointed to Phelps as the most promising, if not the most accomplished, Shakespearian performer of the day. From 1844 to 1862 he was manager of Sadler's Wells, and it is in connection with that theatre that his name will be chiefly remembered. He confined his attention chiefly to the higher drama, and showed great regard for accuracy in the dresses and decorations. His chief characteristics as an actor were sound judgment, fine elocution, and a keen perception of character. In tragedy he was not great as an actor, but in comedy, as Bottom the weaver, Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, Justice Shallow, &c., &c., he

stood almost alone. In 1853 he brought out an edition of Shakespeare's plays, which was highly praised by the critics of the day.

PHILIP, John Birnie [1827—1875]. He first exhibited in the Academy of 1858, when he contributed a high relief of "St. Michael and Satan" for St. Michael's Church, Cornhill. He was afterwards engaged on monumental work, and in 1863 he executed the reredos for St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and the recumbent figure of "Lady Herbert of Lea." He also executed eight statues for the Royal Gallery in Westminster Palace, and the statues in front of the Royal Academy. But the work by which he will be best remembered are the figures of "Geology" and "Geometry," and the figures in high relief, representing "Architecture" and "Sculpture," on two sides of the podium of the Albert Memorial, in Hyde Park. He died at Chelsea, Mar. 2, 1875.

PHILLIMORE, John George, Q.C. [1809—1865], eldest son of Joseph Phillimore, M.P., D.C.L., of Shiplake House, Oxford, was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree. He was called to the Bar in 1832, went the Oxford circuit, and became a Q.C. in 1851. He wrote numerous works on English and Roman law, and in 1863 appeared the first volume of his "History of England during the Reign of George III.," which, however he did not live to complete. He sat as M.P. for Leominster, in the Liberal interest, from 1852 to 1857.

PHILLIMORE, Joseph, D.C.L. [1775—1855], Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, Chancellor of the dioceses of Oxford, Worcester, and Bristol, &c., was the eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Phillimore, Vicar of Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated with honours. He settled in London, and was admitted an advocate in Doctors' Commons in 1804. In 1809 he was nominated Judge of the Cinque Ports by Lord Hawkesbury, Chancellor of the diocese of Oxford by Bishop Moss, and on Oct. 31 Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford. He became Chancellor of the diocese of Worcester, Commissary of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and King's Advocate in 1834, Chancellor of the diocese of Bristol in 1812, and Judge of the Consistory Court of Gloucester in 1815. He was M.P. for the borough of St. Mawe's from 1817 to 1826, when he was returned for Yarmouth, which he represented until the dissolution in 1830. He was appointed Commissioner for the Affairs of India in 1822, and held that office till 1828, and was also a Commissioner for the settlement of the French, Danish, and Spanish Claims. He wrote for the early numbers of the *Edinburgh Review*, and was the author of numerous pamphlets, essays, and letters on various subjects connected with civil law.

PHILLIP, John, R.A. [1817—1867], was born in Aberdeen, where he served his apprenticeship as a house painter, at the same time beginning to practise as a portrait painter. Some of his studies of heads attracted the notice of Lord Panmure, who helped him to come to London, and enter the Academy Schools in 1836. He exhibited his first historical picture in 1840, "Tasso in Disguise relating his Persecutions to his Sister," after which he returned to Aberdeen, and painted pictures of Scottish life, such as the "Presbyterian Catechising," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1847, and followed in successive years by "A Scotch Fair," "Baptism in Scotland," "The Free Kirk," &c. It was his Spanish pictures, however, painted during a visit to Spain in 1852,

which made him famous. The most prominent of these are:—"The Spanish Letter Writer—Seville," "Life among the Gipsies—Seville," "The Prison Window—Seville," "Spanish Contrabandists," "Spanish Water Drinkers," &c. &c. He was elected A.R.A. in 1857, and R.A. in 1859. Among his other works may be mentioned, "The Marriage of the Prince of Wales,"—a commission from the Queen, 1860; "The House of Commons," 1863; and his humorous picture, "A Huff." His style of painting was remarkably vigorous and bold, his delineation of character truthful, and his colouring very powerful. He exhibited seventy-three pictures, many of which have been engraved. His collected works formed part of the English section of the International Exhibition of 1873.

PHILLIPS, John, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.G.S., geologist, nephew of William Smith, "the father of British geology," born Dec. 25, 1800, was the author of several standard works on his favourite science, and as the Secretary to the British Association, arranged and edited no fewer than twenty-seven volumes of the Reports of the Transactions of that learned body. Commencing in 1826, he contributed more than sixty books and papers to the literature of geology, most of them being the records of original researches. His History of Vesuvius appeared in 1869, and his Geology of the Thames Valley, in 1871. In 1858 and 1859 he was elected to the Presidency of the Geological Society, and in 1864 accepted the same office in the British Association. He was Professor of Geology in King's College, London, and in Trinity College, Dublin, and at the University of Oxford occupied the chair once filled by Dr. Buckland. He received the doctorate from Dublin, Cambridge, and Oxford. Professor Phillips devoted much attention to several branches of physical science. To meteorology he contributed "Three Years' Observations on Rain" at different heights from the ground, a pluviometer which registered the direction and inclination of rain, and a method of measuring the velocity of wind by a thermometer. He invented a self-discharging electrophorus, and a peculiar maximum thermometer, both in ordinary use; took part with Gen. Sabine and others in a magnetic survey of the British isles, and made special researches on the physical aspect of the sun, moon, and Mars. For communications on the sun, moon, and Mars, and on the eclipse of Dec. 1870, see the "Proceedings of the Royal Society," 1863-71. He was Keeper of the Museum at Oxford, where his urbanity and charming manners made him a very general favourite. His death was occasioned by a fall down a flight of stairs at All Souls' College, April 24, 1874.

PHILLIPS, Richard, F.R.S. [1776—1851], one of the founders of the Geological Society, of which he became curator, first attracted public attention by his publication of analyses of our mineral waters, which appeared in the *Annals of Philosophy*, of which he was the editor. He was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry at the London Hospital in 1817, and was for many years Lecturer on Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, to which office he was appointed in 1832. In 1822 he was elected an F.R.S. and published a paper in the *Philosophical Transactions*, in which his name was honourably associated with that of Dr. Faraday. His first translation of the "Pharmacopœia Londinensis" appeared in 1824, and the celebrity which he gained as a pharmaceutical chemist led to his being consulted by the College of Physicians with regard to the chemical preparations of the edition issued by that body in 1836. In 1839 he was appointed chemist

and curator of the Museum of Practical Geology then established in Craig's Court, and at the time of his death was busily engaged in making arrangements for the opening of the new museum in Piccadilly. He was for many years a member of the Council of the Royal Society, and for two years before his death President of the Chemical Society. All the chemical articles in the "Penny Cyclopædia" were by Mr. Phillips, and he was also a constant contributor to the scientific journals of the day.

PHILLIPS, Samuel, LL.D. [1815—1854], son of a Jewish tradesman carrying on business in Regent Street, was educated at the Göttingen University, having embraced the Christian faith, at Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge. Losing his father, he tried for a time to carry on the business, but not being successful he turned to literature as a profession. His first work, the novel of "Caleb Stukeley," appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and attracted much attention, and was subsequently published in a separate form. For some years he wrote political leaders in the *Morning Herald*, and subsequently contributed literary reviews to the *Times*. Two volumes of his "Essays from the *Times*" were published, but without his name, in 1852-54. Besides his papers in the *Times*, he wrote reviews in the *Literary Gazette*, &c., and for a year was editor of the *John Bull* newspaper, but it was not very successful. He took a prominent part in forming the Crystal Palace Co., and was appointed their literary director. He was the author of the general "Guide to the Crystal Palace and Park," and the "Portrait Gallery of the Crystal Palace." In 1852 the University of Göttingen conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He died at Brighton, where he had gone to try and recruit his health, from the rupture of a large vessel on the lungs.

PHILLIPS, Thomas, R.A., born at Dudley in Warwickshire, Oct. 18, 1770. He studied Art under Eglinton, the glass painter, at Birmingham. At the age of twenty he came to London and entered the Academy Schools. In 1792 he exhibited his first painting, a "View of Windsor Castle," and for a time attempted historical subjects, but afterwards devoted himself exclusively to portraiture, in which he obtained a large practice, and had many eminent sitters. He was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1804, full member in 1808, and professor of painting in 1825, when he travelled in Italy to prepare for his new duties. The lectures which he delivered to the students were published in 1832. He died in London, April 20, 1845. Phillips continued to practise until the time of his death, and paintings from his hand appeared in the Academy of 1846. During his career he exhibited 342 works, all, with one exception, in the Academy. His portraits of Byron, Chantrey, Dibdin, Sir N. Tindal, Lord Thurlow, Blake, Faraday, and Sir Francis Burdett, are in the National Portrait Gallery.

PHILLIPS, Sir Thomas, Bart. [1792—1867], antiquary and genealogist, son of Thomas Phillips, Esq., of Middle Hill, Worcestershire, was educated at Rugby and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in the usual course. He published a large number of antiquarian and archæological works; was created a baronet July 27, 1821, and was nominated one of the Trustees of the British Museum in 1861. The remarkable collection of MSS. which he brought together and stored in his house at Cheltenham, possesses a world-wide reputation.

PHILLIPS, Watts [1829—1874], dramatist, began his career as an artist, having studied under George Cruikshank, and in Paris under some of the best masters. He did

not write very often, but a new piece from his pen was always regarded as an event, and was sure to meet with success. His first piece, "Joseph Chavigny," was produced at the Adelphi in 1856, for which theatre he also wrote "The Dead Heart," his greatest success, and "Lost in London." Among the best known of his other plays were "Camilla's Husband," the "Poor Strollers," the "Huguenot Captain," and "Maud's Peril." Two books of caricatures, one representing an election, the other called the "Whisky Fiend," remain as the result of his early artistic studies.

PHILPOTTS, Right Rev. Henry, D.D., Bishop of Exeter [1778—1869], son of an hotel keeper at Gloucester, was born in that city, and having attended the College School at Gloucester, was elected at the age of thirteen and a half to a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He took his B.A. degree in 1795, and within a few weeks was elected a Fellow of Magdalen College. Having taken his M.A. degree in due course, he in 1804 married Miss Surtees, a niece of Lady Eldon, and became one of the chaplains of Dr. Barrington, Bishop of Durham in 1806. Three years later he was made a Prebendary of Durham Cathedral, and held the cure of one of the larger parishes in that city for ten years, when he was preferred to the rectory of Stanhope. He took his D.D. degree in 1821, and in 1828 was appointed to the Deanery of Chester. When the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act was carried, in 1829, it was generally considered that Dr. Philpotts approved of the securities proposed and adopted; and he was consequently reproached for his supposed inconsistency, after having opposed Mr. Canning's plan, in approving the equally inefficient scheme of the Duke of Wellington, if he had not actually assisted in concocting it. He patiently bore the obloquy thus heaped upon him, without publishing anything in his defence, contenting himself with simply stating to his friends that, having consulted Lord Sidmouth and Lord Colchester, he considered it his duty not to make public the nature of the communication which had passed on his being consulted by the Duke of Wellington, he being bound to consider it strictly confidential. In the following year the Duke of Wellington recommended him for the bishopric of Exeter, vacant by the translation of Dr. Bethell. In that position he acted for more than thirty years as the official leader of the High Church party, whose policy he supported both in and out of Parliament, and defended in the various controversies which arose within the Established Church during that time. In 1849 he refused to institute the late Mr. Gorham to the living of Brampford Speke, Devon, though the latter appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and obtained a decision in his favour; and when the Archbishop of Canterbury instituted Mr. Gorham, he published as a pamphlet a "Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury," in which he "anathematized" his Grace. The list of the writings of Bishop Philpotts, which are chiefly acute and not too good-natured contributions to ecclesiastical controversy, and of which scarcely one exceeds a pamphlet in size, occupies sixteen pages of the new folio catalogue at the British Museum.

PHIPPS, Hon. Sir Charles Beaumont, K.C.B. [1801—1866], was the youngest son of the 1st Earl of Mulgrave. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, from 1837 to 1847, and was made a colonel in 1851. He filled the office of secretary to his brother, the first Marquis of Normanby, when Governor of Jamaica, and steward of his household when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He

was secretary to the Master-General of the Ordnance for a short time; and was appointed equerry to the Queen in Aug. 1846, and private secretary to the Prince Consort in Dec. of the same year. He was a keeper of the Queen's privy purse, and a Lieutenant-General in the army, was treasurer to the Prince Consort, and later treasurer and cofferer to the Prince of Wales.

PICKERSGILL, Henry William, R.A. He was born in Spitalfields, London, Dec. 3, 1782. When a child he was adopted by a connection who intended placing him in his own silk manufactory. But the French war having ruined the silk trade, young Pickersgill turned his attention to Art, and studied first under George Arnald, A.R.A., and afterwards in the Academy schools, which he entered in 1805. In the following year he exhibited his first picture, and for some time painted historical subjects, but afterwards he devoted himself to portrait art, and after the death of T. Phillips in 1845 became the fashionable portrait painter of his day. In 1822 he was elected an associate, and in 1826 full member of the Academy. In 1856 he became librarian, and held that office for many years. Between 1806 and 1872 he exhibited 384 paintings in the Academy, and twenty-six in Suffolk Street. In 1873 he placed himself on the list of retired academicians; he died at Barnes, April 21, 1875. During his long practice Pickersgill painted many of the eminent persons of his day. Wordsworth, Godwin, Bentham, Hannah More, Matthew, "Monk" Lewis, Stephenson and Talfourd, are in the National Portrait Gallery. Robert Vernon in the National Gallery is a good example of his work, but many of his best portraits are in the halls at Oxford. There are several paintings by him in Sir Robert Peel's Collection at Drayton.

PIGOTT, The Right Hon. David Richard [1805—1873], son of a physician at Kilworth, co. Cork, was called to the Irish Bar in 1826. He was Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1839, Attorney-General from 1840 till Sept., 1841, and was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland in 1846. He sat as member for Clonmel in the Liberal interest from 1839 till 1846, and was appointed one of the Visitors of Maynooth College in 1845. He was sworn a Privy Councillor on becoming Attorney-General for Ireland in 1840.

PILCHER, George [1801—1855], a fellow and member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, gained a wide celebrity for his treatment of diseases of the ear. He was twice President of the Medical Society, and was also a member of the Medico-Chirurgical, the Pathological and Epidemiological Societies. In 1843 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, of the Council of which he was a member. He was also lecturer at the St. George's School of Medicine. Among his writings may be mentioned a work "On some points in the Physiology of the Tympanum, &c.," 1854, and "A Treatise on the Structure, Economy and Diseases of the Ear," for which he gained the Fothergillian gold medal from the Medical Society of London.

PINNOCK, William [1782—1843], bookseller and author of "Catechisms of Useful Knowledge," "Catechism of History of England, France," &c., was born of humble parentage at Alton in Hampshire, where he began life as a teacher, and devised his plan of arranging all educational works intended for the young in the form of question and answer. Settling in London he became a partner of Mr. Samuel Maunder the publisher, and the two worked together at the scheme devised by Pinnock. It is said that all the best parts of the various works undertaken by them were by

Mr. Maunder, a persevering and diligent writer. Pinnock soon established the elementary school books which bore his name, and if he had only been steady enough might have realised a large fortune. He was, however, a very speculative, erratic person, always running after some new hobby, and neglecting the work which lay to hand. His conduct led to the dissolution of the partnership with Maunder, and then for years he lived in very embarrassed circumstances. He was very clever in arranging and adapting the ideas of others, but his numerous writings show no originality of thought. He died in London in his 62nd year.

PINWELL, George John [1842—1875], wood-engraver and water-colour painter, was born in London, and began to study at the Heatherley School of Art, April, 1862. He was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colours in 1869, and a member of the same in 1871, in which year he was also elected an honorary member of the Belgian Society of Painters in Water Colours. Mr. Pinwell commenced drawing on wood in 1863 for *Once-a-Week*, *Good Words*, the *Sunday Magazine*, and *London Society*; illustrated Dalziel's "Vicar of Wakefield" in 1864; exhibited his first water-colour at the Dudley Gallery in 1865; and made drawings for Dalziel's "Wayside Posies," Jean Ingelow's "Poems," and Buchanan's "Ballads of the Affections," in 1865, 1866, and 1867. The exquisite delicacy and charm, the imagination and grace of his work, were fast raising him to the first rank of artists, when he died at the early age of 33, Sept. 8, 1875. His principal drawings—two of his illustrations of Browning's "Pied Piper," and "The Elixir of Love"—have been beautifully etched by Mr. R. W. Macbeth, A.R.A.

PISTRUCCI, Benedetto, an Italian medallist, came to England in 1816, and obtained an introduction to the Prince Regent, of whom he produced a cameo on a fine gem. A short time afterwards he was engaged as assistant on the new silver coinage, and in 1817 was appointed chief engraver to the Mint. He engraved the dies for the coin during the latter years of the reign of George III. and the early part of the reign of George IV. In 1820 he produced the Coronation Medal, and in 1849 finally completed the Waterloo Medal, but was unable to harden it. He also engraved the Coronation Medal on the accession of the Queen, but it was unsatisfactory. He died at Englefield Green, near Windsor, Sept. 10th, 1855, in the 74th year of his age.

PITTS, John [1765—1844], publisher on a large scale of street literature, ballads, wonderful tales, dying speeches, &c., began his career as a baker, and having served his time at that business found employment in a printing-house in Aldermanbury. On the death of his master, having amassed some property, he started business as a printer on his own account, and for many years monopolized the whole of the street publishing, until the trial of Queen Caroline brought a competitor, Mr. Catnach, into the field. By publishing that trial these printers realized several thousand pounds each.

PITTS, William (1790—1840). He was apprenticed to his father, a chaser in silver, and modelled part of Stothard's Wellington Shield, and chased Flaxman's Shield of Achilles. He first exhibited in the Academy of 1823, and from that time produced a number of varied yet classic works, among them "The Creation of Eve," "Pandora brought to Epimetheus," "The Shield of Æneas" (1828), "The Pleiades adorning Night" (1833), a bas-relief of "The Sovereigns of England" (1837), and a "Design for the Nelson Memorial" (1839). He also made many drawings to illustrate Horace and Euripides, and pro-

jected illustrated editions of Virgil and Ossian.

PLANCHÉ, James Robinson [1796—1880], Somerset Herald, descended from a French family which sought refuge in England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was born in Old Burlington Street, London. The bent of his mind early displayed itself in a burlesque, entitled "Amoroso, King of Little Britain," written for private performance, but afterwards accepted by the management of Drury Lane Theatre, and played with applause in May, 1818. This success led Mr. Planché to write other pieces for various theatres, which were well received. Among these were the operas of "Maid Marian," to which Mr. Bishop furnished the music; and of "Oberon," written expressly for Weber's music. He prepared adaptations of some of the plays of our older dramatists; among them, "The Woman never Vexed," "The Merchant's Wedding," &c. Mr. Planché paid considerable attention to the subject of archæology and costume, and was commissioned by the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre to attend the coronation of Charles X., in order to make drawings for the purpose of reproducing the pageant on the English stage. At the desire of Mr. Charles Kemble, he designed the costumes for the plays of "King John," "Henry IV.," "As You Like It," "Othello," and "Cymbeline." In 1828 he produced at Drury Lane Theatre his popular drama of "Charles XII.," and in 1830 was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, from which he retired in 1852. Mr. Planché was created Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms in 1854, and Somerset Herald, June 8, 1866. He prepared for the stage nearly two hundred pieces, some of the more remarkable being the extravaganzas produced under the management of Madame Vestris, and he wrote a variety of songs, essays, &c., in various periodicals. He wrote, after travelling through a part of the North of Europe, "Lays and Legends of the Rhine," 1826; "Descent of the Danube," 1827, since reprinted as a guide-book: "The History of British Costume," for the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," 1834; "Costume," for Knight's Pictorial Shakspeare; "Costume and Furniture," in the chapters on Manners and Customs in the "Pictorial History of England;" "The Recollections and Reflections of J. R. Planché: a Professional Autobiography," &c.

PLANTA, Right Hon. Joseph [1787—1847], son of Joseph Planta, F.R.S., a native of Switzerland, who was for some years librarian to the British Museum, began his career as a clerk in the Foreign Office. In 1807 he was raised to the post of Précis Writer, and became private secretary to Mr. Canning, a post he held till the resignation of the latter in 1809. He then became secretary to Lord Castlereagh, and accompanied him on his mission to the Allied Sovereigns in 1813, and was the bearer of the Treaty of Paris to London in the following year. He subsequently accompanied Lord Castlereagh to the Congress of Vienna in 1815, to Paris, and to the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818. From 1817 to 1827 he was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and from the latter year to 1830 Joint-Secretary of the Treasury. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1834. He represented Hastings in Parliament in 1827 and 1830, was defeated in 1835, but was returned again in 1837 and 1841. Owing to ill-health, he resigned his seat in 1844, and retired from public life.

PLUMRIDGE, Sir James Hanway, Vice-Admiral, K.C.B. [1787—1863], was educated at the Naval Academy, and soon after entering the navy served in Egypt in 1801. He was at Trafalgar in 1805, and in the following year was made a

lieutenant. He commanded some boats at the capture of a Danish man-of-war in 1809; assisted at the taking of the Isle of France, and was promoted to be commander for his services at the capture of Genoa in 1814. He afterwards commanded vessels on the Indian, St. Helena, and Irish stations, and was made a post captain for the part he took against smugglers on the Irish coast. For several years he was captain of the *Magicienne* frigate in India; for nearly five years captain-superintendent at Falmouth, and was then appointed storekeeper-general of the United Kingdom. In 1854 he commanded the flying squadron in the Gulf of Bothnia, as rear-admiral, and succeeded as second in command in the Baltic fleet. He was at the taking of Bomarsund, and subsequently commanded two detached squadrons. He became admiral-superintendent of Devonport dockyard in 1855, and a vice-admiral of the White in 1858.

PLUNKET, Lord, William Conyngham, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was born near Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh, July 1st, 1764. His father, a well-known Presbyterian minister, left Enniskillen soon after this time to officiate at the Strand Street Chapel, Dublin. In 1778 he died, leaving his family poorly provided for. Nevertheless, through the kindness of friends, William was enabled to enter Trinity College in the next year. In 1784 he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and two years later he was called to the Irish bar. In 1797 he was made king's counsel, and in the following year he, in conjunction with Curran, defended John and Henry Sheares. In this year he entered the Irish Parliament as member for Charlemont, and was one of the staunchest opponents of the Union, but during the state trials of 1803 he accepted the position of counsel for the Crown, and in this capacity he was the prosecutor of Robert Emmet. Some months later he accepted the post of Solicitor-General, and in 1805 was promoted Attorney-General. In 1807 he entered the United Parliament as member for Midhurst, and from 1812 until his elevation to the peerage, in 1827, he represented Dublin University. From the first he steadily supported the Catholic claims, but by his defence of the Peterloo massacre and advocacy of the Veto he made himself unpopular with English Liberals and Irish Catholics. In 1821, during the vice-royalty of the Marquis Wellesley, he a second time became Attorney-General, and in 1827 was appointed Master of the Rolls in England, but resigned in consequence of the opposition of the English bar, and accepted the post of Chief Justice of Common Pleas in Ireland, when he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, with the title of Baron Plunket of Newton, co. Cork. In January, 1830, he became Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and held that appointment until June, 1841, when, owing to pressure brought to bear upon him by Lord Melbourne's ministry, he gave up his seals, and from that time took little part in politics. He died at Old Connaught, near Bray, Jan. 4th, 1854. "The Life, Letters, and Speeches of Lord Plunket," written by the Hon. David Plunket, were published in 1867. His "Speeches at the Bar and in the Senate" are prefaced with a memoir by Mr. John C. Hoey.

POLDING, The Most Rev. John Bede, D.D. [1794—1877], Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, and Metropolitan of Australia and Tasmania, was born in Liverpool, England, and educated at St. Gregory's College, Downside, in Ireland. He was ordained priest in 1819, and in 1834 was appointed bishop of Hiero-Cæsarea, with instructions to act as Vicar Apostolic of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. He reached Sydney in September, 1835.

In 1841 he visited England and Rome, and in the following year was appointed archbishop of the newly-elected sĕe of Sydney, an appointment which gave rise to much controversy in the colony. The English bishop protested that no such title could be held within the dominions of Her Majesty without the authority of the Crown. Under Dr. Polding no less than nine Roman Catholic dioceses were successfully established within his archdiocese, viz., the dioceses of Melbourne, of Hobart Town, of Adelaide, of Perth, of Maitland, of Goulburn, Bathurst, Brisbane, and Armidale.

POLLARD-URQUHART, William, M.P. [1815—1871], eldest son of Mr. William Dutton Pollard, of Kinturk, Westmeath, was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship, and took a Wrangler's degree in 1838. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Westmeath, for which he entered Parliament in 1852, in the Liberal interest, and continued to represent it until his death. He wrote the "Life and Times of Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan," and some essays on political economy, and pamphlets on taxation.

POLLOCK, Sir David [1780—1847], Chief Justice of Bombay, a bencher of the Middle Temple, was a son of Mr. Pollock, a saddler, of Charing Cross, and brother of Lord Chief Baron Pollock, Sir George Pollock, and Mr. J. H. Pollock. He was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and at a college in Edinburgh, and was called to the bar in 1803. He went the Home Circuit, and practised in the Insolvent Debtors Court, and had besides a large practice in parliamentary business. In 1833 he was made a king's counsel, and in 1846 chief justice of Bombay, when he went out to India.

POLLOCK, Right Hon. Sir Frederick, Bart., Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer [1783—1870], brother of the preceding, was educated at St. Paul's School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated with honours, and was made a Fellow of his college. Having chosen the law as his profession, he was called to the bar in 1807, and soon gained an extensive and lucrative practice in London and the provinces. He went the Northern Circuit, and after some twenty years' most successful practice, was made a Q.C. in 1827. From that time his progress was very rapid, and he was retained in almost every cause of importance. In 1831 he was returned as one of the members in the Tory interest for Huntingdon, which he continued to represent till his elevation to the bench in April, 1844. When Sir R. Peel took the head of affairs, in 1834, he appointed Pollock Attorney-General, with the customary knighthood. Pollock resigned shortly after with his party, but was reinstated in his former position during Peel's second administration, in 1841, and held the office till 1844, when he succeeded Lord Abinger as Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and was sworn a Privy Councillor. As a judge, he was highly respected by the profession and by the general public for his sound sense and able judgment. As Chief Baron he was engaged in several criminal trials of importance, among which were those of the Mannings, husband and wife, for murder; of Müller, for the murder of Mr. Briggs, &c. He resigned his office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer on account of advancing years in July, 1866, and at the same time was created a baronet. During his latter years he was much interested in the subject of photography, and was said to have been one of the best amateur photographers of his day. He was a member of the council of the London Photographic Society, and contributed several papers on the subject to the Philo-

sophical Transactions of the Royal Society. He was succeeded in the baronetcy by the eldest of his numerous sons, Sir Frederick Pollock, the Queen's Remembrancer.

POLLOCK, Field-Marshal Sir George, Bart., G.C.B. and G.C.S.I., brother of the above, was born in London in 1786. Entering the service of the East-India Company in 1802, he joined the Bengal Artillery, in which he rose by successive steps, attaining the rank of captain in 1805, of major in 1819, of colonel in 1829, and of general in 1859. Shortly after proceeding to India, he joined the army under Gen. Lake, and was present at the battle of Deeg, and at the sieges of Deeg and Bhurtpore, in 1804-5. He volunteered in 1815 to serve with the force under Gen. S. Wood against the Nepaulese; and having held some staff appointments, he was appointed, in 1821, to the command of the army sent to Burmah under Sir Archibald Campbell, where he gained great credit, and for his services in the Burmese war was made a C.B. In 1841 he was selected to command the armies on the west of the Indus, when, after forcing the Khyber Pass by a series of skilful and brilliant operations, he marched to the relief of Sir Robert Sale at Jellalabad. Having defeated the Afghan troops in three successive encounters, he took Cabul, Sept. 15 in that year, effected the release of the prisoners, was joined by General Nott, Sept. 17, and led the army through the formidable passes back to India in Oct. For these services he was presented with a splendid sword by the Government of India, created a G.C.B., and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1843 he was appointed British Envoy at Oude; in 1844 a member of the Supreme Council of India; in 1846 he received the thanks of the Court of Common Council of London, for his distinguished services in Afghanistan, and the freedom of the City in a gold box; and the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company. In 1847 he was voted a pension of £1,000 per annum by the East-India Company; received in 1850 a medal for general services, with four clasps for the battle and the siege of Deeg, the Nepaul war, and Burmese war; and in 1858 was nominated by the Crown one of the Directors of the East-India Company, which post he held for two years. Sir George was appointed Hon. Colonel 1st battalion Surrey Rifle Volunteers in 1861; nominated a Grand Commander of the Star of India; gazetted to the brevet rank of Field-Marshal in June, 1870; and formally installed as Constable of the Tower of London, in succession to Sir John Burgoyne, Dec. 23, 1871. He was created a Baronet in March, 1872. He died at Walmer Oct. 6, 1872, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, close by the graves of Clyde and Outram.

POLWHELE, Rev. Richard [1760—1838], historian of Devonshire and Cornwall, was born at Truro, and educated at the grammar-school there. He entered at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1778, where two of Fell's exhibitions were conferred upon him. He was ordained in 1782, and was successively curate of Kenton and Exmouth. At Kenton he planned his "History of Devonshire," of which the second volume, which was published first, appeared in 1793. Two years later he was appointed to the small vicarage of Manaccan in Cornwall, and during his residence there published numerous poems, letters, and professional pieces. He became curate of Kenwyn near Truro in 1806, and in 1821 was presented to the vicarage of St. Newlyn, where he remained till 1828, when he removed to Polwhele, near Truro. Among his other works may be mentioned, a "History of Cornwall," 1803; several volumes of poems, and numerous sermons

and essays. He was also a large contributor to the periodical publications of the day.

PONTON, Mungo [1801—1880], one of the founders of the National Bank of Scotland, who, on retiring from the post of its legal adviser, devoted himself to science, was the first to discover the curious effect of light on gelatine when treated with bichromates, later applied to the autotype process. In 1838 he received a medal from the Royal Society of Edinburgh for the model and description of an improved electric telegraph, &c. He wrote one or two books, "Earthquakes and Volcanoes, their History, Phenomena, and probable Causes," 1868; "The Material Universe, its Vastness and Durability," &c., and numerous philosophical and scientific papers.

POOLE, John [1787—1872], dramatist, and well-known as the author of "Paul Pry," died in London at the age of 87, having been for more than twenty years before his death almost entirely forgotten. He was in receipt of a pension from the Civil List, which he obtained chiefly through the exertions in his behalf of Charles Dickens. His first dramatic production appeared in 1813. He wrote besides "Paul Pry," "Deaf as a Post," "Turning the Tables," several popular farces, and one or two comedies, the best known of which is "The Wife's Stratagem," altered from Shirley. He had entirely outlived his contemporaries, and, after Charles Dickens' death, was quite deserted.

POOLE, Paul Falconer, R.A. [1810—1879], painter, born at Bristol, first exhibited at the Academy in 1830, "The Well, a Scene at Naples," and did not exhibit again till 1837. Amongst his earlier works are "The Farewell," in 1837; "The Emigrant's Departure," in 1838; "Hermann and Dorothea at the Fountain," in 1840; "By the Waters of Babylon we sat down and wept," and "Margaret at her Spinning-wheel," from "Faust," in 1842. His reputation was enhanced by his picture illustrative of the Plague in London—"Solomon Eagle exhorting the People to Repentance," in 1843; and he produced "The Beleaguered Moors" in 1844, and "The Visitation of Sion Monastery" in 1846. He was elected Associate of the Academy in 1846, an Academician in 1861, and he entered the lists as a competitor at the exhibition of oil pictures at Westminster Hall in 1847, with his large painting of "Edward III.'s Generosity to the People of Calais," which gained a prize in the second class of £300. Among his other works may be mentioned, "The Destruction of Pompeii," "A Lion in the Path," "The Dragon's Cavern," "Solitude," "Imogen before the Cave of Belisarius," and "May-Day," &c. He had a good deal of genuinely poetical imagination, and such works as "The Lion in the Path," and "The Decameron," show a strength and delicacy of colour very rare among English painters. He might, in fact, almost be called the English Delacroix. He had exhibited 91 paintings, and during the winter exhibition of 1884 a gallery was reserved for the posthumous exhibition of his works. The National Gallery contains his "Vision of Ezekiel."

PORTER, Jane [1776—1850], author of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," &c., was born at Durham, and spent her childhood in Edinburgh, her father being surgeon to the 6th or Inniskilling Dragoons. Having lost her father at an early age her mother removed with the family to London, where in 1803 Jane entered upon a successful career as a novelist by the publication of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," which at once gained for her a European reputation. It was translated into several Continental languages, and the writer was elected a lady canoness of the Teutonic Order of St. Joachim, and received from a

relation of Kosciusko a gold ring containing that hero's portrait. Her next important work, the "Scottish Chiefs," appeared in 1809, and was no less successful than its predecessor. Her best work, however, was perhaps "Sir Edward Seaward's Diary," published in 1831, in which the representations were so life-like as to be mistaken for a historical treatise, and one critic searched through the Admiralty records and Indian maps to test the accuracy of the incidents, and then solemnly refuted them in one of the leading reviews. Having lost her mother in 1831, and soon after a sister to whom she was deeply attached, she became, as she says herself, a wanderer, paying lengthened visits to numerous old friends. In 1842 she accompanied her brother, Sir R. K. Porter, to St. Petersburg, where, on the eve of their return to England, he died suddenly in May, 1842. Miss Porter spent the last few years of her life at the house of her eldest brother, a physician, at Bristol, where she died. Her younger sister, Anna Maria Porter, also wrote several popular novels; among which were "The Hungarian Brothers," "Don Sebastian," "The Knight of St. John," &c.

PORTER, Sir Robert Kerr, Knt., brother of the preceding, was of Irish descent, but was born at Durham in 1780. His father, an army surgeon, died young and left his family poor. Robert early showed a talent for art, and entered the Academy Schools in 1790. Three years later he painted "Moses and Aaron," an altar-piece for Shoreditch Church, and in 1794 gave "Christ stilling the Waves," to Portsea Roman Catholic Chapel, and in 1798 "St. John Preaching," to St. John's College, Cambridge. The opening of the century found him painting "The Storming of Seringapatam," a panorama 120 feet long, which he executed in ten weeks, for the Lyceum Theatre, and which was followed by two scarcely less gigantic works, "The Siege of Acre," and "The Battle of Agincourt." In 1804 the Emperor of Russia appointed him his historical painter, but in 1813 he married Princess Schertakoff, and was compelled to leave the country. He then returned to England and was knighted. In 1817 he went to the East, where he remained for three years, making many sketches, which are now in the British Museum. He became consul at Venezuela in 1826, but died, while on a holiday in St. Petersburg, May 4th, 1842. Porter exhibited 39 pictures in London, he also published "Travelling Sketches," and "Letters" from Russia, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Georgia, Persia, and Armenia.

PORTER, George Richardson, F.R.S. [1792—1852], one of the joint secretaries of the Board of Trade, and author of "The Progress of the Nation," was originally a sugar broker in London, but being unsuccessful in business he turned his attention to authorship. His first literary essay was an article on life assurance, written for Mr. Charles Knight's "Companion to the Almanac." Soon after, the latter gentleman was offered the post of superintendent of the statistical department in the Board of Trade, which, however, owing to pressure of business he refused for himself, but recommended Mr. Porter as well suited to the duty, and he accordingly received the appointment in 1842. In 1847 he was made joint secretary of the Board. His great work, "The Progress of the Nation," appeared in 1836-38, and was repeatedly reprinted. He was one of the earliest promoters of the Statistical Society of London, founded in 1834, of which he was vice-president, and was chosen treasurer in place of Mr. Hallam, who had resigned, 1841.

PORTLAND, 4th Duke of, Most Noble William Henry Caven-

DISH SCOTT BENTINCK [1768—1854], was the eldest son of William Henry Cavendish, the 3rd duke, K.G., and for many years a cabinet minister, and twice Prime Minister. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1793. He was returned to Parliament for Petersfield in 1790, and in the following year for Buckinghamshire, which he represented in five parliaments. On his marriage in 1795 with a daughter of Major-General John Scott, of Balcomie, co. Fife, he assumed the name of Scott before Bentinck. He held the office of Junior Lord of the Treasury for a short time in 1807, and in 1809 succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father. In 1827 he was appointed Lord Privy Seal, and sworn a Privy Councillor, and in the same year was Lord President of the Council during the short Goderich administration. When he first entered the House of Commons he was a strong Tory, but, by degrees, under the influence of Mr. Canning, his sentiments became more liberal; at last, he might almost be reckoned among the adherents of the Liberal party. He spent the last years of his life in retirement in the country.

PORTLAND, 5TH DUKE OF, WILLIAM JOHN CAVENDISH BENTINCK [1800—1879], was the second and last surviving son of the above. In early life he sat for a short time in the House of Commons as member for King's Lynn, 1824-6. He entered the Upper House in 1854, on the death of his father, but never took any active part in its proceedings, though he steadily supported with his vote the Conservative Administrations of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli. He was the owner of magnificent estates in England and Scotland, and in later years lived almost entirely in retirement, devoting himself to the cultivation and embellishment of his property, especially his seat of Welbeck Abbey, spending a great part of his income in putting it in order for receiving and entertaining guests in ducal style. He was obliged to give up this design, however, owing to ill-health, and kept no company, and gave no entertainments. He forbade anyone to speak to him if they met him while he was superintending the improvements on his estate, and had underground tunnels and walks constructed which enabled him to pass from one part of his estate to another unseen. He also had spacious halls and dining-rooms, and a chapel built underground and furnished with great splendour. He was an excellent landlord and took part in every useful country work, and every charity, and the roads, churches, and schools on the Portland estate are said to be among the best in the kingdom. As the duke died unmarried, and both his brothers had predeceased him, he was succeeded by the eldest son of his cousin, General Bentinck, John William Arthur Charles James Cavendish Bentinck, now sixth duke.

POTTER, PHILIP CIPRIANI HAMBLY [1792—1871], a well-known musician, pupil of Attwood, Callcott, and Crotch, and afterwards, for some years, of Woelfl. His first important work was an overture composed for the Philharmonic Society, and at a subsequent concert by that body he made his first appearance as a pianist. This was in 1816. In the next year he went to Vienna, where he was kindly received by Beethoven, who spoke well of him. A tour in Italy was followed by his return to London in 1821, when he again appeared at the Philharmonic Concerts. In 1822 the Royal Academy of Music appointed him Professor of the Pianoforte, and ten years later he became Principal, an office which he held for twenty-seven years. Potter was highly considered as a pianist, and

he introduced to English audiences several of Beethoven's most important works for that instrument. His own compositions were fairly numerous and of excellent quality. They include symphonies, sonatas, rondos, toccatas, fantasias, &c., but they are seldom heard now. He was also a contributor to the *Musical World*, and edited works of Mozart and Schumann for the piano. There is an exhibition at the Royal Academy in honour of Potter's memory.

POTTINGER, Right Hon. Sir Henry, G.C.B. [1789—1856], a distinguished soldier and diplomatist, was the fifth son of a family of some standing in the county of Down. He went to India as a cadet in 1804, and soon attracted the attention of the civil and military authorities by his energy, information, and ready administrative powers. During his stay in that country he was engaged in almost every branch of the public service. While still a lieutenant, he successfully conducted the brilliant defence of Herat against the Persians, who were aided by Russian officers. He worked his way up gradually till he attained the rank of major-general. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China in 1841, and in 1842 brought about the treaty that put an end to the hostilities which existed between England and China. For his services on that occasion he was made a G.C.B. In 1843-4 he was Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Island of Hong-Kong, and on his return to England in the latter year was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and received a pension of £1,500 per annum. In 1846 he was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, an office he discharged with great address through a very troubled period until 1847, when he was succeeded by General Sir Harry G. W. Smith. He again returned to India, and was from 1850 to 1854 Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Presidency of Madras. He then returned finally to England.

POWELL, Rev. Baden. M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.G.S. [1796—1860], eldest son of the Rev. Baden Powell, of Langton, Kent, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree in 1817. In 1827 he was elected Savilian Professor of Geometry, and in 1850 was nominated a member of the Oxford University Commission. He entered into holy orders in 1820, and in the following year obtained the vicarage of Plumstead in Kent. He was a voluminous writer, and in natural science had paid great attention to the theory of light, and to physical optics, on which subjects he contributed many valuable papers to the *Philosophical Transactions*, the *Philosophical Magazine*, and other journals. Among his chief works may be mentioned: "A Short Elementary Treatise on Experimental and Mathematical Optics," 1833; "Revelation and Science," 1833, &c., and he wrote besides many valuable theological works, of which the essay "On the Study of the Evidences of Christianity," which formed part of the volume entitled "Essays and Reviews," gave rise to much controversy.

POWIS (2nd Earl of), Right Hon. Edward Herbert [1785—1848], K.G., LL.D., D.C.L., &c., was the eldest son of Edward, first Earl Clive. He took the surname and arms of Herbert by Royal licence in 1807. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1806, his LL.D. in 1835. He represented Ludlow in Parliament from 1806 to 1839, when by the death of his father he was removed to the Peers. He belonged to the Conservative party, and in the House of Peers took a very leading part in annulling the proposed union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor, his success in which ques-

tion made him very popular among the clergy, and a subscription of £5,000 was raised to present him with a testimonial. On the death of the Duke of Northumberland, he contested the vacant office of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, but was unsuccessful, the election terminating in favour of H.R.H. the Prince Consort. Earl Powis was also President of the Royal Cambrian Literary Institution, and of the Welsh School, Gray's Inn Road.

PRAED, Winthrop Mackworth, M.A., M.P. [1802—1839], son of William Mackworth Praed, serjeant-at-law, and chairman of the Audit Office, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he greatly distinguished himself, gaining an unprecedented number of prizes, and where at the debates at the Union he was recognised as one of their greatest *stars*. He was elected Fellow of his college, and was called to the Bar in 1829. He went the Norfolk circuit, and was rapidly rising in his profession, till his parliamentary duties called him away. He was returned for the borough of St. Germains, in the Conservative interest, in 1831, and in 1835 for Yarmouth. He was Secretary to the Board of Control from Dec. 1834, to the following April, and later was returned for Aylesbury. But it is not as a politician that Praed will be remembered. He was far more eminent as a poet: or rather, as Mr. Austin Dobson has said, he was "supreme as a writer of *society-verse*, in its exacter sense." His verses, contributed to the *Etonian* and *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, were collected in 1864, by Mr. Derwent Coleridge, and published in 2 vols. Many of them, such as "My own Araminta," "The Vicar," and "My Little Cousins," are household words with those who care for bright, sparkling verse, full of epigram and melody.

PRATT, John Tidd [1797—1870], Registrar of Friendly Societies in England, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1824. He held the office of Consulting Barrister to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt from 1828, the Registrarship of Friendly Societies, and was the barrister appointed to certify the rules of Savings Banks, &c. He wrote "General Turnpike Road Acts, with Notes," published in 1837; "Summary of the History of the Savings Banks," in 1846; "The Law relating to Friendly Societies," in 1855; "The Laws of Highways," "An Analysis of the Property-Tax Act," "Suggestions for the Establishment of Friendly Societies," &c. He was in the Commission of the Peace for Middlesex, Westminster, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and the Cinque Ports, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Middlesex.

PRESCOTT, Admiral Sir Henry, G.C.B. [1783—1874], was the only surviving son of Admiral Isaac Prescott, and was born at Kew Green, Surrey. He entered the navy at the usual age; was engaged in action with the four ships that escaped from Trafalgar; was employed off Sardinia from 1808 till 1810, and took part in the defence of Sicily. He was promoted to the rank of captain, after distinguishing himself in the destruction of several vessels at Amantia; was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland from 1834 till 1841; was a Lord of the Admiralty during the latter half of 1847, and Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard from Dec. 1847, till the end of 1852. In 1862 he became an Admiral of the Blue, and was a magistrate for Surrey. He was created a G.C.B. in 1869.

PRICE, Samuel Grove [1793—1839], barrister-at-law, and at one time M.P. for Sandwich and Deal, was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where

he graduated with honours, and was made a Fellow of Downing College. He was called to the Bar in 1818, but never practised, though he went the Home Circuit, and occasionally acted as a parliamentary counsel. In 1830 he was elected M.P. for Sandwich, and at once took an active part in opposing the Reform Bill, his speech on the night before the dissolution being regarded as a masterpiece of eloquence. In 1836 he was again returned for Sandwich and Deal. He opposed the English and Irish municipal corporation bills with great vigour; but his attention was chiefly confined to the foreign relations of the country, particularly to the war which was then raging in Spain, with which question he identified himself.

PRINSEP, Henry Thoby [1792—1878], was the fourth son of John Prinsep, Esq., alderman of London, and member for Queenborough. Having received his education at Haileybury, he entered the Bengal Civil Service, and after holding successively the posts of Legal Remembrancer and Secretary, was appointed in 1840 one of the Council of the Supreme Government of India. He returned to England in 1843, was elected to a seat in the direction of the East India Company in 1849, and was nominated by the Crown one of Her Majesty's Council for India in 1858. That post he resigned only a short time before his death. Mr. Prinsep was distinguished as an Arabic and Persian scholar, and was the author of numerous pamphlets on questions of Indian finance, policy, education, &c. Among his larger works may be mentioned his "History of the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings," "A History of the Life of Runjeet Singh," and "Historical Results from Discoveries in Afghanistan." He held a seat in Parliament for a short time in 1851.

PRITCHARD, James Cowles, M.D. [1779—1848], Licentiate of the College of Physicians, a Commissioner in Lunacy, F.R.S., &c., was born at Ross, in Herefordshire, and settled as a physician in Bristol in 1810. He obtained his M.D. degree at Oxford by diploma on the occasion of the installation of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of the University. In 1845 he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy, and removed to London. He was the author of many excellent medical works, among which may be mentioned:—"Researches into the Physical History of Mankind," 1813; "A Treatise on the Diseases of the Nervous System," 1822-35, &c.

PROCTER, Bryan Waller (Barry Cornwall), [1787—1874], poet, was born in London, and educated at Harrow, where among his schoolfellows were Byron and Peel. He was articled to a solicitor in Wiltshire, and subsequently entered a conveyancer's office in London. He was called to the Bar in 1831, and soon after was appointed a Commissioner of Lunacy, an office which he held till 1861. Long before his call to the Bar, however, he had become known as a graceful poet by several contributions to periodical literature, and in 1819 these were collected and published under the title "Dramatic Scenes and other Poems." Encouraged by the success of this his first venture, he in the following year published his "Sicilian Story," and "Marcian Colonna." His next work was his tragedy of "Mirandola," which was brought out at Covent Garden Theatre, Jan. 9, 1821, and was the event of the season. The two chief parts were acted by Macready (Mirandola), and Charles Kemble (Guido), Miss Foote playing Isidora. The success was complete, and the published version of the play ran through three editions in a few months. Among Procter's other

works may be mentioned his "Flood of Thessaly," his "Effigies Poeticæ," and his "English Songs," which were and are very popular, especially "The Sea! The Sea!" "King Death," "Best of All Good Company," "The Nights," and "Song to Twilight." Among his prose writings his "Life of Edmund Kean," and his biography of his friend Charles Lamb, must be named. The last work was written when he was 77 years old. He married, in 1824, a step-daughter of Mr. Basil Montague, Q.C.

PROCTER, Adelaide Anne, poetess, was born in Bedford Square, London, Oct, 30, 1825, and was the eldest daughter of the above. She early displayed a great love of poetry, was possessed of a remarkable memory, a great quickness of apprehension, and before she had reached to womanhood had read an extraordinary number of books. Except for a few poems in the *Cornhill Magazine*, in *Good Words*, and in a little book, entitled "A Chaplet of Verses," Miss Procter's published writings first appeared in *Household Words*, or *All the Year Round*, to which she contributed, under the pseudonym of Miss Mary Berwick. Charles Dickens, in his preface to the second edition of her poems, tells us how he received Miss Berwick's first contribution to *Household Words*, and invited her to send him something more, and how till Dec. 1854, he believed her to be a governess in some family. Going to dine with Barry Cornwall, he took with him the Christmas number of *Household Words*, in which was a poem of Miss Berwick's, and recommended his friend to read it. The next day came the disclosure that Miss M. Berwick was no other than Barry Cornwall's own daughter, Adelaide Anne Procter. She had written under an assumed name, for fear Dickens should take too favourable a view of her work, on her father's account. Her poems, entitled "Legends and Lyrics," were published in a collected form in 1858-61 (a new edition, with a preface by Charles Dickens, in 1866), which work was followed by a "Chaplet of Verses," 1862. She also contributed to the *Victoria Regia*, a collection of poems from living authors, issued from the Victoria press. Some years before her death she became a Roman Catholic. After fifteen months' lingering illness, she died in London, Feb. 2, 1864.

PROUT, John Skinner, nephew of Samuel Prout, was born in Plymouth in 1806. Largely self-taught, he devoted his attention to water colours, painting old buildings and such like subjects. For many years he lived in Bristol working with his friend Müller, and the two in conjunction published "The Antiquities of Bristol." In early life he visited Australia, and on his return exhibited his sketches at the Crystal Palace. He was a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and exhibited with that body until his death, Aug. 29, 1876, at Camden Town. There are four water-colour drawings by him in the South Kensington Collection.

PROUT, Samuel. He was born in Plymouth, Sept. 17, 1783, and learned drawing in the local grammar school. In 1801 he went to Cornwall with John Britton, who was collecting materials for his "Beauties of England and Wales," and in the following year he came to London, and for two years lived and worked with Britton. In 1805 ill-health compelled him to return home, but in 1812 he came again to London and settled in Stockwell. Improved in his art, he was an exhibitor at the Water-Colour Society in 1815, and in 1820 he was elected member. In 1816 Ackermann published his lithographed "Studies," followed by "Progressive Fragments," "Rudiments of Landscape," "Views of

the North and West of England," and in later life he published lithograph facsimiles of drawings made in France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany and Flanders. The first of his many visits to the Continent was made in 1818, and he became celebrated as a painter of the churches, streets, and market places of Normandy. He seemed naturally to have been led to marine subjects, but his architectural employment for Britton altered the bent of his mind, and his strong perception of picturesque architectural effects was as remarkable as his skill in depicting them. Although Prout suffered much from ill-health he was a constant worker and exhibitor at the Water-Colour Society. He died at Camberwell, Feb. 10, 1852. There is a collection of his drawings in the South Kensington Galleries.

PROUT, William, M.D. [1785—1850], one of the modern school of chemical physicians, almost its founder, studied medicine at the Edinburgh University, where he took his M.D. in 1811. He then removed to London and finished his studies at the two Borough hospitals, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1812, and a Fellow in 1829. From the first he devoted himself to the study of organic chemistry, and in 1813 delivered a course of lectures at his house on the subject of animal chemistry, often having among his audience Sir Astley Cooper. The publication of his work, an "Inquiry into the Nature and Treatment of Gravel, Calculus, and other diseases of the Urinary Organs," of which several editions appeared, established his reputation as a chemist and practical physician. In 1834 appeared his Bridgewater Treatise on "Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion, considered with reference to Natural Theology," a valuable work of much originality. Some of his views were said to have been adopted by Liebig, who for a time even in this country received the credit of them.

PUGIN, Augustus Welby N. [1812—1852], an eminent architect, was the son of Augustus Pugin, the architectural draftsman, who published many valuable works on Gothic architecture. He was educated under his father, under whom he became an enthusiast for mediæval art. At an early age he was engaged in designing furniture, in goldsmith's work, and in scene painting, and once painted the complete scenery for an opera. Then he spent some time cruising about in the Channel for the purpose of collecting archæological and natural curiosities, on the French and Belgian coasts, and on his return to England, founded an establishment for the manufacture of carved ornaments, and Gothic decoration of all kinds. He nearly ruined himself in this undertaking, and about the same time lost his wife, and found himself a widower and father at the age of 20. He next turned his attention to architecture, and, finding plenty of employment, built himself a house, married a second time, and set energetically to work, being specially interested in our cathedrals. About this time he became a Roman Catholic, on the grounds apparently that the Romish Church was the only one by which the true style of ecclesiastical architecture could be revived. Full of this idea, in 1836 he published "Contrasts, a Parallel between the Noble Edifices of the 14th and 15th Centuries and the Present Day," in which the latter comes off very badly, and is rather unfairly treated. He erected several Roman Catholic churches, and the Cathedral of St. George, Southwark, and took a keen interest in every project for the perfecting of his adopted Church. He also built a church

of his own at Ramsgate, which he took an intense delight in decorating according to his own ideas. He was next busily engaged under Sir Charles Barry in the fittings and designs of the Houses of Parliament, and at the same time was associated with John Hardman of Birmingham, in the manufacture of Gothic metal-work, and in the mediæval stained glass-works, also at Birmingham. All the designs, working drawings, and cartoons, were made by him. He worked each day from six in the morning till ten at night, managing, besides his architectural work, to devote some time to landscape painting, as well as taking an occasional run out to sea in a large cutter, which he owned, and in which he was always prepared to push off to the rescue of any vessel in distress on the Goodwins. In the midst of these occupations he, in 1851, threw himself heart and soul into the great Papal effort to establish a hierarchy in England, and published on the subject his "Earnest Address," which took the holders of the newly-assumed dignities by surprise, and he was denounced as a doubtful believer. His mind gave way, and for a time he was confined in the Bethlehem Asylum. His friends managed to obtain his release, and he died in his own house, at Ramsgate, and was buried in his church of St. Augustine's, at that place. Among his works should be mentioned his "Gothic Furniture, Style of 15th Century," 1835; "The True Principles of Christian and Pointed Architecture," 1841; "Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume," 1844; "Floriated Ornament," 1849; and "Treatise on Chancel Screens and Rood Lofts," 1851. His "Life" was published by his friend, Benjamin Ferry, in 1861.

PUGIN, Edward Welby [1834—1875], eldest son of the above, at the age of 17 succeeded to his father's practice, and by unremitting energy and attention was enabled to complete all his engagements. Among his best works may be named the Church of Notre Dame de Dadezeille, in Belgium (for which he received from Pius IX. the Papal Order of St. Sylvester); the New College of St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; several large churches in Liverpool; St. Michael's Priory, Belmont, Herefordshire; the Church of St. Peter and Paul, at Cork; the Augustinian Church, Dublin; Kingsdown Parish Church, for Lord Kingsdown; the Roman Catholic churches of Peckham, Kensington, Stratford, Barton, Leeds, and Sheerness; the splendid Orphanages of Hellingly and Blechingley, for the Duchess of Leeds; the restoration of the archbishop's palace at Mayfield; the Granville Hotel at St. Lawrence-on-Sea; the great church at Gorton; the new hall at Carlton, for Lord Beaumont; the magnificent buildings at Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire, in completion of the mansion which had been begun by his father in a sumptuous Gothic style; the Carmelite Church at Kensington; and over one hundred other churches. In conjunction with Mr. Ashlin, his former pupil, he designed the cathedral at Queenstown; the churches of Monkstown, Crosshaven, Donnybrook, Blackrock, Fethard, Dublin, and numerous other churches and public buildings in Ireland. In a correspondence published in the *Times* newspaper in the autumn of 1867, Mr. Pugin declared himself to be in possession of proofs to establish his father's claim as the actual architect of the new Houses of Parliament, and he afterwards published a book upon the subject. In conjunction with Mr. Denison, Mr. Fergusson, and others, he took a leading part in opposing Mr. Street's design for the New Law Courts.

PUNSHON, The Rev. W. Morley, LL.D. [1824—1880], Wesleyan minister, born at Doncaster,

where his father was a draper, entered in 1838 the office of his grandfather, a timber merchant of Hull, where he obtained a position beyond his years, and soon became possessed with a strong desire to study for the ministry. He according zealously strove to qualify himself to fulfil this self-imposed task, and commenced his career at Sunderland in 1840, by undertaking the duties of a "local preacher," a preparatory ministerial office peculiar to the Wesleyan Methodists. Four years later, after passing a short term as a probationer at the Wesleyan College, Richmond, he accepted his first pastoral charge in the ministry at Marden, in Kent. The report of his success here was not long in reaching the leaders of the Wesleyan connection. At the "Conference" of 1845 he was appointed to the ministry of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, and, although only twenty-one years of age, his reputation was such that people flocked to hear him from all parts. He ministered in various parts of the country, besides visiting the metropolis, where his addresses both from the pulpit and the platform attracted considerable attention. In 1868 he left this country for Canada, and married his deceased wife's sister. The lady with whom Dr. Punshon formed this connection died in Oct. 1871. During his residence in the Dominion he was five times President of the Canadian Conference. He returned to England in 1873, and in July 1874, he was elected President of the Wesleyan Conference for the ensuing year. Many of his sermons and lectures, published after his removal to London in 1858, were very popular, especially the lectures on "John Bunyan" and the "Huguenots." Dr. Punshon also published a small volume of poems.

PURCHAS, The Rev. John, M.A. [1823—1872], eldest son of Captain William Jardine Purchas, R.N., born at Cambridge, was educated at Rugby. He entered Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1840, and graduated B.A. in 1844, and M.A. in 1847. He was curate of Elsworth, Cambridgeshire, from 1851 to 1853; curate of Orwell in the same county, from 1856 to 1859; curate of St. Paul's, West Street, Brighton, from 1861 to 1866; perpetual curate of St. James's Chapel, Brighton, and appointed Incumbent thereof in 1866. The well-known case of Hebbert *v.* Purchas was tried in the Court of Arches, and subsequently carried by appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the result being that the rev. gentleman received monitions to discontinue the use of certain vestments in the communion service, and the performance of ceremonies which he had practised in the services; as also the use of lighted candles and incense, mixing water with the communion wine, and using wafer-bread. As Mr. Purchas did not obey these monitions he was, on Feb. 7, 1872, suspended *ab officio* for one year, a sequestration being issued on his lay property for the cost of the proceedings. Mr. Purchas published in 1858 the "Directorium Anglicanum," an elaborate historical treatise on English ceremonial. This work is the textbook of Anglican Ritualism. His other works are "The Miser's Daughter, a Comedy, and Poems," 1839; "Poems and Ballads," 1846; "Book of Feasts" (Sermons), 1853; "The Death of Ezekiel's Wife;" and "Three Sermons preached at St. Paul's, West Street, Brighton," 1866.

PUSEY, Philip [1799—1855], eldest son of the Hon. Philip Bouverie, who assumed the name of Pusey, succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father in 1828, and was returned to Parliament in 1830 as member for Chippenham in the Conservative interest. In the following year he

was returned for Cashel, and in 1834 was elected for Berkshire, which he continued to represent until the dissolution in 1852. He was a protectionist in agricultural matters, though before his death he had rather resented the prejudices of the extreme protectionist party. He was very distinguished as a practical agriculturist; was President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1854, and edited the journal of that Society, and was one of its chief contributors.

PUSEY, Rev. Edward Bouverie, D.D. [1800—1882], who will always be remembered for his connection with the Tractarian or Oxford movement of 1833, was the son of the Hon. Philip Bouverie (half-brother of the first Earl of Radnor), who assumed the name of Pusey by royal licence. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where among his contemporaries were Edward Denison, John Henry Newman, John Keble, Tyler, Whately, Jelf, &c. He graduated first class in classics in 1822, but before that time, in 1820, had already appeared as an author, publishing his "Historical Inquiry into the Probable Causes of the Rational Character lately predominant in the Theology of Germany," which was the result of a visit to that country. He was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel in 1824, a year after Cardinal Newman's election, and in 1828 was appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, a post to which is attached a canonry at Christ Church. He held that office for fifty-three years. In 1832 the cry for church reform was becoming general, and the "Tracts for the Times" began to be published; they appeared anonymously, but it was soon understood that Keble, Pusey, and Newman were responsible for them, though Pusey's name was not fully associated with the movement until 1835—6, when his "Tract on Baptism" appeared, and he commenced the "Library of the Fathers." His sermon preached in 1838 "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength," which contained some of his own life-long thoughts and feelings, created the greatest excitement in the University, and gave rise to much eager competition and rival demonstration of "Anti-Puseyism." Finally Dr. Pusey absented himself from the University sermons altogether till his own turn came to preach, when he took the opportunity to explain in the strongest language his views on the Holy Eucharist. The sermon was sent for by the Vice-Chancellor, who appointed a tribunal of six Doctors to examine it in secret, and as the result of their deliberation Dr. Pusey was suspended from the use of the University pulpit for two years. He at once returned to his work in connection with the "Tracts for the Times," the "Library of English Fathers," and the "Anglo-Catholic Library." In 1845 when Newman joined the Church of Rome, Pusey was to all intents and purposes left the leader of the party which for some time bore his name, and for a period of forty years was the acknowledged and respected champion of the High Church party. For many years before his death he lived a very retired life, though a continual flow of books, pamphlets, and letters came from his pen, and he lectured assiduously to his Oxford class. He also preached a large number of University sermons,—intensely sincere utterances, though they were clothed in a strange rhetorical dress. During all this time, too, he had great influence on the internal affairs of the University, besides acting as a spiritual adviser to persons from all over the kingdom. Among his most important later works should be mentioned his "Lectures on Daniel the Prophet," and "Commentary on the Minor Prophets."

PYE, John (born in Birmingham April 22, 1782, died in London Feb. 6, 1874). He studied drawing without a master, and at the age of eighteen came to London and apprenticed himself to James Heath the engraver. Some years later he engraved "Pope's Villa," after Turner, a work which gained him the approval of the great landscape painter, by whom he was commissioned to engrave "The Temple of Jupiter in Ægina," and by his execution of the work established his already rising reputation. Thenceforth he devoted himself to landscape engraving, and engraved, in exquisite line, many of Turner's works, as well as Claude's "Annunciation," Gaspar Poussin's "Classical Landscape," and Barrett's "Evening." Pye was throughout life opposed to the Academy, and never exhibited on its walls. He resided for some time in Paris, and was elected corresponding member of the French Institute, and honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Arts in Petersburg. A set of proofs of his very numerous small plates was lately presented by a relative to the British Museum.

PYNE, James Barker (born in Bristol Dec. 5, 1800, died in London July 29, 1870). He was educated as a lawyer, but determined to devote himself to art, and at the age of thirty-five he settled in London. In 1842 he was elected a member of the British Artists, and after that date exhibited only once in the Academy, where he had previously contributed six landscapes. In 1838 he published "Windsor and its Environs," "The English Lake District" in 1853, and in 1858 "The Lake Scenery of England." Pyne exhibited in all 229 paintings, chiefly river and lake subjects. His "Bay of Naples" and two water-colour drawings are in the South Kensington Museum.

PYNE, William Henry, born in 1769, was the son of a leatherseller in Holborn, who placed him under a clever draughtsman. He practised only in water colours, and exhibited in the Academy from 1790 till 1796. In 1804 he was one of the original members of the Old Water Colour Society, but resigned his membership in 1809, and in 1811 he again exhibited in the Academy. He published several illustrated works, notably "The Microcosm of London," in 1803-6, and "The Costumes of Great Britain," 1808, and in later life he devoted himself entirely to literature. Among other works he wrote "Wine and Walnuts," "The Greater and Lesser Stars of Old Pall Mall" which appeared in *Fraser*, and "The Twenty-Ninth of May; a Tale of the Restoration." He died at Paddington May 29, 1843. Three of his water-colour drawings are in the collection at South Kensington.

Q.

QUAIN, The Hon. Sir John Richard, Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, received his education at University College, London, and graduated LL.B. in 1839, when he was awarded the University Law Scholarship for proficiency in jurisprudence, and in 1843 he was elected a Fellow of that college. He practised for some years as a special pleader without the bar, but was called to the degree of barrister-at-law at the Middle Temple, May 30, 1851, when he joined the Northern circuit. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1866, and in the following year was appointed to succeed Mr. W. M. Hindmarsh, Q.C., as Attorney General for the county palatine of Durham. He became one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench Jan. 9, 1872, and was knighted on the 22nd of the following April. He died Sept. 12, 1876.

QUEKETT, Professor John [1815—1861], F.R.S., an eminent microscopist, having studied at the London Hospital, became a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London. This institution having established a studentship in human and comparative anatomy, Mr. Quekett was elected to fill the post, and at the end of three years became assistant conservator of the Hunterian Museum. In 1856 he succeeded Professor Owen as Professor of histology, an appointment he held till the time of his death. He had begun at the early age of sixteen to lecture on microscopic science, using a microscope which he made himself out of a roasting-jack, a lady's old fashioned parasol, and a piece of brass bought at a neighbouring shop and hammered out by himself. He is said to have made some important discoveries with this instrument. An account of his works on the microscope, and his observations, which gained for him a high reputation, will be found in the "Transactions" of the Microscopical Society of London. His professional opinions on obscure diseases and morbid alterations of structure were thought very highly of. His principal work as an histologist is his "Illustrated Catalogue" of the specimens, showing the minute structure of tissues, in the College Museum. After his death a "Quekett Society" was formed to carry on his work.

QUILLINAN, Mrs. (Dora Wordsworth), daughter of the Poet Laureate, who became the second wife of Edward Quillinan, poet and writer, died at her father's house at Rydal Mount, Ambleside, July 9, 1847. She was known to literature as the authoress of "The Journal of a Few Months' Residence in Portugal," which was an account of a journey undertaken by her husband and herself to try to restore her failing health. She rallied, and on their return was busily engaged preparing her "Journal" for the press. She died from the effects of a cold caught on a journey to Carlisle, where she went to prepare the house of her brother William and his bride. She was buried in Grasmere churchyard.

QUILLINAN, Edward [1791—1851], husband of the above, and known rather in private than in the world of literature as a poet, scholar, and writer, was in early life a lieutenant in the 23rd Light Dragoons, which he left about 1821, in order to devote himself entirely to literature. In 1817 he married Jemima A. D. Brydges, second daughter of Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart., who in 1822 met with a terrible accident, being burnt to death. For several years after he lived mostly at Canterbury, or in London, paying occasional visits to the Wordsworths in Westmoreland, until in 1841, nineteen years after the death of his first wife, he married Dora Wordsworth. Among his works may be mentioned his poems, which were collected and published in one volume; and "The Conspirators: or the Romance of Military Life," his only prose work except his contributions to the periodical press, which is an account of the Peninsular war. He was an accomplished scholar, more particularly in Portuguese literature, and was a critical writer of no mean ability. After the death of his second wife he lived mostly in the beautiful valley between Ambleside and Rydal, near Wordsworth's residence, in whose biography will be found frequent and honourable mention of his name.

R.

RADCLYFFE, William [1782—1855.] He was born and lived in Birmingham, practising as a line engraver, chiefly of landscape

subjects. He worked much for book illustration, but also engraved some plates after Turner, which were exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1862. He died in Birmingham, Dec. 29, 1855.

RAE, Sir William, Bart. [1771—1842], Lord Advocate of Scotland and M.P. for Buteshire, was the second son of Sir David Rae, afterwards Lord Ersgrove. He was educated for the Bar, and passed advocate in 1791. In 1819 he was promoted to the office of Lord Advocate, which he held till the accession of the Grey Ministry in 1830, and was later re-appointed in 1834, and continued during the brief tenure of Sir Robert Peel. During the intervals in his official career he remained in Parliament, and was the acknowledged adviser of the Opposition on all matters relating to Scotland. He sat as M.P. for the Crail burghs, 1820-26; for Harwich, 1827-30; Portarlington, 1831; Buteshire, 1830-31, and also from 1833 till his death in 1842. He was succeeded in the office of Lord Advocate by Duncan M'Neill, the Solicitor-General.

RAE, Sir William, C.B., M.D. [1786—1873], was educated at Lochmaben and Dumfries schools, and Edinburgh University, and entered the medical service of the East-India Company in 1804. He joined the East Indian squadron under the command of Admiral Sir E. Pellew in 1805, assisted as surgeon at the destruction of the Dutch ships in the harbour at Cressy, and in several other engagements, and when, becalmed in the Bay of Bengal, the crew were suffering from thirst, contrived an apparatus for distilling water. Troops were placed under his care during the visitation of yellow fever at Carthagena in 1812, and at Gibraltar in 1813, and he received the thanks of the Medical Board, the physician to the fleet, and the commander-in-chief for his services. He was a magistrate for Devon and for Dumfriesshire, and inspector of hospitals and fleets, extra-licentiate of the College of Physicians, and Fellow of the College of Surgeons, London.

RAFFLES, Rev. Thomas, D.D., LL.D. [1788—1863], was born in London, where his father was a solicitor. At an early age he entered the Old College at Homerton near London, and on the completion of his studies in 1809, was appointed minister of the Independent Chapel at Hammersmith. He occupied that position for three years, at the end of which he removed to Liverpool, and officiated in Great George Street Chapel till 1861, when he resigned his pastoral office. He enjoyed a high reputation as a pulpit orator, and his name has been rendered familiar to the public by several literary works, among which were a volume of poems published conjointly with his brother-in-law, Dr. J. H. Brown, Barrister, and J. H. Wiffen, the translator of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered;" a "Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Spencer," "Letters during a Tour through some part of France, Savoy, Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands;" two volumes of lectures on religious subjects, and numerous sermons. Dr. Raffles was an LL.D. of Aberdeen University, and D.D. of Union College, Schenectady, U.S.

RAGLAN, James Henry Fitzroy Somerset, Baron [1788—1855], born at Badminton, was the eighth son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort. He received his early education at Westminster School, but before completing his sixteenth year obtained a commission in the 4th Dragoons. Promoted to a company in the 43rd Foot, he there acquired a practical knowledge of the various duties of his profession. When Sir Arthur Wellesley assumed the command of the English forces after the battle of Corunna, Lord Fitzroy Somerset accom-

panied him as his assistant military secretary and aide-de-camp. His first engagement was in the battle of Busaco, where he was slightly wounded, and at the storming of Badajos he was among the first to mount the breach. Throughout the Peninsular campaign Lord Fitzroy Somerset particularly distinguished himself, and in acknowledgment of his services was awarded a cross and five clasps, and appointed secretary of embassy at Paris. At Waterloo he lost an arm, and was in consequence made aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent, raised to the rank of a colonel, and knighted. At the peace he returned to his post in Paris. Subsequently Lord Fitzroy Somerset accompanied the Duke of Wellington to the Congresses of Vienna and Verona, and afterwards attended him in his special mission to St. Petersburg, on the occasion of the accession of the Emperor Nicholas. In 1823 he was himself entrusted with a special mission to Madrid. In 1819 the Duke of Wellington appointed him to be secretary to the Master-General of the Ordnance, and this position he continued to occupy till 1827, when he became military secretary to the commander-in-chief. In Nov., 1830, Lord Fitzroy Somerset was made colonel of the 53rd Regiment; in 1834, on the occasion of the installation of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, he had the degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him, and in Sept., 1847, he received the Grand Cross of the Bath. On the death of the Duke of Wellington in 1852 he obtained the post of Master-General of the Ordnance; and in October of the same year was raised to the peerage with the rank of Baron Raglan, and created a Privy Councillor. He was subsequently appointed to the colonelcy of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), vacated by the death of the Marquis of Anglesey. At the outbreak of the war with Russia, Lord Raglan was made commander-in-chief with the rank of field marshal, and on Sept. 20, 1854, fought the battle of the Alma. With his name is connected the flank march to Balaklava, the fight of Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol. The sufferings of the troops during the winter, and the disastrous repulse of the allies on June 18, 1855, weighed heavily upon his mind, and aggravated an attack of diarrhœa, to which he succumbed. Lord Raglan married on Aug. 6, 1814, the Hon. Emily Harriet Wellesley Pole, daughter of Lord Maryborough, afterwards Earl of Mornington, and niece of the Duke of Wellington. He also represented the borough of Truro in the Parliaments of 1818 and 1826.

RAIMBACH, Abraham [1776—1843], was the son of a Swiss, who had settled in London. He learned engraving of J. Hall, and his apprenticeship being ended, became a student at the Royal Academy, and from 1797 to 1805 he was a constant exhibitor of miniatures, but he ultimately devoted himself to engraving. He engraved "Venus" and "Ugolino," after Reynolds, and many of Wilkie's pictures, among them "The Village Politicians," "Rent Day," "The Cut Finger," "Blind Man's Buff," and the "Spanish Mother." His "Memoirs" were privately printed by his son.

RAINFORTH, Elizabeth [1814—1877], singer, pupil of Tom Cooke, and of Crivelli, and, for acting, of Mrs. Davison. Her first important appearance was made at the St. James's Theatre in 1836, in Arne's "Artaxerxes." After one successful season, she went to the English Opera House. She then took chiefly to oratorio, in which she made a good reputation, but came back to the stage very shortly, and after a long engagement at Covent Garden, she created the part of Arline, in the "Bohemian Girl," at Drury Lane, in 1843.

Next year she went to Ireland, where she was very successful. Some years later she took up her residence in Edinburgh, living there for four years, but in 1858 went to live in Windsor. She finally retired in 1871. Miss Rainforth was an excellent artist, and was much admired, not only on account of her technical finish and skill, but also because of the thoroughness of her singing. Her voice was a soprano, of no great power, but of great beauty and sweetness.

RAMAGE, Crauford Tait, LL.D. [1803—1878], born at Annefield, near Newhaven, was educated at the High School and the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1825. Having travelled three years in Italy, on his return he contributed to the *Quarterly Journal of Education*, the *Penny Cyclopædia*, and the seventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* was appointed Rector of the Endowed School of Wallace Hall, in Dumfriesshire, in 1841, Justice of the Peace for Dumfriesshire in 1848, and the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Glasgow in 1852. An attempt having been made to disconnect the parish schools of Scotland from the Established Church, he wrote several pamphlets in defence of the system: amongst others, one entitled, "Defence of the Parochial Schools of Scotland, in a series of Letters to Viscount Drumlanrig, M.P., the Landowners, the Tenantry, and the Free Church Clergy of Scotland;" and compiled "Beautiful Thoughts from Greek Authors, with Translations," 1864, 2nd edit., 1873; "Beautiful Thoughts from Latin Authors," 1864, 2nd edit., 1869; 3rd edit., 1877; "Beautiful Thoughts from French and Italian Authors," 1866; 2nd edit., 1875; "Beautiful Thoughts from German and Spanish Authors," 1868; "Nooks and Byways of Italy," &c.

RAMSAY, Very Rev. Edward Bannerman Burnett, M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S. [1793—1872], born at Aberdeen, was the fourth son of Alexander Burnett, an advocate, and sheriff of Kincardineshire. He was brought up chiefly by his grand-uncle, Sir Alexander Ramsay, and sent to school first at Harlsey, in Yorkshire, then at the Durham Grammar School, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1815, M.A. 1831. His uncle died in 1806, leaving his estates not to Edward, as had been expected, but to Edward's father, who then gave up his sheriffship, accepted a baronetcy from Fox, and made Fasque his home for the rest of his life. Having taken holy orders, Edward first became curate of Rodden, near Frome, Somerset (1816), where he laboured with great zeal among the Methodists of the district. He went to Edinburgh in 1824, and in 1830 was appointed minister of St. John's, in that town. He was appointed dean in 1831; in 1835 was offered, but declined, the bishopric of Fredericton, in 1848 the see of Glasgow, and in 1863 that of Edinburgh. He belonged to the Episcopal Church in Edinburgh, and in spite of the bitter dissensions among Church parties there at that time, his tolerant spirit, enlightened zeal, and sympathetic kindly humour, soon gained the hearts of his hearers, and he became one of the most popular preachers of his day, occupying an altogether unique position in Edinburgh society. Among his distinguished friends and correspondents were Mr. Gladstone, Professor Sedgwick, Dean Stanley, Thomas Erskine, Dr. Candlish, etc. Among his writings the best known are his "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," of which twenty-one editions were published, "Memoir of Dr. Chalmers," and a "Manual of Catechising." In 1862 the dean delivered before the Philosophical Institute

of Edinburgh two lectures on the "Genius and Works of Handel," which were published in a volume by Blackwood. In 1866 he delivered two lectures on "Preachers and Preaching," which enjoyed considerable popularity both in Scotland and England.

RAMSAY, WILLIAM, M.A. [1806—1865], son of Sir William Ramsay, Bart., of Banff, N.B., was educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and subsequently at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1830. He was Professor of Mathematics at Glasgow from 1829 till 1831, when he was elected to the Chair of Literæ Humaniores. He contributed extensively to Dr. W. Smith's "Biographical Dictionary," and his "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," and published "Selections from Ovid and Tibullus," "Manual of Roman Antiquities," "Speech of Cicero for Aulus Cluentius," "Manual of Latin Prosody," &c.

RANKINE, WILLIAM JOHN MACQUORN, F.R.S. [1820—1872], civil engineer, received his education in the University of Edinburgh, and studied engineering, at first under his father, David Rankine, and afterwards under Sir John McNeill. In the University of Glasgow he held for several years the Professorship of Civil Engineering and Mechanics; was the first President of the Institution of Engineers in Scotland; was more than once President of the section of Mechanical Science of the British Association, and once President of the Mathematical section; and was Consulting Engineer to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. For his researches on the mechanical action of heat, the publication of which commenced in 1849, he received the Keith medal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in 1852. Mr. Rankine wrote a "Manual of Applied Mechanics," published in 1858; a "Manual of the Steam-Engine, and other Prime Movers," in 1859; "Civil Engineering," in 1862; "Useful Rules and Tables," in 1866; the greater part of a treatise on "Ship-building, Theoretical and Practical;" a "Manual of Machinery and Millwork," in 1869; and many papers in scientific journals and transactions. He raised the Glasgow University Company of Rifle Volunteers in 1859; served with the force for nearly five years as Captain and Major; was a Fellow of the Royal Society, a member of the Institution of Naval Architects, and of various other learned societies, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Dublin. In 1871 he was appointed a member of the Committee on Designs for Ships of War.

RANSOME, JAMES ALLEN [1806—1875], head of the well-known firm of agricultural implement makers at Ipswich, to whose rare business qualifications it owes its present European reputation, was born at Yarmouth. On leaving school he entered the firm as an apprentice, and in 1826 was sent to Yoxford to manage a branch business. Whilst there he established the Yoxford Farmer's Club, the second of its kind in England, and later he took an active part in the formation of the London Farmer's Club, and the Royal Agricultural Society of England. He was keenly interested in social progress, and was a warm supporter of the various literary and educational institutions of Ipswich.

RAPER, HENRY [1767—1845], Admiral of the Blue, entered the navy in 1781, and in H.M.S. *Cambridge* was present at the relief of Gibraltar, and later at the action of the Doggerbank, where he was wounded. He was made lieutenant in 1790, and was flag-lieutenant to Lord Howe in the 1st of June action, 1794. He served in the West Indies in 1799, and in Por-

tugal in 1810, and received from the Queen of Portugal a sword mounted in brilliants. He was made rear-admiral in 1819, vice-admiral in 1830, and admiral in 1841. He will be remembered as the author of a "System of Naval Signals," which he published in 1828, and which obtained high commendation for the ability and thorough knowledge of the subject displayed in it.

RATTEE, James, born in 1825, at Funden Hall, Norfolk; he was apprenticed to a carpenter, but gifted with a talent for carving, and an inborn purity of taste, he worked under A. Welby Pugin, in the restorations at Cambridge, and under G. G. Scott, at Ely. Unfortunately, he was a martyr to ill-health, and in 1852 had to leave England in search of strength. On his return he executed the highly chased stone and alabaster reredos at Ely, but died at Cambridge, March 29, 1855. Shortly before his death he was appointed wood carver to the Cambridge Camden Society.

RAVEN, John S., the son of a clergyman, who was himself a good water-colour painter, was born in Suffolk, Aug. 21, 1828. As an artist he was self-taught, though the Norwich and the "Pre-Raphaelite" schools in turn had some influence upon his manner. When only sixteen he exhibited his first picture, "Salmsley Church," followed by many other landscapes, among them "Midsummer," "Moonlight," 1866; "A Hampshire Homestead," and "The Monk's Walk," 1872; "The Lesser Light to Rule the Night," 1873; "The Heavens Declare the Glory of God," 1875; and his last work, "Barff and Lord's Seat from the Slopes of Skiddaw," 1877. He was accidentally drowned while bathing off Harlech, Wales, July 14, 1877. He exhibited fifty-four paintings in London.

RAVENSWORTH, Right Hon. Sir Henry Thomas Liddell [1797—1878], the eldest son of Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, Bart., created Lord Ravensworth in 1821, was educated at Eton. He represented Northumberland in parliament from 1826 to 1830, North Durham from 1837 to 1847, and Liverpool from 1853 till his succession to the peerage in 1874. He was a conservative in politics; but as a member of the House of Commons he advocated not a few liberal measures. He was the author of a translation into English lyric verse of the "Odes" of Horace, and of a translation into blank verse (in conjunction with Mr. G. K. Rickards) of the last six books of Virgil's "Æneid," and he also published a volume of Latin poems.

READ, Angus B. [1822—1856]. For many years he was connected with the newspaper press, particularly with the *Morning Chronicle*, as dramatic and musical critic. He was also known as the author of two novels, "Leonard Lindsay," and "Clement Lorimer;" of a volume of sketches of French scenery and manners, entitled, "Claret and Olives," and the once popular "Natural History of the Bores," "Natural History of Humbugs," and "Romance of a Mince Pie." During the last two years of his life he suffered from a paralytic affection, which necessitated his retirement from literary occupation.

READ, Charles Anderson, born near Sligo, Dec. 10, 1841. He was destined for the Church, but family misfortunes caused this project to be abandoned, and at an early age he was apprenticed to a merchant in Rathfryland. After business hours he continued his study of Latin, and when only 15 began contributing verses to the local papers. The business in which he was engaged changed hands, and Read became first partner, then sole proprietor. In 1863 he failed, but after a few years of toil

and poverty, he paid all claims in full, with interest. On the failure of his business, he removed to London, and was employed in the publishing house of Mr. James Henderson, with whom he remained until his death, which occurred at Thornton Lodge, Surrey, Jan. 23, 1878. Read's best known work is "The Cabinet of Irish Literature," selections from the works of the chief poets, orators, and prose writers of Ireland, with biographical and literary notices. He also published many sketches, poems, short tales, and novels, among which the best known are "Love's Service," "Aileen Aroon," and "Savourneen Deelish."

READ, Samuel [1816?—1883], artist, was born at Needham Market, near Ipswich, and as a boy showed a strong taste for art. He began life in a lawyer's office, but exchanged that employment to become assistant to an architect in the same town. He went to London in 1841, and became a draughtsman for wood engraving. He joined the staff of the *Illustrated London News* soon after, with which he was connected for nearly thirty years, and to which he contributed drawings of architectural, of marine, and of landscape subjects, which attracted much attention. He was also the first special artist ever sent abroad to furnish sketches for any illustrated newspaper, and made his first journey for that purpose in 1853, just before the outbreak of the Crimean war, when he was sent to Constantinople and the Black Sea. He also won considerable success as a water-colour artist, and became a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and a frequent contributor to their yearly exhibitions. Among the most noteworthy of his drawings for the *Illustrated London News* were a series of views of the English cathedrals, published in large engravings; and some small sketches of picturesque bits of architecture in many old cities and towns in England, France, Belgium, and Germany, called "Leaves from a Sketch-book," some of which were collected and published in a single volume.

READE, Charles, D.C.L. [1814—1884], the well-known novelist, was the youngest son of John Reade, Esq., and was educated at a private school, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was successively a Demy and a Fellow. He graduated B.A. in 1835, but did not take high honours with his degree. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, in 1843, and began to write occasionally for the press, reading a good deal in the library at Magdalen, and still undecided whether to go into the Church, or to take up his work as a barrister. His first novel, "Peg Woffington," appeared in 1853, he being then 38 years old, and at once established his reputation as an original writer. It was followed by "Christie Johnstone," 1854, which was still more successful, and by "It is Never too Late to Mend," 1857. The latter work was written with the avowed object of exposing the miseries of prison life, and was so full of horrors, that, while it caused great excitement, the author was accused of gross exaggeration. "Jack of All Trades," "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," and "White Lies," appeared next, and in 1861, "The Cloister and the Hearth," his most artistic work. "Hard Cash," which had first been published in *All the Year Round*, came out in 1863; it was written to expose the imperfections of the lunacy laws, and the evils of private asylums. Among his other writings may be mentioned "Griffith Gaunt," "Foul Play," written in conjunction with Dion Boucicault; "Put Yourself in his Place," a story about the trades-union outrages, which about that time were occupying a good deal of public attention, and "A

Terrible Temptation." He also wrote several plays, having for his earlier pieces the help of Tom Taylor, with whom he wrote "Masks and Faces," in 1852, and "The First Printer." Alone he adapted Tennyson's "Dora," "Kate Peyton's Lovers," and "Drink," founded on Zola's "L'Assommoir." Charles Reade was even more popular in America than in England.

READE, JOHN EDMUND, was born at Broadwell, Gloucestershire, early in the present century. His first work, a drama entitled "Cain the Wanderer," which appeared anonymously in 1830, was noticed by the literary journals of the day and secured for its author an introduction to the poet Coleridge, and a recorded testimony from Goethe. It was followed by "Italy," composed during a lengthened sojourn in the South, published in 1838; "Catiline," a drama, and "The Deluge," a drama, in 1839; "The Vision of the Ancient Kings," a sequel, and "Life's Episode," in 1843; "Memnon," composed during a sojourn in Switzerland, in 1844; "The Revelations of Life," which grew out of a residence among the localities of Dartmoor, in 1849; and "Man in Paradise," a poem, in 1856, designed to form the first portion of the drama of "Cain the Wanderer." In a new edition of the author's works, this poem was carefully revised, and a collection of Lyrical Poems, entitled, "Youth and how it Passed," was added. In the poem of "Youth," as in the confessions of the Enthusiast, in the "Revelations of Life," it is evident that the picture of each metamorphosis is drawn from himself. "Laureate Wreath, and other Poems," appeared in 1863, and editions of his poetical works in 1850, 1860, and 1865. He died in September, 1870.

REDDING, CYRUS [1785—1870], was born at Penryn, Cornwall. He repaired to London in 1806, and joined the establishment of the *Pilot*, which he left to commence the publication of the *Plymouth Chronicle*, of which he was editor and proprietor for several years. He was also a contributor to the *Naval Chronicle*. From 1815 till 1818 he resided in France, and edited *Galignani's Messenger*, having edited the *Dramatic Review*, and published literary and political pamphlets, amongst them a "Letter to Lord Holland on the Law of Libel." In 1820 he became co-editor with Campbell of Colburn's *New Monthly Magazine*, with which he continued to be ssociated for upwards of ten years. Of his connection with the author of the "Pleasures of Hope," he gave an account in a series of papers which appeared in that magazine. In 1830, Mr. Redding joined Campbell in the publication of the *Metropolitan*, but the publisher failed. Under the auspices of Sir W. Molesworth he established the *Bath Guardian*, which he edited for two years; and, in 1836, the *Staffordshire Examiner*. He wrote, among other works, "Gabrielle, &c., Poems" (1829); "Velasco, or Memoirs of a Page, a novel" (1846); "Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary and Personal" (1858); "Past Celebrities whom I have Known" (1865); "Memoirs of Remarkable Misers," &c.

REDE, WILLIAM LAMAN [1802—1847], writer of numerous successful dramatic pieces, and a contributor to the weekly and monthly literature of the day, was born in Hamburg, his father being a barrister-at-law and author of several works of merit. Losing his father at an early age, his mother brought him to England, and settled in London, where he spent the rest of his life. He devoted himself to writing for the stage, and some of the best parts ever played by Liston, John Reeve, Charles Mathews, Keeley, and G. Wild, were written by him. Among them may be mentioned "The Rake's Progress," a melodrama, 1825; "The Flight

to America," drama, 1825; "Faith and Falsehood;" "Our Village," 1850; "Cupid in London," &c., &c. He was also a constant contributor to the *New Monthly*, *Bentley's*, and other magazines. As an actor he was chiefly known to the public from his frequent appearance at his friends' benefits.

REDFERN, James F., was born in 1838, in Derbyshire, on the estate of Mr. Beresford Hope, who, observing his talent for sculpture, placed him under Mr. J. R. Clayton, and afterwards sent him to Paris. In the meantime Redfern produced a fine group of "Cain and Abel," which was highly praised by Foley, but after his sojourn in Paris the young sculptor devoted himself to Gothic work. In this style he produced the elaborate reredos for St. Andrew's, Wells Street, a series of figures for the west front of Salisbury Cathedral, &c. He also exhibited eighteen works in London. He died at Hampstead, June 13th, 1876.

REDGRAVE, Samuel [1802—1876], author of "A Dictionary of Artists," was the son of William Redgrave, at that time working in the office of Joseph Bramah, the inventor of the hydraulic press, and was brother of Richard Redgrave, R.A. Samuel was educated at a school at Chelsea, on leaving which he and his brother entered a night class for the study of architecture. His father then accepted for him a small clerkship in the Home Office, and while carrying on most efficiently his work there, he, in 1833, was admitted to the Academy as an architectural student for ten years. In 1836 he filled the office of secretary to the Constabulary Force Commission, in 1839 became private secretary to Lord John Russell, held the same position under Mr. Fox Maule, 1841, and under Mr. Fitzroy in 1852. In the latter year he wrote "Some Account of the Powers, Authorities, and Duties of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department," and about the same time "The Official Handbook of Church and State." He succeeded his brother Richard as secretary to the Etching Club in 1837, a position which made him acquainted with most of the rising artists of the day. With his brother he wrote "A Century of Painters of the British School," 1866, and in 1874 appeared his "Dictionary of Painters, Sculptors, Architects, and Engravers," for which he had for years been collecting materials. After his death, in 1876, appeared his catalogue of the "Historical Collection of British Paintings in Water-Colours," undertaken for the Department of Science and Art.

REED, Andrew, D.D. [1787—1862], born in London, was the son of a tradesman in humble circumstances. Through the influence of the Rev. Matthew Wilks, he was educated at a dissenting college at Hackney, and in 1811 became the minister of Wycliffe Chapel, Stepney. He is principally known as the founder of the London Orphan Asylum, the Infant Orphan Asylum, the Asylum for Fatherless Children, to which he contributed £1,800, and gave his services for eighteen years, the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables. At an early age he wrote anonymously a religious novel, "No Fiction," which ran through many editions, and created a good deal of excitement probably on account of the spice of scandal contained in it. After his death a "Life" of him was published by his son Sir Charles Reed.

REED, Sir Charles, F.S.A. [1819—1881], second son of the above, was born at Sonning, near Reading, Berkshire. He was educated at Hackney Grammar School and at University College, London. Sir Charles was the head of the "Fann Street Letter Foundry," London, and he was actively concerned in the charitable institutions founded by his father. He repre-

sented the borough of Hackney in the Liberal interest from Dec., 1868, till April, 1874, when he retired from the House of Commons and remained out of Parliament until the general election in 1880, when he was returned for St. Ives. In 1874 he was elected chairman of the London School Board (of which he had previously been vice-chairman), and received the honour of knighthood. He was one of the English Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and for his services was nominated an Officer of the Legion of Honour. He became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (1852); Conservator of the River Thames (1860); Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and Westminster (1872); Trustee of "George Peabody's Donation Funds" (1873); Special English Commissioner to the Philadelphia Exhibition, and Chairman of Judges of Award on Education (1875); Doctor of Laws, Yale University, United States (1876); and President of the "Sunday School Union of England and Wales" (1877). He was the author of "The Life and Philanthropic Labours of Andrew Reed, D.D." (1868); "Historical Narrative of the Plantations and Settlements in Ulster of the Irish Society," &c. He died at his residence, Earlsmead, Page Green, Tottenham, after a short illness, March 25, 1881.

REED, General Sir Thomas, G.C.B. [1796—1883], was the son of Thomas Reed, of Dublin, where he was born. He was educated at Sandhurst, and entered the army in 1813. He served in the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. In 1846 he commanded a brigade of the army of the Sutlej, and was wounded, and had a horse killed under him at the battle of Ferozeshah. In 1857 he commanded and made the military disposition of the troops in the Punjaub at the breaking out of the mutiny, which resulted in the tranquillity of that province, and for his services was commended by the Governor-General. He was an A.D.C. to the Queen from 1841 to 1854, and in 1858 was appointed colonel of the 44th Regiment. He was made lieutenant-general in 1860, general in 1868, and retired in 1877. He was nominated K.C.B. in 1865, and G.C.B. in 1875.

REID, Captain Mayne, was born in the north of Ireland in 1819. He had been intended for the Church, but his love of adventure prompted him, in 1838, to sail for America, where he was half trader and half trapper in the unsettled country about the Missouri River. In 1845 the war with Mexico broke out, and Mayne Reid accepted a commission in the United States army: he led a charge of infantry at the battle of Cherabusco, and was severely wounded during the attack on Chapoltepec. It was scenes such as these, that supplied material for his subsequent career as a writer. At the close of the war he came to London, and it was then that he began to write his stories. For some years these tales of Mexican life were popular, but misfortunes came upon him in 1866, and from that time he had little success. He died in Maida Vale, Oct. 22nd, 1883. Among his best-known works are "The Scalp Hunters," "The Rifle Rangers," "The Bush Boys," "The White Chief," "The Maroon," "The Headless Horseman," "The Castaways," "The White Squaw," &c., &c.

REID, Major-General Sir William, K.C.B. [1791—1858], son of a Scotch minister, entered the Royal Engineers in 1809. Within a year he proceeded to the Peninsula, and was present at the three sieges of Badajoz, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and many others, and in 1816 he served under Lord Exmouth at the attack on Algiers. In 1832 he was at Barbadoes employed in rebuilding the Govern-

ment buildings. On his return he assumed command of the garrison at Woolwich, which he retained until requested to take the chair of the committee for managing the Exhibition of 1851. At the close of the Exhibition he was made a K.C.B., and had the government of Malta conferred upon him. He was the author of the "Law of Storms" and "Progress of the Development of the Law of Storms," works which have proved of great value to navigators in the East and West Indian seas. He was the original of Charles Dickens' "Model Governor," published in *Household Words*. He was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1839.

REILLY, Sir Francis Savage, K.C.M.G., Q.C. [1825—1883], son of James Miles Reilly, of the Irish bar, was born in Dublin. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained the Foundation Scholarship, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1851. He practised for many years with great success as a parliamentary draughtsman in Westminster, being very successful both in public and private legislation. He acted as assessor to Lord Salisbury and Lord Cairns in the London, Chatham and Dover Railway arbitration, to Lord Cairns in the Albert Life Assurance Co. arbitration, &c. He was appointed counsel to the Speaker of the House of Commons in 1882, and in the same year was nominated a K.C.M.G. in recognition of his valuable legal services to the foreign and colonial departments. He was made a Q.C. in 1882.

REINAGLE, Ramsay Richard, R.A., was the son of Philip Reinagle, the animal painter, and was born March 19, 1775. He first exhibited in the Academy of 1788, and from that time was a constant exhibitor of history, portrait, animal, and landscape paintings, — excelling chiefly in the latter. In 1807 he became a member of the Water Colour Society, but resigned on the changes which took place in 1813. In the following year he was elected A.R.A., and full member in 1823. In 1848 he was called upon to resign his diploma, he having purchased a landscape and exhibited it as his own. Nevertheless he continued to exhibit in the Academy, where at various times he contributed 244 works—the last in 1857. When his failing health prevented his painting he received a liberal allowance from the funds of the Academy until his death, which occurred Nov. 17, 1862. A landscape and four water-colour drawings by him are in the South Kensington Collection.

RENDEL, James Meadows, F.R.S., C.E. [1800—1856], was born in the West of England. He early displayed great mechanical ability, and was first employed by Mr. Telford in the construction of turnpike roads and bridges in Devonshire and Cornwall. Subsequently Mr. Rendel was engaged in the distribution of water mains at the Plymouth Dockyard, and on the Edinburgh Water Works. In 1838 he came to London, and was soon occupied with important undertakings, such as the Montrose suspension bridge, the Inverness bridge, the East and West India, and London Docks. The construction of new docks at Birkenhead and Grimsby brought him prominently before the public, and his reputation was enhanced by his construction of the harbours of refuge at Holyhead and Portland. Among other works with which his name is associated, should be mentioned the constructions on the River Lea, and the improvements on the New River, the execution of the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Line, and the direction of the East Indian and Madras Railway. Mr. Rendel was also employed by the Exchequer Loan Commissioners to report upon the drainage and other public

works in Ireland. During 1852 and 1853 he was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

RENDELL, Elias De La Roche [1803—1876], born at Barnstaple, was one of the earliest ministers of the Swedenborgian communion. He adopted the faith in 1823, and three years later took charge of a church at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he remained for nearly eighteen years, and then removed to Preston, these being the only two churches to which he was ever attached. Mr. Rendell was on several occasions President of the General Conference of the New Church, and was one of the authors of the Liturgy issued by that body. As a writer he is known by "The Deity of Christ Asserted," "Peculiarities of the Bible," "Antediluvian History," and "Postdiluvian History." He was also one of the founders of the Preston Literary and Scientific Institution.

RENNELL, Very Rev. Thomas, D.D. [1753—1840], Dean of Winchester Cathedral, was the only son of the Rev. Thomas Rennell, Prebendary of Winchester. He was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, and on taking holy orders became curate of Barnack, a retired village in Northamptonshire. He was appointed at an earlier age than usual to a prebend in Winchester Cathedral, which, however, he resigned in 1797, on being appointed to the Mastership of the Temple. His learning and eloquence made him very popular, and he enjoyed the friendship and intimacy of such men as Eldon, Stowell, Kenyon, Erskine, &c. He took his D.D. degree at Cambridge in 1798, and in 1805 was promoted by Pitt to the Deanery of Winchester. He resigned the Mastership of the Temple in 1827.

RENNIE, George, son of George Rennie, Esq., of Phantassie, East Lothian, the agriculturist, and nephew of John Rennie, the engineer, was in early life a sculptor, and produced in Rome some remarkable works, one of which, the "Grecian Archer," he presented to the Athenæum Club. In 1836 he suggested to Mr. William Ewart, M.P., the Parliamentary Committee which led to the formation of schools of design, and in conjunction with Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., he secured free access for students to the public art galleries in London. In 1841 Mr. Rennie was returned for Ipswich in the Liberal interest, but retired at the ensuing general election in favour of the local candidate. Shortly afterwards he was offered the government of the Falkland Islands, a colony he succeeded in raising from the most abject condition to one of great prosperity. He died in London, Mar. 22, 1860.

RENNIE, Sir John, F.R.S., C.E., [1794—1874], at one time President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, was the son of John Rennie, the distinguished civil engineer, who designed new London Bridge, and designed and executed Southwark and Waterloo Bridges. He helped his father in the two last-named undertakings, and after his death in 1821 succeeded him as engineer to the Admiralty. For the building of London Bridge he was knighted. Among his other works were Sheerness Dockyard, the Plymouth Breakwater, the completion of Ramsgate Harbour, the New Docks at Whitehaven, &c. He also for a number of years was engaged in carrying out the great system of drainage and land reclamation in the Lincolnshire Fens. Together with his brother, G. Rennie, he helped to introduce the screw-projector into the navy, and erected the machinery for the mints of Calcutta, Bombay, and Mexico. He was considered an authority on all subjects connected with hydraulic engineering, harbours, canals, irrigation, the management of rivers, &c. He was the author of a work on harbours, which he dedi-

cated to the Queen, a brief history of civil engineering in the form of a presidential address to the Institution of Civil Engineers, and of one or two pamphlets on engineering subjects. He belonged to most of the scientific and learned societies of the metropolis, and had several foreign orders conferred upon him.

REPTON, John Adey, F.S.A. [1775—1860], born at Norwich, was the son of Humphrey Repton, the eminent landscape gardener. In consequence of deafness he received a very limited education at the Aylsham Grammar School, but his own natural taste for reading helped him forward. In the details of architecture he was instructed by the author of "The Antiquities of Magna Græcia," William Wilkins, and then he became an assistant to the celebrated John Nash. Later he joined his father and brother, and with them worked conjointly in various parts of the kingdom. He exhibited drawings and designs at the Academy from 1798 to 1805, when he was styled an hon. exhibitor. Among Mr. J. A. Repton's chief productions may be mentioned his design for the public buildings then proposed to form "Parliament Square," Westminster, for which he gained the first premium, the designs for Bethlehem Hospital, the restorations at Buckhurst, the seat of Earl Delawarr, and Prince Pückler Muskau's Palace in Lusatia. He was one of the designers of the Brighton Pavilion.

REYNOLDS, Admiral Sir Barrington, K.C.B. [1786—1861], son of Rear-Admiral Robert C. Reynolds, who was lost in the *St. George* in 1811, entered the navy soon after he had completed his tenth year. In Jan., 1797, he was wrecked and taken prisoner near Ile Bas after a gallant action with *Les Droits de l'Homme*. On regaining his liberty in January of the following year he was appointed to *La Pomone*, and subsequently to the *Indefatigable*. For his gallantry in several actions he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. In 1811 he commanded the *Hesper* in the expedition against Java, where he assisted at the bombardment and storming of Fort Cornelis, and served on shore with a party of seamen throughout all the operations. As a reward for his services in the subjugation of the island he was given the command of the frigate *Sir Francis Drake*, and was in the following year removed to the *Bucephalus*, in which he continued until paid off in 1813. Owing to impaired health caused by the East Indian climate, he was not employed for several years. From 1833 to 1842 he commanded the *Ganges*, and from 1843 to 1852 he was commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope and the Brazil station. In 1857 his services were transferred to Devonport, where he remained until 1860. In 1838 he was made a C.B., and in 1856 a K.C.B.

REYNOLDS, John Hamilton [1796—1852], author of "Safié," a poem which gained for him the friendship of Byron, Leigh Hunt, and other eminent writers. For many years he was an active contributor to the principal London periodicals, such as the *London Magazine* (in which some of his best work appeared), the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Retrospective*, and latterly, the *Westminster*, and gathered round him a literary circle which included Charles Lamb, Allan Cunningham, Darley, Hazlitt, and Hood—the latter married his eldest sister. But his chief claim to remembrance lies in the fact that he was for some years the faithful friend and correspondent of Keats. To him Keats wrote many of his most perfect letters (see Buxton Forman's Ed. vol. 3); he defended the poet against the attacks of the *Quarterly*, etc. He was witty, clever, and kindly, and his poetry and prose

were alike interesting. At the time of his death he was clerk of the county court of the Isle of Wight.

RICE, JAMES [1846—1882], novelist and journalist, who in conjunction with Mr. Walter Besant wrote "The Chaplain of the Fleet," the "Golden Butterfly," &c., was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in law in 1868. He was a member of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar in 1871, but his work was wholly literary. He was editor and proprietor of *Once a Week* from 1868 to 1872. His partnership with Mr. Walter Besant began in the year 1871 with the novel called "Ready Money Mortiboy," and continued to the time of his death. He published in 1879 a "History of the British Turf." He was for eight years the London correspondent and agent of the *Toronto Globe*, and there was, perhaps, no man in London better known to Canadians than Mr. Rice. He died at his residence at Redhill, Surrey, leaving a widow and one son.

RICHARDS, ALFRED BATE [1820—1876], author and barrister-at-law, one of the chief and earliest promoters of the volunteer movement, was the eldest son of John Richards, Esq., M.P. for Knaresborough. He wrote "Crœsus, King of Lydia, a Tragedy," published in 1845; several other plays and poems; "Cobden and his Pamphlet Considered," which went through five editions; "Britain Redeemed," 1851; a comprehensive plan for a railway to be constructed by convict labour across British North America; "Medea," a poem, in 1869; and the novel, "So Very Human," in 1871. Three of his plays have been acted—"The Prisoner of Toulon," produced at Drury Lane, some years ago, "Cromwell," produced at the Queen's Theatre in 1873, and a dramatic version of "Norma," written for Miss Wallis in 1875. Mr. Richards, who edited the *British Army Despatch* for two years, was the editor under whose auspices the *Daily Telegraph* started, and was secretary of the "National and Constitutional Association" until the "Administrative Reform Association" was projected. He organised and commanded the first Working Men's Corps, the 3rd City of London, numbering nearly 1,000 effective members, of which he was colonel until his resignation in 1869. On retiring, the honorary colonelcy of the regiment was offered to him, but declined. To Mr. Richards belongs the merit of having convened the celebrated meeting held at St. Martin's Hall, April 16, 1859, for the purpose of forming volunteer corps. Its objects were advocated by the *Times*, and nearly the whole of the press, metropolitan and provincial, and the War Office Circular (of which the first intimation was addressed to Colonel Sir Duncan McDougall, in answer to the St. Martin's Hall memorial), authorizing the enrolment of volunteers, appeared May 12 of that year. Mr. Richards succeeded Mr. James Grant as editor of the *Morning Advertiser* in Dec., 1870.

RICHARDSON, SIR JOHN, M.D., C.B. [1787—1865], was the son of a provost of the town of Dumfries. He entered Edinburgh University in 1801, and graduated M.D. in 1816. He became an assistant-surgeon in the navy in 1807, and served at the siege of Copenhagen, and during the war with the United States, in Canada and Georgia, as surgeon to the 1st battalion of Marines. He was subsequently surgeon of the Melville Hospital, Chatham, and for seventeen years inspector of Haslar Hospital. He was also employed during seven years in the Arctic regions, on three separate expeditions of search and discovery. In 1846 he received the honour of knighthood. He was F.R.S. of

London and Edinburgh, hon. D.C.L. of Dublin, &c., and a member of many learned societies. He was the author of the "Fauna Borealis Americana," the zoological appendix to Sir Edward Parry's second voyage; "The Ichthyology of the *Erebus, Terror,* and *Sulphur,*" and of several reports and scientific papers on Arctic travels. His last voyage he undertook at the age of 61 in search of his friend Sir John Franklin, and has given an account of that expedition in his book, the "Boat Voyage." He retired altogether from the service in 1855, and during his last years was on constant duty as a magistrate, and as a chairman of meetings. He visited Rome and Naples, and carried through the press five or six volumes of revisions of scientific, more particularly ichthyological, works.

RICHARDSON, Mary, Lady [1802—1880], of Lanerigg, near Grasmere, was the daughter of a distinguished mother (Mrs. Fletcher), whose autobiography she edited, and the widow of the preceding. She was herself a remarkable character, whose friendship was deeply valued by many distinguished men and women. Her father was that Archibald Fletcher whom Lord Cockburn called "a pure and firm patriot." Her mother, the life-long friend of Lord Brougham, the friend, too, in her later years of Wordsworth, by her brilliancy of intellect gathered round her all the genius of Edinburgh, at the time of Edinburgh's greatest literary fame—that of the foundation of the *Edinburgh Review*. Lady Richardson was for many years her mother's constant companion, as she did not marry till 1847. In 1848, not long after her marriage, she had to part with her husband, Sir John setting out in fulfilment of a promise to search for his friend and connection, Sir John Franklin. Nearly all the friends of her early days died before her, but to the last she retained her bright interest in the important questions of the day, literary, political, and scientific.

RICHARDSON, Thomas Miles. Born of a good family at Newcastle-on-Tyne, May 15, 1784, he was apprenticed to an engraver, and afterwards to a cabinet-maker. At the age of twenty-two he succeeded his father as master of the St. Andrew's Grammar School, and then first employed his spare time in drawing, and made such progress in the art that, after seven years, he threw up his appointment to devote himself to painting. His subjects were landscape and marine views treated in a bold and original manner, and he excelled in sunset effects. He first exhibited in the Academy of 1814, and was also an exhibitor at the British Institution and in Suffolk Street. Later he became a member of the new Water-Colour Society. He died March 7, 1848.

RICHMOND, Fifth Duke of, Charles Gordon-Lennox, Earl of March, Baron of Settringham, York, Earl of Darnley, &c. [1791—1860], was the eldest son of Charles, the fourth Duke, and was educated at Westminster School. He entered the army, and was for a time A.D.C. to his father, at that time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He then joined the forces in Portugal, and became A.D.C. and assistant military secretary to the Duke of Wellington, with whom he remained until the close of the war in 1814, taking part in all the chief actions, and being severely wounded at the battle of Orthes. He was A.D.C. to the Prince of Orange during the campaign in the Netherlands, and was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. The Prince being wounded at Waterloo, the Earl joined the Duke of Wellington's staff as A.D.C., and remained with him for the rest of the campaign. For his services he received the silver war medal and

eight clasps. He married, in 1817, Lady Caroline Paget, eldest daughter of the first Marquis of Anglesey, and succeeded to the dukedom in 1819. He was member for Chichester in the Conservative interest from 1812 to 1819. He opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws, but was in favour of the Reform Bill, was Postmaster-General in Earl Grey's administration, and was a member of the Cabinet from 1830 to 1834. He also supported Lord Melbourne's Government. He was much interested in agriculture, was one of the founders of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and President of the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society, as well as of the Smithfield Club. He was a princely supporter of the turf, and did much to make the annual Goodwood races successful. He was nominated K.G. in 1828; was Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice-Admiral of Sussex; A.D.C. to the Queen, High Steward of Chichester, &c. On inheriting, in 1836, the large estates of his maternal uncle, the Duke of Gordon, he assumed the name of Gordon by royal letters patent for himself and all his then surviving issue.

RICKMAN, JOHN, F.R.S. [1771—1841], clerk assistant at the table of the House of Commons, was educated at the Guildford Grammar School, and in 1788 entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, from which he removed to Lincoln College. One of his contemporaries at College, who remained his most intimate friend and frequent correspondent to the last, was Southey, the poet. Having taken his degree, Mr. Rickman turned his attention to literature, and, besides other work, conducted the *Commercial, Agricultural and Manufacturer's Magazine*. In 1801 he accompanied the Right Hon. Charles Abbot as his private secretary to Ireland, and was specially empowered to act as Deputy Privy Seal. When Mr. Abbot accepted the Speakership of the House of Commons in 1802, Mr. Rickman, refusing an appointment in Dublin, returned with him to London, and remained for twelve years Speaker's secretary. In 1814 he was appointed second clerk assistant at the table of the House of Commons, and six years later became clerk assistant, an office he held at the time of his death. Among his contributions to the conveniences of the House may be mentioned the arrangement of the "Index of Statutes" which he put in order with considerable labour; also a selection of books which he chose for the library, and an improved system of the publication of the "Votes and Proceedings of the House." But the work which chiefly occupied his thoughts and to which he devoted a great deal of time was the census of Great Britain, on which subject he published several valuable treatises and pamphlets, and he will chiefly be remembered for his indefatigable labours in that direction. After his death, on Feb. 2, 1841, the House of Commons passed a resolution expressing its "just and high sense" of his services.

RICKMAN, THOMAS, born June 8, 1776, of an old Sussex family, at Maidenhead, was educated as a surgeon, and for two years practised with his father at Lewes. But he did not like his profession, and in 1803, went to London, and for five years was clerk to a corn factor there. He left that situation to enter a broker's office at Liverpool, and while there, having some spare time, he began to study architecture, giving special attention to the Gothic style. By degrees he became more and more absorbed in his new study, began to design monumental and other small works, and entered into some of the competitions for new churches at that time being erected. Being successful in one of his designs, he went to London to carry it out, and

from that time gave up his situation, and became an architect. He continued to live for some time in Liverpool, but finally settled at Birmingham. Among his works may be mentioned Gulton Church, near Leeds, some of the buildings of St. John's College, Cambridge, and the church at Hampton Lucy, Warwickshire. He was also a writer on architectural subjects, and his "Attempt to Discriminate the Styles of Architecture," had no little influence on the Gothic revival. He died at Birmingham, Jan., 1841.

RIGAUD, Stephen Peter, M.A., F.R.S., &c. [1774—1839], Savilian Professor of Astronomy, Radcliffe Observer, and Reader in Experimental Philosophy at Oxford, was born at Richmond, being descended from a French family that settled in England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow, and in 1810 succeeded Dr. Hornsby as Lecturer on Experimental Philosophy, and became also Savilian Professor of Astronomy. He was appointed public examiner in 1801, again in 1806, and in 1835, and was besides one of the first examiners for the University mathematical scholarship. In 1831 he published the "Miscellaneous Works and Correspondence of Dr. Bradley," and in 1838 some valuable notices on the first publication of Newton's "Principia." He was also a frequent contributor to the scientific journals of his day, to the "Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society," to *Brewster's Journal*, and to the *Nautical Magazine*.

RILEY, Henry Thomas, M.A. [1819—1878], a distinguished antiquarian, was the son of a West Indian planter. In early life he translated many classical authors for Mr. Bohn, and compiled a "Dictionary of Latin Quotations" for the same publisher. Subsequently he became a contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and at the beginning of 1858 he was appointed by the Master of the Rolls to edit "Liber Custumarum," and the "Liber Albus." He was also appointed by the Corporation to edit "Memorials of London in the 13th, 14th, and 15th Centuries," a work which he accomplished in an admirable manner. In 1869 Mr. Riley was appointed one of the Inspectors of Manuscripts under the Historical MSS. Commission. In 1840 he took his degree at Cambridge, and in 1870 was incorporated at Exeter College, Oxford.

RIMBAULT, Edward Francis, LL.D. [1816—1876], musician, born in London, son of the organist of St. Giles's. He was instructed in music by his father, and subsequently by Dr. S. Wesley. In early life his attention was turned to the history of music, and subsequently he became a great authority in that line, and especially on church music. His works on this head are a Collection of Cathedral Chants; Tallis's "Responses;" Marbeck's "Book of Common Prayer, noted;" some unpublished Cathedral Services; Arnold's "Cathedral Music;" and a good deal besides. His own compositions are few, and not noteworthy. He was an authority on the history of the organ and pianoforte, and published works on those instruments, and "arranged" operas and oratorios.

RINTOUL, Robert Stephen [1788—1858], projector, editor, and proprietor of *The Spectator* newspaper, was a native of Scotland. In 1813 he became editor of the *Dundee Advertiser*, which under his control rose to great local eminence. For a short time he presided over the London *Atlas*, but a misunderstanding with the proprietors led to Mr. Rintoul resolving to establish a journal for the express maintenance of Liberal opinion, and in July, 1828, the first number of *The Spectator* appeared. The question of Parliamentary Reform was very ably dealt with; the

cry of "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill," originated with the new journal. When the suffrage movement had spent its force, Mr. Rintoul turned his strength to the subject of colonization, and the great improvement in the old colonies and the increase in the number of dependencies are largely due to the enlightened views which *The Spectator* impressed upon the public mind.

RIPON, Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, First Earl, Viscount Goderich, of Nocton, P.C., F.R.S. [1782—1859], born in London, was the second son of Lord Grantham, and brother of Earl de Grey, K.G. He was educated at Harrow, where he was the contemporary of Peel, Aberdeen, Palmerston, and Lord Byron, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained Sir William Browne's medal for the best Latin ode in 1801, and graduated a year later. In 1804 he became private secretary to his relative, Lord Hardwicke, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He left Ireland when Lord Hardwicke was recalled on the death of Mr. Pitt in 1806, and in 1807 he was returned member for Ripon in the Liberal interest, and continued to represent that borough for twenty years. After filling various subordinate offices, he was appointed President of the Board of Trade in 1818, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1823, created Viscount Goderich and made Secretary for the Colonies in 1827, and on the death of Mr. Canning later in the same year, was elevated to the premiership, which position he held but three months. Lord Goderich was Colonial Secretary in Earl Grey's Ministry of 1830, and became Lord Privy Seal in 1833, receiving at the same time an earldom. In 1834 he retired from the Cabinet, and in 1841 accepted the office of President of the Board of Trade under Sir Robert Peel. He subsequently presided over the Board of Control, and retired from official life in 1846. Lord Ripon, who was nicknamed "Prosperity Robinson," by Cobbett, and "Goody Goderich," by Sir Charles Napier, was certainly one of the weakest Prime Ministers who ever held office, his very sanguine disposition leading him into all sorts of difficulties from which he could not escape without ridicule.

RITCHIE, Leitch [1801—1865], miscellaneous writer, was born in Greenock, and after serving an apprenticeship in a banking-house there, came to London, and began to devote himself to literature. He next accepted a post in a counting-house in Glasgow, and while there started, in conjunction with a few friends, a periodical called the *Wanderer*. On the failure of his employers, he returned to London, and began to write for the reviews and magazines, and brought out his volume of tales, entitled, "Head Pieces and Tail Pieces," which was quickly followed by the "Game of Life," and the "Romance of French History." In connection with William Kennedy, the author of "Fitful Fancies" (q. v.), he started the *Englishman's Magazine*. Next he was for a time editor of the *Era* newspaper, then he started the *Indian News*, which he subsequently sold, and during his latter years was connected with *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*. Among his other writings may be mentioned "Wearyfoot Common," and "Winter Evenings." He was for some time editor of the Annual "Friendship's Offering."

RITSON, Jonathan, born at Whitehaven, about 1776, was the son of a carpenter. He was brought up to his father's trade till, his wood carvings having roused the interest of the Duke of Norfolk, he was employed by that nobleman to execute the chief carvings in the library and baron's hall of Arundel Castle. After the

death of his patron in 1815, the Earl of Egremont commissioned him to complete the carvings at Petworth, where he died, April 9, 1846.

RIVERS, Lieut.-William, R.N. [1788—1856]. At a very early age he went to sea with his father, who was attached to the *Victory*, and was present at Lord Hotham's second action, as also in that off Cape St. Vincent. At Trafalgar he lost a leg. He was a lieutenant of the *Cossack* at Copenhagen in 1807, and first lieutenant of the *Cretan*, at Flushing, in 1809, and actively employed in the Channel and on the Spanish coast until peace was declared, when Lieutenant Rivers was removed to Woolwich Dockyard, and from thence, in 1826, to Greenwich Hospital, where he died.

RIVIERE, William, born in London, Oct. 22, 1806, was the son of a drawing master, and early became a student at the Royal Academy. In 1826 he exhibited his first picture, and from that date till 1860 was an occasional exhibitor of domestic pieces in all the principal galleries. From 1849 to 1859 he was drawing master at Cheltenham College; he then removed to Oxford, where he died, Aug. 29, 1876. He exhibited forty-four paintings in London. He was the father of Mr. Briton Riviere, R.A.

RIVINGTON, John [1779—1841], was for many years the senior partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Rivington, booksellers, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place. The family had been established in the former place for considerably more than a century. In 1725 John Rivington's uncle Charles published with others, Mason's "Vindication of the Church of England," and with the Church Establishment, and especially as booksellers to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, the firm was ever after connected. Charles Rivington, said to have been the founder of the house as booksellers, died Feb. 22, 1742; his son John in 1792; Francis Rivington, eldest son, and successor of John, in 1822; and Charles, brother and partner of Francis, in 1831. John, the subject of the present notice, was elected on the Court of the Stationers' Company in the Autumn of 1841, with which company the family of Rivington had been very intimately connected for many years. He was succeeded in the business by his only son John.

ROBERTS, David, R.A., the son of a shoemaker, was born at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, Oct. 2, 1796, and was apprenticed to a house painter and decorator. His apprenticeship over, he at once devoted himself to scene painting, and in 1820 was employed at the Edinburgh and Glasgow Theatres. In 1822 he came to Drury Lane, where his great successes encouraged him to attempt architectural painting in oil. In 1824 he joined the Society of British Artists, and two years later his first picture, "Rouen Cathedral," appeared on the walls of the Royal Academy. Meanwhile he was sending the majority of his paintings to Suffolk Street, but in 1836 he resigned his membership, and in 1839, became an Associate of the Academy. His election as R.A. followed in 1841. In 1832-33 he had made a tour in Spain, and for many years his best pictures and sketches were of Spanish subjects. In pursuit of his art he made many visits to the Continent, and in 1838 went to the East. On his return he published a noble series of sketches, and some of his finest works, such as "Jerusalem from the South-East" (1841), and "The Ruins of Baalbec" (1844), were inspired by this tour. Italy he visited in 1851, and for the ensuing nine years painted views of Rome, Venice, Pisa, and Milan. After 1860 he found his subjects on the Thames, and was

engaged on a fine series of drawings of Thames scenery, when, on Nov. 25th, 1864, he died of apoplexy. After 1835 Roberts' name was only once absent from the Academy catalogue, and out of a total of 179 oil paintings, 101 were contributed to the Academy exhibitions. His subjects were nearly exclusively architectural, his treatment scenic, picturesque, and easy, with no attempt at exact imitations of nature. Among his works, published in lithography, are "Picturesque Sketches in Spain" (1837), and "Italy, Classical, Historical, and Picturesque" (1859). His "Interior of the Cathedral at Burgos" (1835), and "Chancel of St. Paul's, Antwerp" (1848), are in the National Gallery, and there are a number of his works in the South Kensington Collections. His "Life," by James Ballantine, was published in 1866.

ROBERTSON, ANDREW, A.R.A., was born in Aberdeen, Oct. 14, 1777. At the age of fourteen he began practice as an artist, and for two years was a pupil of Alexander Nasmyth. At sixteen we find him not only painting portraits, miniatures, and scenes, but also directing the concerts at Aberdeen. Meanwhile he found time to study for his M.A. degree, which he took in 1794 at Aberdeen University. In 1801 he walked to London to see the exhibition, and soon attracted the notice of West, then president of the Academy, who sat to him for his portrait, and advised him to enter the Academy school. In 1803 he exhibited his miniature of West, through whose interest he painted the Princesses at Windsor. His powerful, if not very refined, manner soon earned him a reputation, and he painted miniatures of many of the most distinguished persons of his day. He was also noted as an amateur violinist, and gave up much of his time to good works. He died at Hampstead, Dec. 6, 1845. He exhibited 266 works in London. His brothers, Archibald and Alexander, settled as miniature and portrait painters in New York.

ROBERTSON, ARCHIBALD, Major-General of the Bombay establishment, which he joined in 1801, and served in Malabar. Subsequently he obtained the command of a local corps in Guzerat. In 1805 he was nominated first assistant of the collectorship at Kaira, in which situation he continued till 1817, when his services were transferred to Eastern Zilla, north of the Myhee. Under his supervision the revenues improved so greatly, that in September, 1820, he was appointed a member of the committee to revise the Judicial and Revenue Code of Regulations for the Bombay Presidency. In 1823 Colonel Robertson became judge of the important province of Khandeish, where he rendered valuable service in detecting extensive frauds practised by the native public servants on the treasury. He also introduced many judicious measures amongst the lawless and predatory tribes, by which they settled down into peaceable subjects. In 1827 he was appointed Resident at Sattara. On his return to England in 1831, Major-General Robertson offered himself as a director of the East India Company, to which office he was elected in 1840. He died, June 9, 1847.

ROBERTSON, THE REV. FREDERICK WILLIAM [1816—1853]—"Robertson of Brighton"—a very remarkable preacher and writer of sermons, was the eldest son of Frederick Robertson, a captain in the Royal Artillery, and was born in London. The first five years of his life were passed at Leith Fort, but in 1821 his father retired on half-pay and devoted himself to the education of his children. Having studied at the grammar-school of Beverley, and at a school at Tours, in 1830 Frederick Robertson was sent to the New Academy, Edin-

burgh, where he gained a high position and took several prizes. His great wish was to become a soldier, and he had already applied for a commission, but yielded to his father's wish and went to Brasenose College, Oxford, to prepare for holy orders. He was ordained in 1840, and having held a curacy at Winchester for a year, spent some time in travel, and at Geneva married Helen, third daughter of Sir George William Denys, Bart., of Easton-Neston, Northamptonshire. He returned to England almost directly after his marriage, and for five years was a curate at Christ Church, Cheltenham, where he laboured with great energy, and found eager listeners among high and low. The controversy of the "Tracts for the Times" was at its height when he entered on this curacy. Mr. Robertson also became keenly interested in it. For a time, in 1843, he suffered all the agony of doubt, and on account of his anxiety and perplexity again went abroad for some months, resigning his Cheltenham curacy. He stayed for some time at Heidelberg, plunging deeply into German metaphysics and theology, and striving hard to solve the problems which had so disturbed him. Returning to England much calmer in mind, he undertook for a time the charge of St. Ebbe's at Oxford, and in the August of 1847 removed to Brighton, and became minister of Trinity Chapel, where he remained during his last six suffering years delivering those sermons which became afterwards the text-book of liberal churchmen. His eloquence and originality drew round him crowded audiences, and the impression made by his preaching was extraordinary. He also organised a working men's institute, before which he delivered several lectures. He died at the early age of 37. His sermons have been frequently republished, and his "Life and Letters" have been edited by Stopford A. Brooke.

ROBERTSON, Rev. James [1803—1860], Professor of Church History in the Edinburgh University, and founder of the Scotch Church Extension Scheme, with which his name will always be associated, was the son of William Robertson, a small farmer in Ardlaw, Aberdeenshire. He was educated at Marischal College, on leaving which he became a schoolmaster at Pitsligo, and later, head-master of Gordon's Hospital at Aberdeen. In 1832 he was presented to Ellon parish, and became a member of the Poor Law Commission, and an outspoken opponent of Disruption principles. In 1842 he was made a D.D. of Aberdeen University, and a year later, when the great disruption of the Scottish Church was effected, Dr. Robertson adhered to the Established Church, and was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Edinburgh University, in place of Dr. Welsh. He became a leader of the moderate party, and in 1856, in recognition of his great services to the Church of Scotland, was appointed moderator of the General Assembly for that year. He began his great scheme of Church extension in 1846, and before his death had collected subscriptions for it amounting to nearly £500,000, with which upwards of sixty parishes were endowed. Among his writings may be mentioned "The British Constitution and Parliamentary Reform," 1831, "Statements for Presbytery of Strathbogie," &c. [See his Life by Dr. Charteris.]

ROBERTSON, James Burton [1800—1877], was born in London. He was the son of Mr. Thomas Robertson, a landed proprietor in the island of Grenada, West Indies. In 1810 he was sent to the Catholic College of St. Edmund's, near Ware, which he quitted in 1819. In 1825 he was called to the bar. Mr. Robertson made several visits to France, where, under the direction of his friends, the celebrated Abbé De la Mennais

and the Abbé (afterwards Mgr.) Gerbet, he studied literature, philosophy, and the elements of dogmatic theology. He published in 1835 a translation, in 2 vols., of Frederick Schlegel's "Philosophy of History," of which in about twenty-five years not fewer than 30,000 copies were sold. Between 1836 and 1854, Mr. Robertson was an assiduous contributor to the *Dublin Review*. From 1837 to 1854 he resided with his friends in different parts of Germany and Belgium. During his abode at Würzburg he published his translation of Dr. Möhler's "Symbolism; or, Exposition of the Doctrinal Differences between Catholics and Protestants, as evidenced by their Symbolical Writings," 2 vols., London, 1843. This work, which went through several editions both in Great Britain and America, made a deep impression on the Tractarian party at Oxford, and exercised no little influence on men of such powerful minds as Newman and Manning. In 1855 Dr. Newman, the rector of the newly founded Catholic University at Dublin, nominated Mr. Robertson to the chair of Geography and Modern History. To the Professorship of History he later united that of English Literature, and continued to write books on history, as understood by a Roman Catholic. In 1869 a pension of £90 per annum was conferred upon him for his services to literature, and in 1873 Pope Pius IX. conferred on him the degree of Doctor in Philosophy.

ROBERTSON, The Rev. James Craigie [1813—1882], born at Aberbeen, where his father was a merchant, received his early education at Marischal College, graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1834, M.A. in 1838; and was Vicar of Bekesbourne, near Canterbury, from 1846 till 1859, when he was appointed Canon of Canterbury. From 1864 to 1874 he was Professor of Ecclesiastical History in King's College, London. He was the author of "Sketches of Church History," and a valuable "History of the Christian Church to the Reformation," which is still regarded as one of the most accurate of the many existing works on that branch of history. He was also a contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals.

ROBERTSON, Thomas William [1829—1871], dramatist, was the son of an actor, and was educated at Spalding, Lincolnshire, and in Holland. He first attracted notice by the play "David Garrick," which he translated from the French "Sullivan," and in which Sothern played. He was not a good actor, and in the intervals of acting turned his attention to the writing of plays. "A Night's Adventure," an original drama, came out at the Olympic, then under Farren's management, in 1851, and the farce, "The Cantab," at the Strand, in 1861. It was not however till in 1865, when the Prince of Wales' Theatre was opened by Byron and Marie Wilton (Mrs. Bancroft), and "Society" was produced, that Robertson's fame as a dramatist was really established. The play, the acting of it, and the author became the talk of London, and from that time Robertson's career was a brilliant success. After "Society" came "Ours," in 1866, "Caste," 1867, "Play," 1868, "School," 1869, and "M.P.," 1870. All these were more or less cast in the same mould; they were well constructed, light, and full of capital "smart" dialogue, and were, moreover, exactly calculated to suit the cast that was to play them. Other theatres begged for his plays, and, trying other styles, he wrote "Shadow Tree Shaft" (which had originally appeared as a story in a mining journal, of which he was editor,) for the Princess's, "A Rapid Thaw" and "War" for the St. James's, "Home" for the Haymarket, &c., and produced

besides the libretto for F. Clay's opera "Constance," played at Covent Garden, and an entertainment for the German Reeds, called "A Dream of Venice." He also tried his hand at all kinds of journalism, and wrote for the best periodicals of his time; was a contributor to *Fun*, dramatic critic to the *Illustrated Times*, and, with a band of other young authors, wrote many Christmas stories for the Annuals.

ROBINS, George Henry, the well-known auctioneer, was the son of Henry Robins, for many years an auctioneer in the Great Piazza, Covent Garden. At the age of 19 he was unexpectedly called upon to act for his father, and from that time, during a period of fifty years, enjoyed uninterrupted success in business. The tact with which every advantage connected with the property he had to describe was turned to profit in his clever advertisements, and his ready wit and repartee in the rostrum, soon gained for him a name, and he was acknowledged to be one of the most successful and persuasive advocates that ever appeared in the auction mart. Perhaps no one in his position enjoyed a greater share of popularity among his employers and their friends. They profited by his advice, and were amused by his eccentricities. In Moore's Life of Byron will be found the description of a dinner given by him to Lord Byron, when Lord Kinnaird and his brother, Sheridan, Colman, John Kemble, and other celebrities were present. The enormous transactions in which he was engaged enabled him to amass a fortune valued at £140,000. He died in 1847.

ROBINSON, Vice-Admiral Charles Gepp [1804—1875], entered the navy in 1819. From 1821 until 1826 he was employed in the *Leven* on a survey of the east and west coast of Africa, and was one of the very few in the expedition who ever returned to England. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1826, and in the following year he again sailed for the coast of Africa for the purpose of forming a settlement at Fernando Po, where every gun-room officer but himself fell a victim to the climate. While on this service he captured three slavers. His promptitude on one occasion in proceeding to sea under peculiar circumstances in the *Horatio* schooner procured him, in 1828, the thanks of the Government of Sierra Leone. From 1829 until 1856 he was employed in the Surveying Department, principally on the coasts of Wales and Scotland, and in the Mediterranean. He attained post rank in 1846, became rear-admiral in 1864, and vice-admiral in 1871.

ROBINSON, Captain George, R.N., entered the navy at a very early age, and soon became known for his bravery and intrepidity. For thirty-two years his life was devoted to his country, and he served under Lord Rodney and Lord Hood in seven general engagements, and three single actions, in the last of which, in 1793, his ship was captured by four French frigates, and taken into Brest. On that occasion Captain Robinson lost his leg and thigh, the knee of the remaining limb being so severely injured as to be almost useless for many years. He was kept in France as a prisoner of war for two years, being most cruelly ill-treated, and was under sentence of death for several months during the "reign of terror." He died worn out with pain and suffering, borne with the utmost fortitude, June 27, 1838.

ROBINSON, Rev. Hugh George [1820—1882], Prebendary of York, and one of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, was called, in 1869, from his rectory, Bolton Abbey, to which he had retired after ten years' superintendence of the Diocesan Training College at York, to take part in a great public work under the Endowed Schools Act of that year, and at

once gave proof of the qualities which had recommended him as a fit colleague of such men as Lord Lyttelton and Mr. (Sir Arthur) Hobhouse, with whom he was associated on the Endowed Schools Commission. In 1880 he consented to serve on the Departmental Committee for intermediate and higher education in Wales, and working with his usual characteristic energy, only lived to complete his special labours for Wales. He published one or two books for the use of schools, and several sermons.

ROBINSON, John Henry, R.A. [1796—1871], line-engraver, born at Bolton, in Lancashire, became a pupil of James Heath. Among his more celebrated prints are "Napoleon and Pope Pius VII.," after Lawrence; "The Wolf and the Lamb," after Mulready, exhibited about 1825; "The Mantilla;" "The Marchioness of Abercorn;" and "Little Red Riding-Hood," after Landseer; "Sir Walter Scott," after Lawrence; "Theodosius refused Admission into the Church," and the portrait of Rubens, after Vandyke; "Spanish Flower-Girl," after Murillo; and he executed some very beautiful book-plates. Two of the choicest specimens of his art, as an engraver, are the "Sisters," after F. P. Stephanhoff, and the "Mother and Child," from Leslie's picture of 1846. He completed a portrait of the Countess of Bedford, from the celebrated picture by Vandyke, in 1862. He obtained the first-class gold medal for engraving at the International Exhibition at Paris in 1855, was made an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy Nov. 3, 1856, and R.A. in June, 1867. He practised in the line manner, in which he attained great excellence.

ROBINSON, Richard, M.A. [1844—1870], Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford, was the son of a clergyman, and was educated at Aldenham school and at Worcester College, Oxford. He was celebrated during his undergraduate career for his power of speaking as well as for his great knowledge. He took his degree in 1866, obtaining a first class in classics, and was then chosen Fellow of Queen's. He read for the bar, but after a while he turned to historical research, and published in the *Oxford Undergraduates' Journal* and in *Macmillan's Magazine* a number of papers on Oxford history, especially during the eighteenth century, which revealed an amount of research almost unprecedented in so young a man. His death, at the age of 26, was regarded as a great loss to learning.

ROBINSON, The Rev. Thomas, D.D. [1790—1873], youngest son of the Rev. T. Robinson, Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was thirteenth wrangler in 1813, and gold-medallist. He was for many years in India as Chaplain to the Bishop (Heber) of Calcutta and Archdeacon of Madras, and on his return to England became Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Cambridge. He was Rector of Therfield, Herts, from 1853 till 1861, Master of the Temple from 1845 till 1869, and Canon of Rochester from 1854. He wrote "The Last Days of Bishop Heber," published in 1827; the Old Testament translated into Persian; "Lectures on the Study of the Oriental Languages," and numerous sermons.

ROCK, The Rev. Daniel, D.D. [1799—1871], Roman Catholic archæologist, a native of Liverpool, was educated at Old Hall, Herts, and at the English College, Rome. Having entered into holy orders and served the mission in London for two years, he became in 1827 domestic Chaplain to the earl of Shrewsbury, and was appointed, in 1840, to the care of the Roman Catholic congregation at Buckland, near Farringdon. On the re-introduction into England of the

Romish hierarchy, in 1852, he was one of the first canons of Southwark, and resigned his pastoral charge in Berks in order to live near London, in 1854. He wrote several theological works, of which perhaps the best known is "Hierurgia, or the Sacrifice of the Mass Expounded," in which he illustrated the ceremonies of the Church among the Latins, Greeks, and Oriental Christians, not only by written evidences, but from paintings, sculptures, and inscriptions found in the catacombs or elsewhere, belonging to the earliest ages of Faith. In 1862 he took an active part, as one of the committee, in carrying out the object of the "Special Exhibition of Works of Art on Loan, chiefly of the Mediæval Period," at the South Kensington Museum; and contributed the article in the official catalogue, on "Ecclesiastical Vestments, Tissues, and Embroideries" there exhibited.

RODWELL, George Herbert Bonaparte [1800—1852], musician, son of Thomas Rodwell, manager of the Adelphi Theatre, was for many years music director at that theatre, and in 1825 became part proprietor of it. He composed numerous operas and dramatic pieces, among which may be mentioned "Valmondi," "The Bottle Imp," "The Lord of the Isles," "The Mason of Buda," "The Devil's Elixir," "The Evil Eye," "The Seven Sisters of Munich," "Jack Shepard," &c. He was an author as well as composer, and wrote the farce of "Teddy the Tiler" for Power in 1830, which was very successful, and had a long run. He also produced "The Chimneypiece," "The Pride of Birth," "My Wife's Out," "Bluff King Hal," "O'Donoghue," and one or two pantomimes. He was a favourite ballad writer, and composed "Songs of the Sabbath Eve," and "Songs of the Birds." He married a daughter of Liston, the comedian.

ROEBUCK, The Right Hon. John Arthur, M.P. [1802—1879], grandson of Dr. John Roebuck, of Sheffield, maternally descended from the poet Tickell, was born at Madras, went to Canada in boyhood, and left that country in 1824 for the purpose of studying law in England. He was admitted a barrister of the Inner Temple in 1831, and chosen member for Bath at the first election after the Reform Bill. The character of a thorough reformer, which he won in this arena, led to his appointment, in 1835, as agent for the House of Assembly of Lower Canada during the dispute pending between the Executive Government and the House of Assembly. Mr. Roebuck (who was at this time a Radical, a pupil of Bentham and a friend of J. S. Mill) commenced the publication of a series of political "Pamphlets for the People," in which having assailed the whole body of political editors, reporters, and contributors to the press, particularly those of the *Morning Chronicle*, he became involved in what is called an affair of honour, and fought a very harmless duel with Mr. Black, the editor of that journal. In the country he was a popular favourite, though the plain speaking he had practised towards the Whigs, whom he regarded as false to the cause of progress, lost him his seat at the general election in Aug., 1837. He regained it in June, 1841, but was again defeated at the general election in Aug., 1847, and from May, 1849, till 1868, he represented Sheffield. Mr. Roebuck was a bold and unsparing orator (as his nickname Tear'em implied), and he particularly distinguished himself in his replies to Mr. Disraeli. In Jan., 1855, he brought forward in the House of Commons a motion for inquiry into the conduct of the war, known to history as "the Sebastopol Committee." The Aberdeen Government resisting the inquiry, was

beaten, on a division, by a majority of 157, and compelled to resign. Mr. Roebuck had no place in the new Cabinet, but acted as chairman of the committee appointed through his exertions. In Dec., 1855, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Chairmanship of the Metropolitan Board of Works at a salary of £1500, standing third on the list at the close of the poll. In 1856 he accepted the Chairmanship of the Administrative Reform Association, from which great things were expected, though, after publishing a luminous programme, the society became extinct. Mr. Roebuck wrote "Plan for Government of our English Colonies," published in 1849, and "History of the Whig Ministry of 1830," in 1852, a work of great ability. Towards the end of his life his Radicalism almost disappeared. In 1868 he lost his seat at Sheffield in consequence of his denunciation of the tyrannical proceedings of Trades Unions, but he was returned at the head of the poll at the general election of Feb., 1874. He was sworn of the Privy Council, Aug. 14, 1878.

ROGERS, Henry [1807—1877], critic, educated at Highbury for the ministry, and for a few years pastor of an Independent congregation, was compelled to retire in consequence of ill-health. He became Professor of the English Language and Literature in University College, London, resigned on his appointment to a Professorship at the Independent College, near Birmingham, and became Principal of the Lancashire Independent College on the resignation of Dr. Vaughan, in 1858. He assisted in editing the *Patriot* newspaper, and contributed to the *Eclectic Review*. In 1839 he began to write for the *Edinburgh Review*, with which he was connected for twenty years. His articles on "The Genius of Plato," "Recent Developments of Puseyism," and the "Vanity and Glory of Literature," exhibit great erudition and eloquence, and a collection was republished in a separate form, under the title of "Essays selected from Contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*," in 1850. He wrote a "Life of Howe," "The Eclipse of Faith: or, a Visit to a Religious Sceptic," "A Defence," in reply to the strictures of Professor Newman, and "Reason and Faith, with other Essays," published in 1866. Mr. Rogers was one of the three judges to whom the decision respecting the Burnett Prize Essays was referred in 1851. A new edition, with additions, of his "Essays, Critical and Biographical, contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*," appeared in two vols., 1874.

ROGERS, Samuel [1763—1855], poet, was born at Stoke Newington, Middlesex, his father being a wealthy London banker, of the firm of Rogers, Olding & Co., of Clement's Inn. He was brought up to his father's business, but his great love of art and letters unfitted him for the work, and after his father's death in 1793, having united his brother Henry with him in business, he retired from all active management of the affairs of the banking house and never resumed it. He began his literary career while still in his teens by contributing to the *Gentleman's Magazine* a series of essays called "The Scribbler" (1781). His first published poetical work, "Ode to Superstition, with some other Poems," appeared in 1786, followed in 1792 by the "Pleasures of Memory," most probably the best known by name of his principal poems. It was written in English heroics, with rhyme, was elegant, tender, and refined; and, appearing at a time when good poetry was extremely rare, it well deserved the attention and admiration which it attracted. His third publication, "Epistle to a Friend," considered by many his master-

piece, appeared in 1798, and was followed by the "Voyage of Columbus," "Jacqueline, a Tale," "Human Life," and "Italy," altogether seven works, written between the ages of 22 and 71. When the "Italy" first appeared anonymously, it was ascribed to Southey. It is full of charming descriptions of Ausonian life and scenery, and is very graceful in style and language. The remainder of his literary life he devoted to the publication of new editions of his "Italy" and "Poems," most exquisitely illustrated by Stothard and Turner. With the exception of the vignette, the "Hospice of St. Bernard," the original drawings are now in the National Gallery. Rogers' life was a life of Society, in which he played a very conspicuous part, and where he was more admired as a wit and brilliant conversationalist than as a poet. He lived in rooms in the Temple till about 1803, when he removed to the celebrated 22, St. James's Place, overlooking the Green Park, which he altered and nearly rebuilt, and where he accumulated wonderful treasures of art, pictures, vases, antiques, gems, books, &c., of the richest and rarest kinds, which, on his death, were sold for upwards of £30,000. Some of these treasures found their way to the British Museum and National Gallery. Byron, in his diary, says of his house, "if you enter his house—his drawing-room—his library—you, of yourself, say, this is not the dwelling of a common mind. There is not a gem, a coin a book, thrown aside on his chimney-piece, his sofa, his table, that does not bespeak an almost fastidious elegance in the possessor." It was there that Rogers received his friends at his breakfast and dinner parties which became famous, and where he had almost daily literary receptions, which were attended by all the most eminent poets, artists, statesmen, historians, and orators of two generations. Rogers took occasional notes of the opinions and remarks of some of his most illustrious friends, such as Fox, Grattan, Porson, Horne Tooke, Erskine, and the Duke of Wellington, and these "Recollections of Samuel Rogers," were published in 1859 by his nephew, William Sharp. The "Table-Talk of Samuel Rogers," edited by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, appeared in 1856. When Wordsworth died in 1850 the post of laureate was offered to Rogers by the Prince Consort, but he refused it on account of advancing age. A few weeks after that he met with an accident, a fall in the street, which ever afterwards confined him to his chair. Rogers has been accused, and with justice, of saying ill-natured things, for his wit was very bitter; nevertheless, he was benevolent and large hearted, and did many good, generous, and charitable actions, setting aside out of his income of £4000 or £5000 a year at least £1500 for charitable purposes. It is to be regretted that his friendship with Byron should have ended so badly. It is supposed that Rogers must have made some unkind speech about Byron, which was repeated to him, and for which he revenged himself by writing a satire, said to be "the greatest of modern satirical portraits in verse." It was entitled "Question and Answer," and appeared after Byron's death in *Fraser's Magazine*.

ROGERS, William Gibbs [Aug. 10, 1792—Mar. 21, 1875]. He was born at Dover, but was apprenticed in London to a wood carver. By the beauty of his designs and the perfection of his technique he soon rose to distinction. He decorated St. Michael's, Cornhill, St. Anne's, Limehouse, Kensington Palace, St. Mary's-Hill, Carlton House, and the Pavilion at Brighton. When 80 years of age he was granted a pension of £50 per annum in recognition of his influence on art deco-

ration, and especially on the art of wood-carving.

ROGET, Peter Mark, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., &c. [1779—1869], was educated at the Edinburgh University, where he took his M.D. degree in 1798. He accompanied the first Lord Lansdowne to Harrogate and Bath as private physician in 1804, and in the same year established himself in Manchester, where he was appointed physician to the Infirmary. He settled in London in 1808, and soon became known for his scientific tastes and acquirements, and was elected an F.R.S. For more than twenty years he was secretary to the Royal Society, was the first Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution, and in 1839 was appointed Examiner in Physiology in the University of London. He wrote numerous works on medical science, among which were "Treatise on Physiology and Phrenology," 1838; "Animal and Vegetable Physiology," published in 1834 as one of the Bridgewater Treatises, and numerous contributions to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, the *Philosophical Transactions*, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, &c. To the general public he is perhaps best known by his "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases," 1852, a work which went through several editions.

ROKEWODE, John Gage, F.R.S., F.L.S. [1786—1842], was the fourth and youngest son of Sir Thomas Gage, the 4th Bart., and was educated at the Roman Catholic College of Stonyhurst. He was called to the Bar in 1818, and in the same year was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. As an antiquary he was highly accomplished, and soon attracted notice by his work, "The History and Antiquities of Hengrave in Suffolk," 1822. In 1829 he succeeded J. H. Markland as director of the Society of Antiquaries, and from that time took a very active part in its proceedings, and communicated numerous valuable papers to it. His last and very elaborate essay, written for the Society, was an historical and architectural memoir on the Royal Palace of Westminster, containing a review of the art of painting in this country during the middle ages. He published in 1838 "The History and Antiquities of Suffolk, Thingoe Hundred," and in 1840, edited for the Camden Society the celebrated piece of monastic biography called "Chronica Jocelini de Brakelonde, de rebus gestis Samsonis Abbatis Monasterii Sancti Edmundi." He also occasionally contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and to the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*. In 1838, on the death of his brother, Robert Joseph Gage Rookwood (who had assumed the name of Rookwood in 1799) he succeeded to the estates of that famous family, with the mansion of Coldham Hall, in the parish of Stanningfield, near Bury St. Edmund's, which had descended from his great-grandmother Elizabeth Rookwood, the mother of the 5th Bart. On Nov. 20 following he received the Royal licence to take the name and arms of Rokewode. He died quite suddenly while out shooting, during a visit he was paying to his cousin, Mr. T. Fitzherbert Brockholes, at Claughton Hall, in Lancashire.

ROLLESTON, George, M.D., F.R.S. [1829—1881], was born at Maltby, Yorkshire. He was educated at Gainsborough Grammar School, Sheffield Collegiate School, and Pembroke College, Oxford being elected a Fellow of that Society in 1851. After studying medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, he became Assistant-Physician, British Civil Hospital, Smyrna, in the Crimean war, 1855-56; Assistant Physician to the Children's Hospital, London, in 1857: Physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, in 1857; Lee's Reader in Anatomy at Christ

Church, Oxford, in 1857; Linacre Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Oxford, in 1860; F.R.S. in 1862, and a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, in 1872. In spite of the arduous duties of his Linacre professorship, which took up nearly all his time, involving as they did the teaching of a wide range of subjects, his writings are remarkable for their thoroughness. He never wrote upon a subject without having previously mastered all that had been written upon it, and his memoirs are full of quotations from, and references to, authors of all ages and nations. His "Forms of Animal Life," published by the Clarendon Press in 1870, was written chiefly for the use of university students. Among his chief contributions to comparative anatomy and zoology may be mentioned his paper "On the Affinities of the Brain of the Orang-Utang," which appeared in the *Natural History Review*, 1861; "On the Domestic Cats of Ancient and Modern Times," *Journal of Anatomy*, 1868; "On the Domestic Pig in Prehistoric Times," &c. During his last years he turned his attention more particularly to the study of anthropology, the chief results of his work appearing in Greenwell's "British Barrows," 1877. His last publication was a lecture delivered in 1879 at the Royal Geographical Society on "The Modifications of the External Aspects of Organic Nature produced by Man's Interference." It has caused some surprise that he did not leave more original scientific work behind him, but considering the immense amount of work, professorial and administrative, which fell to his share, and the unselfish, capable manner in which he carried everything through which he undertook, the wonder is that he could accomplish so much.

ROLT, The Right Hon. Sir John [1804—1871], Lord Justice of Appeal, son of John Rolt, a merchant of Calcutta, became a clerk in a proctor's office, was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in June, 1837, practised in the Courts of Equity, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1846. He was an unsuccessful candidate, in the Conservative interest, for Stamford, in Aug. 1847, for Bridport in July, 1852, and was first returned for West Gloucestershire in Mar. 1857, and continued to represent that constituency until he was made Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery. He was appointed Attorney-General under Earl Derby's third administration, in Oct. 1866, received the honour of knighthood Nov. 13, and was made Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery July 23, 1867, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council Aug. 6. He was obliged to resign his judicial functions in Feb. of the following year, having been attacked by paralysis. He was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Gloucestershire.

ROMER, Emma [1814—1868], soprano singer, and a great favourite with the last generation, was a pupil of Sir George Smart, and made her *debut* at the age of 16. For several years she was engaged at Covent Garden, the Lyceum, and Drury Lane, and was very successful. Then, in 1852, she attempted the production of English operas at the Surrey Theatre, and succeeded fairly well. She created the title-roles in John Barnett's "Mountain Sylph," and "Fair Rosamond," and was a singer of excellent ability.

ROMILLY (Baron), The Right Hon. John [1802—1874], Master of the Rolls, second son of Sir S. Romilly, M.P., born in London, graduated in 1826, as M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1827. He was made solicitor-general and knighted in 1848, became attorney-general and was sworn a privy councillor in 1850, was made master of the rolls in 1851, and created a baron Jan. 3,

1866. He represented Bridport in the Liberal interest from Dec. 1832, till Jan. 1835, when he was defeated; was again returned for that borough in April, 1846; was elected for Devonport in Aug. 1847, and was rejected in July, 1852. After his elevation to the Bench, he gave the greatest encouragement to the work begun by Lord Langdale, the republication of ancient documents bearing upon the early history of this country, and himself superintended their publication.

RONALDS, Sir Francis, F.R.S. [1788—1873], son of Francis Ronalds, Esq., a merchant, of Highbury, was born in London, and educated at Cheshunt. He early turned his attention to the science of electricity, in connection with telegraphs, and, in 1816, invented a dial electric telegraph, and in 1825 a perspective instrument. He was the original and honorary director of the Kew Observatory from 1843-1852, during which time he invented an apparatus for the observation of atmospheric electricity. For his invention of photographic self-registering meteorological and magnetical instruments, he received a Government reward in 1849, and in 1852 he was awarded a pension from the Civil List for his discoveries in electricity and meteorology. In 1870 the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. Sir Francis Ronalds was the author of various papers on electricity in the *Philosophical Magazine*, the "Reports of the British Association," and in the "Transactions of the Royal Society." A catalogue of the published books and papers on electrical science upon which he was engaged at the time of his death was published in 1880, and is of great value to students.

RONAYNE, Joseph Philip, M.P. [1822—1876], was the son of Edward Ronayne, Esq., of Mount Verdun, Cork, and descended from an old South of Ireland family. He early adopted the profession of a civil engineer, and began life in America, where he went to conduct some very important engineering works. Returning home with reputation and fortune, he became largely engaged in railway matters, and constructed the Macroon and other lines. A strong Nationalist, Mr. Ronayne was elected for Cork city, upon the death of Mr. J. F. Maguire, in 1872, and was subsequently re-elected at the general election, when he headed the poll.

ROOKE, William Michael [1794—1847], a musician. His real name was Rourke, and he was born in Dublin, where his father was a tradesman. He pursued the study of music with great energy, and in the face of many difficulties, and in his earlier days had the pleasure of teaching young Balfe—then a child—the violin. By hard work at the theatre, and the occasional composition of a song, or an instrumental piece, he began to make a name, and in 1826 he migrated to London. Here he found work as chorus-master at Drury Lane, and as a teacher of singing. After much humdrum work and weary waiting, he had the satisfaction of seeing his opera, "Amilie, or the Love Test," produced. This at once gave him a high standing, which was enhanced by his second opera, "Henrique." A third opera of his, "Cagliostro," has never seen the light.

ROSCOE, Thomas [1791—1871], fifth son of the eminent writer W. Roscoe, of Liverpool, was educated by Dr. Shepherd and Mr. T. Loyd, and began to write as early as 1817 in local reviews and journals. His editions of the "Life of Cellini," of "Sismondi's Literature of the South of Europe," and of "Lanzi's History of Italian Painting," are well known. He translated specimens from the Italian, German, and Spanish novelists, with lives of their authors, and edited a series of the English novelists, with illustrations by Cruikshank.

Amongst his literary labours may be mentioned "The Memoirs of Scipio di Ricci," "The Imprisonment of Silvio Pellico," and his "Duties of Men;" "The Landscape Annual," "The Juvenile Keepsake," "The Remembrance," portions of the Histories of Italy, Spain, and Portugal, and the "Life and Campaigns of Wellington." He published a volume of poems, and contributed to periodical literature.

ROSE, George [1817—1882], better known by his assumed name of "Arthur Sketchley," was a son of Mr. James Rose, and nephew of Sir George Rose, the well-known wit and Master in Chancery. He began life as a clerk in the Custom-house, but subsequently entered as a Commoner at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he took the usual degrees. He next entered Holy Orders, held curacies at Camberwell and Hoxton, and for some time officiated as assistant reader at the Temple Church. He resigned his position in the English Church about the same time with Dr. Newman, and was for five years tutor to the Duke of Norfolk. Assuming the name of "Arthur Sketchley," he became the author of "Mrs. Brown and her Sayings," on various topics of the day, books which have been widely read, both in England and America. He was also the author of several more important works, such as "The Great Country," and of many plays, "The Dark Cloud," "Up in the World," "How Will they Get Out of It?" and some lighter comedies. He died quite suddenly of heart disease while sitting in his chair at home.

ROSE, Sir George [1782—1873], was born in London, and educated at Westminster School. Called to the Bar in 1809, he was for many years the Senior Bencher of the Inner Temple. He was made a King's Counsel in 1827, and became a Judge of the Bankruptcy Court, or, as it was then called, the "Court of Review," in 1831; at the same time the rank and precedence as one of the judges in the Courts of Westminster Hall was granted to him, as well as receiving the customary honour of knighthood. In 1840 he was made a Master in Chancery, the duties of which office he performed for many years. Sir George Rose, who was a Fellow of the Royal and Geographical Societies, was well known as a wit and as an accomplished classical scholar, and he frequently assisted in the preparation of the Prologue and Epilogue of the "Westminster Play," at which from year to year he was a constant attendant.

ROSE, Rev. Henry John, Archdeacon of Bedford, brother of the above, was born about the commencement of the present century. He graduated at Cambridge as fourteenth Wrangler, in 1821, and became Fellow of his college (St. John's) in 1824, remaining there for about seventeen years, studying chiefly classical and Biblical subjects. In 1833 he was Hulsean Lecturer, and in 1837 he obtained the college living of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire, where he laboured for thirty-four years. Mr. Rose was the editor of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" from 1839, and reprinted in 1858 his article on "Ecclesiastical History from 1700 to 1858." He also published his Hulsean Lectures under the title of "The Law of Moses viewed in connection with the History and Character of the Jews" (1834); a translation of Neander's "Ecclesiastical History of the Three first Centuries;" and "An Answer to the Case of the Dissenters" (1834), and various sermons. He also edited the biographical dictionary that bears his name, and contributed one essay to the "Reply to Essays and Reviews." He was appointed Archdeacon of Bedford in 1866. He died Jan. 31, 1873.

ROSE, The Rev. Hugh James [1795—1839], Principal of King's College, London, was educated at his father's school at Lewes, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Having taken Holy Orders he became Vicar of Horsham, which he exchanged in 1830 for the Rectory of Hadleigh in Suffolk. In 1834 he obtained the living of Fairstead in Essex, and St. Thomas's in Southwark, which he resigned in 1836 on becoming Principal of King's College. He was a voluminous writer, among his best-known works being "The State of the Protestant Religion in Germany," 1825, and "Inscriptiones Græcæ Vetustissimæ," 1825. In 1832 he started the *British Magazine*, a work devoted to the interests of the Church; he was deeply engaged in the Tractarian controversy; was editor of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana;" joint editor of the "Theological Library," and also wrote for the *Quarterly* and *Foreign Quarterly Reviews*, besides preparing a new edition of Parkhurst's "Greek Lexicon."

ROSS, Alexander [1783—1856], was born in Scotland, but emigrated to Canada in 1805, where for some years he taught in a school in Glengarry Co., Upper Canada. In 1810 he joined John Jacob Astor in his expedition to Oregon, and there established the fur business, which was continued until the war of 1812 disturbed the enterprise; but he continued to trade in furs until 1824, part of the time in the service of the Hudson Bay Company. Upon his retirement in 1825 the company granted him several hundred acres of land near Fort Garry, where he settled. For a quarter of a century he was sheriff of the Red River Settlement, of which state he wrote an account in 1856. Mr. Ross was also the author of "Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River," and "Fur Hunters of the Far West."

ROSS, Sir John [1777—1856], arctic voyager and explorer, was the son of a parish minister, the Rev. Andrew Ross, of Inch, Wigtonshire, and was born at Balsarroch, Galloway. He entered the navy in 1786, gained his lieutenancy in 1801, and greatly distinguished himself during the war with France. He accompanied Sir Edward Parry in his expedition to Baffin's Bay in 1818, and published, as the result of that journey, his "Voyage of Discovery in Search of a North-West Passage." With the help of Sir Felix Booth, he undertook a second expedition, in 1829, to the Arctic Sea, to carry out further researches in the same direction, and having spent four winters in the Arctic regions, during which, after suffering great privations, they discovered the country known now as Boothia Felix, and fixed the true position of the north magnetic pole, they returned to England in 1833. Ross was knighted for his eminent services on that occasion, and received many other honours at home and abroad. He was British Consul at Stockholm from 1838—1844, and in 1850, at the age of 73, he undertook a last expedition to the Arctic Ocean in search of Sir John Franklin, from which he returned unsuccessful in 1851. Among his other writings may be mentioned: "Narrative of a Second Voyage," "Letters to Young Naval Officers," "A Treatise on Navigation by Steam," &c.

ROSS, Admiral Sir James Clark [1800—1862] a distinguished Arctic explorer, was the third son of George Ross of Balsarroch, Galloway, and nephew of the preceding. He entered the navy in 1812 on board the *Briseis*, commanded by his uncle, whom he subsequently accompanied in 1818 in his first north-west expedition. Between 1819 and 1825 he accompanied Sir Edward Parry in his three Arctic voyages. From 1829 to 1833 he was with his uncle in his Polar expeditions, as

second in command, undertaking the departments of astronomy, natural history, and surveying, and had the honour of discovering the true position of the North Magnetic Pole, and placing thereon the British flag, for which the College of Arms granted an augmentation to his armorial bearings. He was promoted to the rank of post-captain in 1834. His most noteworthy expedition was that to the Antarctic Ocean, undertaken in 1839, which occupied four years. He was in command of the *Erebus*, and accompanied by Crozier, of the *Terror*, and together they discovered Victoria Land, the active volcano Mount Erebus, and made numerous valuable additions to scientific knowledge in magnetism, meteorology, zoology, &c. He published an account of the expedition in 1847. For his services he was knighted in 1844, and made a D.C.L. of Oxford. In 1841 he received the Founder's Gold Medal from the Geographical Society of London; and the Gold Medal of the Geographical Society of Paris, of which he was a corresponding member. He was an F.R.S., F.L.S., F.R.A.S., and F.R.G.S. In 1848 he commanded an expedition to the Arctic Seas in search of Sir John Franklin, but without success.

ROSS, Sir William Charles, R.A., Knt. He was the son of W. and Maria Ross, the miniature and portrait painters, and was born in London, June 3, 1794. His talent for drawing developed early; while still a child he gained several medals at the Society of Arts, and was an exhibitor in the Academy when only fifteen years of age. Five years later he became assistant to Andrew Robertson, the miniature painter, but his preference was for historic art. In 1821 he was awarded the Society of Arts' Gold Medal for his "Judgment of Brutus," and in 1843 he anonymously entered the Westminster competition, sending a cartoon of "The Angel Raphael discoursing with Eve," for which he received a premium of £100. But perceiving that he could not live by historic art, he devoted himself to miniature, wherein he achieved great success, and practised with such industry that he is said to have executed 2,200 miniatures, though only 300 appeared on the Academy walls. He painted for the Court and many royal personages. In 1838 he became an associate of the Academy; member in 1839, when he was knighted. He died Jan. 20, 1860, in his sixty-sixth year. A "Portrait of himself," and three other miniatures by him are in the South Kensington galleries.

ROSSE (Earl of), The Right Hon. William Parsons, K.P., F.R.S., &c. [1800—1867], eldest son of Lawrence, second earl, born at York, entered the University of Dublin in 1818, whence he passed in 1819 to Magdalen College, Oxford, and took his degree of B.A. in 1822, as a First Class in mathematical honours. As Lord Oxmantown, he was member for King's County from 1821 till the end of the first reformed Parliament, when he retired from political life for the purpose of devoting himself to philosophical pursuits. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1841; and was elected one of the representative Peers for Ireland, an office which is always held for life, in Feb., 1854. Lord Rosse resided chiefly at Birr Castle, in Ireland, where he set up his first telescope in 1831. It had a concave speculum of 3 feet diameter, a focal distance of 27 feet; and was so nicely balanced by means of weights over pulleys that it could be raised or lowered to any angle with the greatest ease. The success of this instrument, the construction of which he had himself superintended, and a considerable part of which he had worked upon with his own hand, encouraged him to further effort. With a newer and

more gigantic instrument, 52 feet in length and 7 feet in diameter, having a 6-feet speculum, many of the nebulæ, previously seen merely as luminous patches, were resolved into stars, and in others a spiral form and arrangement was detected. New nebulæ were discovered in considerable numbers; and to whatever point the instrument was directed new stars were seen in profusion. Sketches of some of the more remarkable nebulæ were published in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1850. Lord Rosse was elected President of the Royal Society (of which he became a Fellow in 1824), in succession to the Marquis of Northampton, in 1849. This post he held for the usual term of five years, and resigned it in 1854. The University of Cambridge conferred on Lord Rosse the hon. degree of LL.D. in 1842. He presided over the meeting of the British Association at Cork in 1843, was elected one of the members of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg in 1853, and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour by the Emperor of the French in 1855; was a Knight of St. Patrick, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of King's County, Colonel of that county militia, and a member of many learned societies on the continent. His writings which appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions" of the Royal Society, comprise accurate descriptions of his telescopes, and the manner of their construction, together with the necessary drawings and observations.

ROSSETTI, Gabriel Charles Dante, better known as Dante Gabriel Rossetti, was the eldest son and second child of Gabrielle Rossetti, the poet and patriot, who came to England about 1823, and who three years later married Frances Polidori. They settled at 38, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, and there, on May 12, 1828, Dante Gabriel was born. He was educated chiefly at home, till in the autumn of 1836 he entered King's College School, where he remained until the autumn of 1843, when he began to study art at Cary's Academy. There he remained about a year, when he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy. In 1849 he exhibited his first picture, "The Girlhood of Mary Virgin." It appeared in the Portland Gallery, and in it the influence of Mr. Ford Madox Brown is very discernible. During the following years Rossetti devoted himself largely to the execution of a number of designs illustrative of Dante, of ancient ballad poetry, and of the Arthurian legends, but he also commenced several of his best known oil paintings, the "Sibylla Palmifera," the "Monna Vanna," and the beautiful "Venus Verticordia." But Rossetti's poetic genius exceeded his gift for painting, and had displayed itself early. As a child of five he wrote a little play, and his magnificent poems, "Sister Helen" and "The Blessed Damozel," were produced in their first form before the poet had attained his twentieth year. In the spring of 1860 Rossetti married a young artist, Miss Siddall, whose beautiful face served as a model for many of his loveliest creations. But two years after her marriage she died. For a time Rossetti cared neither for poetry or painting, and, though he eventually found solace in his art, he never wholly recovered from this grief. The poems which he published in 1870 were written before this time; they at once gave him rank among the first poets of the age, and the position was confirmed by the second volume published ten years later. After a long period of ill-health, Rossetti died at Birchington, near Margate, April 9, 1882. During his life Rossetti refused to exhibit in any public gallery, but in the winter of 1882-3 exhibitions of his works

were held at the Royal Academy and the Burlington Fine Arts Club. His largest, and in some respects finest, painting, "Dante's Dream," is in the Walker Gallery at Liverpool. In London the only examples of his art possessed by public galleries are four drawings in the South Kensington collection. The large majority of his works are in the possession of private collectors, whose names may be found in the list of Rossetti's works appended to Mr. William Sharp's "Record and Study." Other authorities for his life are Mr. Hall Caine's "Recollections," and the biographical notices which appeared in *Scribner* by Mr. Edmund Gosse, and in *Harper*, Oct., 1882, by Miss A. Mary F. Robinson, revised by Mr. W. M. Rossetti.

ROSSETTI, Maria Francesca [1827—1876], sister of the above and of Miss Christina Georgina Rossetti, was born in London, and educated at home. Miss Rossetti was much engaged in education as a teacher of languages, history, &c.; and published "Idiomatic Italian Exercises" on a new plan, 1867; and "A Shadow of Dante, being an Essay towards studying Himself, his World, and his Pilgrimage," 1871.

ROSSI, John Charles Felix, R.A., sculptor. He was born March 8, 1762, at Nottingham, but his early years were passed in Leicestershire, where his father, an Italian, was in practice as a doctor. Young Rossi elected to be a sculptor, and was apprenticed to an Italian in London; he afterwards entered the Academy schools, where he gained both silver and gold medals, and in 1785 was sent as travelling student to Rome. There he executed a "Mercury" and a colossal "Britannia," and after his return to London in 1788 he was a constant exhibitor at the Academy. In 1798 he was elected associate, and member in 1802, and out of the ninety-six works which he exhibited seventy-four appeared in the Academy. His chief works were the monuments to Lord Cornwallis, Lord Rodney, and Lord Heathfield in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was also employed at Buckingham Palace, and was sculptor in ordinary to George IV. He died at St. John's Wood, Feb. 21, 1839. There is a bronze bust of James Wyatt by him in the National Portrait Gallery.

ROTHSCHILD, Baron Lionel Nathan de, son of Baron Nathan Mayer de Rothschild and brother of Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart., partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, was born Nov. 22, 1808, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, June 28, 1836. He was first elected one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for the City of London, in Aug., 1847, and though again returned in June, 1849, in July, 1852, and in March, 1857, was not, owing to the exclusion of Jews from the House of Commons, permitted to take his seat and give his vote as a member of the legislature until 1858, when the standing orders were set aside by a resolution in favour of himself and his co-religionists. Baron de Rothschild lost his seat as one of the representatives of the City of London at the general election of Feb., 1874. He died June 3, 1879.

ROTHSCHILD, Sir Anthony, Bart., J.P., D.L. [1810—1876], was a brother of the preceding, and one of the leading partners in the great house of N. M. de Rothschild & Sons. He was created a baronet of the United Kingdom in 1846. He was also a Baron of the Austrian Empire, and had been Consul-General for Austria in London since 1858, and was a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London. Sir Anthony was an ardent sportsman, and on the death of his brother, Baron Meyer de Rothschild, in 1874, he took control of the valuable racing stud. He was

President of the Jews' Free School, and indirectly associated with all Jewish charitable institutions.

ROTHSCHILD, Baron Meyer Amschel de [1819—1874], was the younger brother of the preceding. In 1859 he was returned for Hythe in the Liberal interest, which borough he continued to represent till his death. A passion for *bric-à-brac* of all kinds engrossed his life, and his country house at Mentmore in Buckinghamshire was famous for its collection of works of art. He was also a systematic breeder of race-horses, and an enterprising patron of the turf, and in 1872 won the Derby, the Oaks, and the St. Leger. He left almost the whole of his enormous fortune to his only daughter, Hannah, now Countess of Rosebery.

ROUS, Admiral the Hon. Henry John [1795—1877], second son of the Earl of Stradbroke, entered the navy in 1808, served as a midshipman in the Flushing expedition, and received a medal for his bravery in boat actions and land expeditions, in the *Bacchante*, under Sir W. Hoste. Having sailed in various vessels, he was made captain in 1823, was appointed to the *Rainbow* in 1825, and served on the Indian and New Holland stations till 1829, when he went on half-pay. In 1835 he was placed in command of the *Pique*, which vessel he brought home from Quebec after she had struck on a reef of rocks on the Labrador coast, in the straits of Belle Isle, on which she was jammed for eleven hours, and brought her across the Atlantic with a sprung foremast and without a keel, forefoot, or rudder; making twenty-three inches leakage per hour; an unparalleled feat of seamanship, for which neither the officers nor ship's company received the slightest reward. Soon after this he completed his sea time, and retired from the service. He was returned one of the members for Westminster in the Conservative interest in July, 1841, but was defeated in Feb., 1846, in which year Sir Robert Peel appointed him a Lord of the Admiralty. He will be best remembered as a sportsman, however, and for forty years was looked up to as the supreme authority upon all matters connected with the turf. He was elected a steward of the Jockey Club in 1838, and was re-elected almost uninterruptedly until his death. In 1840 he received the sole control of the Duke of Bedford's horses. He was the author of "Laws and Practice of Horse Racing," which procured for him the title of the "Blackstone of the Turf."

ROUSBY, Clara Marion Jessie [1852—1879], born at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, was the fourth daughter of Mr. Dowse, Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Army Medical Department. She made her first appearance on the London stage at the Queen's Theatre, Long Acre, Dec. 20, 1869, as Fiordelisa in Tom Taylor's play, "The Fool's Revenge." Her success was more pronounced when, on Jan. 22, 1870, she represente Lady Elizabeth in "'Twixt Axe and Crown," and her popularity was further increased by her impersonation of the heroine of "Joan of Arc," April 10, 1871. With these plays, often repeated at different theatres in the metropolis, her histrionic career is most prominently identified, but in Miss Braddon's drama of "Griselda" and Mr. W. G. Wills' "Mary Queen of Scots," Mrs. Rousby fulfilled a successful engagement at the Princess's during the years 1873-4. Her last appearance was at the Queen's Theatre in the summer of 1878, when she essayed the heroine of "Madeline Morel." The piece was withdrawn after a fortnight through an unfortunate personal altercation, which led to some unpleasant law proceedings. Soon after, Mrs. Rousby left for Wies-

baden, where she died of consumption.

ROUTH, Martin Joseph, D.D. [1755—1854], President of Magdalen College, Oxford, son of the Rev. Peter Routh, was born at South Elmham, near Beccles, in Suffolk. He was partly educated by his father, and in 1770 matriculated as a "Bateler" at Queen's College, Oxford. In July of the following year he was elected a demy of Magdalen College, and having taken his B.A. degree, became a Fellow in 1776. In 1781 he was appointed college librarian, was elected senior proctor of the University in 1783, and in the following year junior dean of arts. He was appointed one of the college bursars in 1789, and was elected President of Magdalen College in 1791, on the resignation of Dr. Horne, Bishop of Norwich. Having taken his D.D. degree, he became, in 1810, rector of Tylehurst, near Reading, Berkshire, where he used to retire to spend the vacations allowed by the statutes of his college. His first literary work was an edition of the "Euthydemus and Gorgias" of Plato, which appeared in 1784, an edition which Dr. Parr said he had "read with instruction and delight; which the first scholars on the Continent have praised; which Charles Burney *loves*, and which even Richard Porson *endures*." Thirty years later appeared the first two volumes of his "Reliquiæ Sacræ," the third volume of which was published in 1815. Among his other works may be mentioned: an edition of Bishop Burnet's "History of His own Times," 1823; "Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Opuscula," 1832-40; and a new edition of Burnet's "History," 1833, and of the "Reliquiæ Sacræ," 1848. Dr. Routh died at the age of 99, and was buried in the vault of the chapel of Magdalen College. He bequeathed his library (a very valuable one) to the University of Durham.

ROWAN, Field-Marshal Sir William, G.C.B. [1789—1879], as a young officer had been present at Waterloo. He was of Irish descent, being the son of Mr. Robert Rowan, of Garry, county Antrim. At the age of fourteen he entered the 52nd Foot, serving with its colours until 1828. He was civil and military secretary in Canada from 1823 to 1829, and commander of the forces in the same dominion from 1849 to 1855. He was appointed colonel of the 19th Foot in 1854, and retained that position until 1861, in which year he was given the colonelcy of his old regiment—the 52nd. In 1856 he was created a Military G.C.B., and was made a general in the army in 1862, and field-marshal in 1876.

ROWLEY, George Dawson [1822—1878], was the eldest son of George William Rowley, Esq., of Priory Hill, St. Neots. He was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was the author of several works upon ornithological and scientific subjects, among others the "Ornithological Miscellany." He was a J.P. for the counties of Rutland, Lincoln, and Hants, and a D.L., and in 1870 sheriff of the first-named county.

ROWLEY, Admiral Sir Josias, Bart. [1765—1842], K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and equerry to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, was born in Ireland, and entered the navy in 1779. He was made a lieutenant in 1783, commander in 1793, and post-captain in 1795. Having seen much active service at the Cape of Good Hope, and Buenos Ayres, he in 1810 succeeded in taking the Mauritius from the French. In the *Boadicea* he did distinguished service against the French in the East (1810), so that in the following year there did not remain a slip of French territory in either of the Indies, nor a ship on the Indian Ocean. He returned to England with despatches, and honourable mention was made of his long and arduous services,

He was created a baronet in 1813; gazetted K.C.B. in 1815, and admiral of the Blue in 1837. He commanded for some time on the Irish station. In 1819 the corporation of the city of Cork presented him with its freedom, and in 1821 he was returned as M.P. for Kinsale, which place he represented for ten years. The last part of his life he passed in retirement on his estates in the county of Leitrim, fulfilling the duties of a magistrate and country gentleman.

ROYLE, Dr. Forbes, an eminent botanist, was educated in London for the medical profession. After passing his examinations, he entered the service of the East India Company, and was for many years stationed in the Himalayas. The position of Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Saharempore afforded him great opportunities for studying the indigenous flora of Hindustan; and as the result of his labours he published, in 1833, "Illustrations of the Botany, and other Branches of Natural History of the Himalayan Mountains, and of the Flora of Cashmere." An essay "On the Antiquity of Hindoo Medicine," 1837, displayed so much learning and research, that on the opening of King's College, London, as a medical school, Dr. Royle was elected to the chair of "Materia Medica," a position which he filled until 1856. His profound knowledge of the resources of India, especially in the vegetable kingdom, led him to take an active interest in promoting a knowledge of the material products of that country, and his efforts to cultivate tea in the East Indies were attended with complete success. Dr. Royle was a member of the British Association, a Fellow of the Linnean and Geological Societies, and at the time of his death he held an appointment in connection with the East India Company, in London. He died Jan. 2, 1858.

RUSSEL, Alexander [1814—1876], born in Edinburgh, and educated at schools in his native city, where his father practised as a solicitor, was intended for a printer, but changed his views, and after contributing to *Tait's Magazine*, and other periodicals, became in 1839 editor of the *Berwick Advertiser*. Having occupied that post for three years, he became editor of the *Fife Herald*, and remained at Cupar till the end of 1844, when he started a Liberal paper in Kilmarnock. In the beginning of 1845 Mr. Russel became connected with the *Scotsman*, as assistant to Mr. Maclaren, who a few months afterwards resigned, and Mr. Russel succeeded to the editorship. In politics he was a Whig of the Fox school. He found time to contribute to various publications; among which may be mentioned the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and *Blackwood's Magazine*. His first article in the *Edinburgh Review*, entitled "Agricultural Complaints," was undertaken at the suggestion of Lord Jeffrey; and he wrote on a variety of topics, from statistics to salmon-fishing, on which latter subject he gave valuable evidence before Committees of the Houses of Parliament. He received, in 1859, a testimonial of the value of about £2,000 from his admirers in Scotland. In 1875 he was unanimously elected a member of the Reform Club, by virtue of a special power entrusted to the committee, and which is intended to be used as a compliment to men who have rendered conspicuous service to the Liberal cause.

RUSSELL, Samuel [1766—1845], comedian, and father of the stage, whose name is connected with what is commonly called the brightest period of the English drama, was the son of an actor. He was famous for his performance of Jerry Sneak, in the "Mayor of Garratt," a performance which is

said to have been quite unique, and to have defied competition. At the age of nine he was with Miss Romanzini (later Mrs. Bland), the English ballad singer, and in 1787 gave entertainments on his own account in the city. He owed his first London engagement to a mistake on the part of George IV., then Prince of Wales, who had seen his father act in the provinces, and expressed a wish to see "Samuel Russell" on the London boards. The son opened the letter intended for his father, and thinking it was for him, answered it, accepting the offer. He accordingly came to London, and appeared at Drury Lane, Sept. 21, 1795, in the character of Charles Surface, and Tribble, in "Miss in her Teens." The Prince was much surprised to see the son instead of the father, but expressed his gratification at having been the means of introducing him to the metropolis. In 1812 he accompanied Elliston as stage manager to the Surrey, and was that gentleman's second in the duel between him and Vincent Decamp on Finchley Common on Sept. 9 of that year. He later accompanied Elliston to the Olympic as manager, and in 1819 to Drury Lane, where he remained for three years. He then took the Brighton Theatre, which he held for ten years. His last professional effort as a director was in 1838-9, when Mr. Bunn appointed him stage-manager at Drury Lane. On the retirement o his old colleague Dowton from the stage, Russell played Jerry Sneak to Dowton's Major Sturgeon, at the Italian Opera, in 1840, great interest being felt in the appearance of the two theatrical patriarchs acting together once more. His own farewell benefit took place in 1842, at the Haymarket, when he appeared as Jerry Sneak, and delivered an address. The proceeds of this performance he unfortunately lost through the failure of a large discounting firm. He was a contemporary of the Kembles, John and Charles, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, Miss O'Neill, King, Lewis, Fawcett, &c.

RUSSELL, Sir Charles, Bart., V.C., M.P., eldest surviving son of Sir Henry Russell, the second baronet, by his second wife, Marie Clotilde, daughter of Mons. Mottet de la Fontaine, was born at Southern Hill, Reading, June 22, 1826. He was educated at Eton, and succeeded his father as third baronet, April 19, 1852. He was appointed to the 35th Regiment in Aug. 1843; served with the regiment in Mauritius; was transferred to the Grenadier Guards in 1847; proceeded with the Expeditionary Force to Malta in Feb. 1854, and served throughout the Crimean campaign. He was present at the landing at Old Fort, and at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol; was appointed D.A.A.G. and D.A.Q.G. after the battle of Inkermann; was promoted to brevet major for distinguished service in the field; received the Victoria Cross for his conduct at Inkermann, as also the Crimean medal and four clasps, the Turkish medal and order of the Medjidie, and the order of the Legion of Honour. He represented Berkshire in the Conservative interest, in the Parliament of 1865-68, and vacated his seat for that county under the operation of the minority vote. He was returned for Westminster in 1874, but resigned in 1882. He was Hon. Col. of the 46th Middlesex Volunteers. Sir Charles was a Deputy Lieutenant and a Justice of the Peace for Berkshire. He died at Swallowfield Park, near Reading, April 14, 1883.

RUSSELL, Right Rev. Charles William, Monsignor, was born at Killough, co. Down, Ireland, in 1812, and educated at Drogheda School, and St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. He there soon gave evidence of literary talent, and

made such good progress that while still a youth he was elected a student of the Dunboyne establishment, and at the age of 23 was appointed to the Professorship of Humanity. Later, in the year of Dr. Newman's secession, he was appointed to the Chair of Ecclesiastical History at Maynooth, and in 1857 became president. Before he was 30 he had begun to influence the Oxford movement in England, and though personally unknown to the leaders of that movement, his reputation stood high at Oxford, and he was often consulted on knotty points arising in that controversy. He became acquainted with Dr. Newman in the summer of 1841, an acquaintance which soon ripened into friendship, and it is said that the correspondence which took place between them led to Newman's final determination to join the Roman Catholic Church. In the "Apologia," part of this correspondence is given, and Newman says that Dr. Russell had more to do with his conversion than anyone else. Dr. Russell assisted Dr. Wiseman in the conduct of the *Dublin Review*, to which he contributed some of the most notable of the essays on the Oxford movement. He published translations from the German of Canon von Schmid's "Tales" (1846), and of Leibnitz's "System of Theology," with notes (1850), a "Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti" (1858), and, together with Mr. J. P. Prendergast, a "Report on the Carte MSS. in the Bodleian Library," which appeared in 1871, in 8 vols. He also contributed to the *Edinburgh*, *North British*, and other *Reviews*.

RUSSELL, Elizabeth Oliveria [1777—1849], was the daughter of Oliver Cromwell, an eminent solicitor, and the last male descendant of the Protector, after whose daughter Mrs. Russell was named. She married, on June 18, 1801, Thomas Artemidorus Russell, Esq., only surviving son of John Russell, of Cheshunt. She was greatly attached to the memory of her ancestor, and possessed a fund of Cromwellian anecdote. Several curious and valuable relics, including original family portraits, handed down from generation to generation, eventually came into her possession, among which were the Protector's swords, bearing his arms embossed, his state sword, powder-horn, numerous papers and letters, &c., and a mask, cast from the first mould taken from his face when dead.

RUSSELL (Earl), John, third son of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, by Georgiana, daughter of the fourth Viscount Torrington, was born in Hertford Street, Mayfair, Aug. 18, 1792. He received his early education at Sunbury and at Westminster School, and then, in order to avoid the Tory atmosphere of the English Universities, was sent to complete his education at Edinburgh, where he was for some time a pupil of the metaphysician Thos. Brown and of Dugald Stewart. Under the tuition of the latter, the liberal opinions which he inherited from his parents were strengthened and confirmed, and the social atmosphere of Edinburgh at that time was well calculated to second the professor's influence. Leaving Edinburgh, Lord John spent some months on a foreign tour, during which he went to the Peninsula, and saw Wellington at Torres Vedras, and in 1813, after the formation of the Liverpool ministry, was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for his father's borough of Tavistock. The Whigs, with Lords Wellesley and Grenville at their head, had about this time been offered place, which, for obvious reasons, they declined. Negatively they possessed considerable influence, and as soon as the war was concluded, in 1815, they devoted their energies to the advocacy of social and political reforms.

The Whig party gained ground during George the Third's illness, through the debate on the income-tax and foreign treaties. On the latter subject Lord Russell delivered an eloquent speech, which gave him at once a high place among parliamentary orators. Believing that each nation had a right to its own internal government, he resisted the "Northern Settlement" (as it was called), by which Norway and Sweden were to be united, and to which England and Russia made themselves parties. In 1817 he spoke strongly against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—a measure which the ministry thought it necessary to propose in consequence of increasing outbreaks amongst the suffering masses—and urged the propriety of appeasing their feelings by timely concessions. The Government, however, persevered, and instituted state prosecutions against the chief offenders. Disgusted with the failure of the efforts of his party, Lord J. Russell seriously entertained the design of retiring from public life, from which he was dissuaded by his political friends, aided by the well-known eloquent appeal of Thomas Moore. He took up the question of Parliamentary Reform, and by repeated motions on the subject, in which he was supported by public opinion, had the satisfaction of seeing the cherished object resisted each year by decreasing majorities; and he was regarded as the recognized leader of the movement. In Feb., 1820, he opened the assault by proposing a bill for the disfranchisement of four boroughs notorious for bribery and corruption, and the proposal, though carried in the Commons, was rejected by the House of Lords. The defeat was virtually a victory. In the Parliament of 1821, though he failed in carrying a resolution, which affirmed the abstract necessity of a change, he succeeded in striking the borough of Grampound off the roll of constituencies. Nor was his attention confined to the question of Parliamentary Reform; he appeared as the avowed defender of Queen Caroline, an advocate of Catholic Emancipation, and an opponent of the Test and Corporation Acts. With the accession of Canning to power, on the death of Lord Castlereagh, the question of Catholic Emancipation rose into paramount importance. But the nation at large was opposed to the change, and in 1826, in consequence of his advocacy of the principle, the county of Huntingdon rejected Lord J. Russell, who had represented it in the previous Parliament. Chosen for Bandon, in Ireland, he continued his course of persistent attack, and, though unable to effect any important change whilst Mr. Canning lived, he renewed the campaign so vigorously on the accession of the Duke of Wellington to power in 1828, that the Test and Corporation Acts were repealed, and in April, 1829, the Catholic Relief Bill became the law of the land. Reinforced in their crusade by the Catholic members, some forty or fifty having taken their seats in the Commons in 1830, Lord John Russell and his friends renewed their agitation for a reform in the parliamentary representation, and though repeatedly beaten in the Upper House, they had the satisfaction of seeing the measure carried in the summer of 1832, after more than one appeal to the country at large, and the Reform Bill became part and parcel of the law of England, June 7. Lord John Russell, now at the zenith of his fame, stood forth as the personal embodiment of progress. In 1830 he entered upon office for the first time as Paymaster of the Forces, in Earl Grey's Ministry, and in 1831 he was returned member for Devonshire. In 1834 Lord Grey was succeeded by Lord Melbourne, and the return of the latter to power, after

a brief interregnum, during which the seals were placed in the hands of Sir Robert Peel, was mainly due to the well-known Appropriation Clause in the Irish Tithe Bill, proposed by Lord John Russell, who became Home Secretary, and from 1835 till 1841 was virtually the mainspring and guiding spirit of the Melbourne Administration, though in office he did not carry out the appropriation principle, on which he, with his colleagues, had driven Sir R. Peel from power. It must be admitted that the various alterations which were carried out in Municipal Reform, in the Irish Tithe question, in Ecclesiastical Reform, and in the regulation of the marriages of Dissenters, were mainly the results of Lord John Russell's efforts during the above period, in the latter portion of which he held the office of Secretary for the Colonies. From 1841 till 1846, whilst Sir R. Peel was in power, Lord John Russell led the Opposition; but the carrying of Free Trade by the Tory minister broke up his party; and, on the rejection of the Irish Coercion Bill in 1846, Lord John Russell succeeded to the premiership, which he held until 1852. In office his lordship showed an indisposition to take the initiative in any marked measure of progress and advancement. As a consequence, he could only depend upon a very small and uncertain majority in Parliament; and the inefficiency of his Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, accompanied, nearly at the same time, by the secession of his colleague, Lord Palmerston, forced him, early in 1852, to resign the seals of office into the hands of Lord Derby. Under the administration of the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord John Russell held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs for a short time, a seat in the Cabinet without office, and the post of Lord President of the Council. In the latter capacity he brought forward, in 1854, another Reform Bill, which proposed to swamp the smaller boroughs, by joining to them other neighbouring districts for electoral purposes. The measure was withdrawn on account of the war with Russia. Having resigned a few days before Mr. Roebuck's vote of censure on the Coalition Ministry came on for discussion, he accepted office under Lord Palmerston as Colonial Secretary, in Feb., 1855, represented England at the Vienna Conference, and in consequence of the dissatisfaction caused by his mode of conducting the negotiations, again resigned. He joined in the vote condemning the China war which led to a dissolution of Parliament. He resumed office as Minister for Foreign Affairs on Lord Palmerston's return to power in 1859, his policy being described by the late Earl of Derby as all "meddle and muddle." He sat for Stroud from 1835 to 1841, when he was returned for the City of London, and retained that seat till he was raised to the peerage as Earl Russell, of Kingston-Russell, in Dorsetshire, and Viscount Amberley, of Amberley in Gloucestershire, July 30, 1861. After the death of Lord Palmerston, Oct. 18, 1865, Earl Russell, for the second time, became Prime Minister, and in conjunction with Mr. Gladstone, found himself at the head of the Liberal party, with a majority of between seventy and eighty in the House of Commons. During the session of 1866 they introduced a Reform Bill, giving a £6 rental suffrage in boroughs. A group of Liberals, led by Mr. Lowe, seceded from the Ministerial side, and after a hostile vote on a modification proposed, June 18, by the late Lord Dunkellin, the ministry resigned. After that time Lord Russell's official life was closed, though he still continued to take a keen interest in every Liberal measure. He was called upon to suffer bereavements, especially hard being the loss of his eldest son, Lord Amberley, who died, Jan. 8, 1876, at t

early age of thirty-three. The rest of Lord Russell's life was spent in retirement, and literary pursuits. He was made a K.G. in 1862, and a year later elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University. Among his works may be mentioned, "Life of Lord Wm. L. Russell," "Essay on the History of the English Government," "Essay on Causes of the French Revolution," "Memorials and Correspondence of C. J. Fox," "Life and Times of C. J. Fox," "Memoirs of Thomas Moore," &c. He died at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, May 28, 1878.

RUSSELL, John Scott, M.A., F.R.S. [1808—1882], Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Institution of Naval Architects, eldest son of the Rev. David Russell, of the family of Russell of Braidwood, born in the Vale of Clyde, received his education at the Universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Glasgow, and graduated at the latter at the age of 16. Evincing a very early predilection for practical mechanics, his father permitted him to be employed in the workshop as an engineer, and afterwards assisted him to prosecute his studies in cognate sciences. In these he made such advances, that on the death of Sir John Leslie, Professor of natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, in 1832, the young engineer was selected to supply temporarily the vacancy, and delivered a complete course of lectures on natural philosophy to the students. From this time his career as a practical engineer and shipbuilder became decided, and whilst in Edinburgh he built some small steamboats for canal and river navigation, and constructed steam-carriages for common roads, which ran between Paisley and Glasgow for a considerable time. In a few years he succeeded Mr. Caird, of Greenock, as the manager of one of the largest shipbuilding and engineering establishments in Scotland, where he continued until his removal to London in 1844, where he constructed four large steamships, the *Teviot*, the *Tay*, the *Clyde*, and the *Tweed*, for the West India Royal Mail Company. Meanwhile he had not neglected science, but had applied its doctrines to the mechanical arts. As a shipbuilder, he was led to investigate the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies, and he established the existence of the "wave of translation," on which he founded his "Wave System" of construction of ships, introduced into practice in 1835. A paper bearing on this subject was read before the British Association in 1835, and for some years he continued his experiments, which amounted to the almost incredible number of 20,000. It is only fair to state, however, that his claim to the originality of this discovery was contested by Mr. Thomas Assheton Smith, the well-known fox-hunter. The first vessel constructed on his "wave principle" was the *Wave*, in 1835, which was followed by the *Scott Russell* in 1836, and the *Flambeau* and *Fire King* in 1839, all of which proved successful. Mr. Scott Russell's principle was adopted by Mr. Brunel in designing the *Great Britain*, and it has steadily made its way both in this country and in the United States, and was carried out in the *Great Eastern*, the building of which was certainly Mr. Russell's most important work. A memoir on the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies was read by Mr. Scott Russell before the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1837, and obtained for him the large gold medal, and he was elected a Fellow, and placed on the Council of the Society. Ten years later he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which he became Vice-President;

was long an active member of the British Association, a member of the Society of Arts, and was for some time its secretary. He was one of the three original promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, who, under the direction of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, planned and organized the preliminary arrangements, and, in conjunction with Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., was Joint Secretary of the Royal Commissioners for carrying out the Exhibition. He was one of the founders of the Institution of Naval Architects, and one of its Vice-Presidents, and contributed many important papers to its Transactions. He compiled a large and costly treatise, entitled "The Modern System of Naval Architecture for Commerce and War," which comprehends the theory of naval design, the practice of shipbuilding in iron and in wood, the principles of steam navigation, and is illustrated with 150 engravings, containing the finest works of modern shipbuilders and engineers. He was also the author of a work entitled "Systematic Technical Education for the English People," 1869. In the autumn of 1871, Mr. Russell came prominently before the public as the author of a scheme called "The New Social Alliance." His object was to effect a union between some of the leading Conservative members of the legislature and certain self-styled representatives of the working-classes, with a view to the amelioration, through the intervention of the State, of the condition of the working men. The attempt proved abortive; but it is curious to notice that very lately (1885) Mr. Goschen has observed that nearly all the proposals of Mr. Scott Russell's scheme have now been adopted into the programme of the State-Socialists. His two latest engineering works were the initiation of railway transport across the sea, by carrying railway trains on sea-going ships; and the construction of the largest vaulted dome in the world. His plan of transporting railway trains of goods or passengers over seas on ships without disturbing the passengers or displacing the goods, was first carried out on Lake Constance, where the Swiss system of railways was parted from the German system by a wide inland sea, with sea-ports twelve to twenty miles asunder. The Great Dome at Vienna has been equally successful, being the lightest, strongest, and least costly building of its size; its span is 360 feet diameter clear, without column or support, and it covers an area and encloses a volume nearly as large as the whole cathedral of St. Paul's. The principle on which this building is constructed is called by its author "The Conic Form of Maximum Strength."

RUSSELL, Rev. John [1795—1883], the well-known "hunting parson," was the son of the rector of Iddesleigh, North Devon, who lived, when John was born, at Dartmouth, where he took pupils, and also kept hounds. The boys from their earliest age were allowed, if their tasks had been properly fulfilled, to accompany their father to the hunting-field. John was sent to the Plympton Grammar School, whence he passed to the Tiverton School, and while there he and a school friend started together a small pack of hounds, with which for awhile they had capital fun. It coming to the ears of Dr. Richards, the head master, however, Bovey, the fellow delinquent, was expelled on the spot, and John severely reprimanded. He soon regained the Doctor's favour by winning two prizes—an exhibition of £30 a year, tenable for four years. He was admitted into Exeter College, Oxford, in 1814, and during residence there gained that practical knowledge of sport in all its forms which few have attained to, and none surpassed. Besides getting a fair amount of hunting, he learnt to box, and attended wrestling matches in Devon

and Cornwall. He was ordained a deacon in 1819, and a priest in the following year, and was nominated to the curacy of George Nympton—a rural parish, near South Moulton. He lived at South Moulton, where he kept otterhounds, and got a good deal of hunting, never, however, letting sport interfere with the work of his parish, which he carried on to the entire satisfaction of his parishioners. In 1826 he married Miss Penelope Bury, daughter of Admiral Bury, of Dennington House, near Barnstaple, and then removed with his bride to Iddesleigh, near Hatherleigh, where he became curate to his father. He there kept foxhounds, and formed an alliance with Mr. C. Arthur Harris, of Hayne, a master of hounds, and an enthusiastic sportsman, it being agreed between them that both sets of hounds, Russell's and Harris's, should belong to the former, and be hunted and controlled by him. In 1833 he was appointed perpetual curate of Swymbridge and Landkey, where he remained to the end of his life. Soon after his appointment to the bishopric of Exeter, Henry Philpotts, much troubled by the number of hunting parsons in his diocese, called John Russell up to answer certain charges brought against him, and also to remonstrate with him on the subject of keeping hounds. The charges were found to be utterly unfounded, Russell refused to give up his hounds, and there the matter rested. Towards the end of his life he payed many pleasant visits to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham, and a delightful account of those visits will be found in a "Memoir of the Rev. John Russell," by the author of "Dartmoor Days," which appeared in 1878.

RUSSELL, Major-General Lord George William [1790—1846], A.D.C. to the Queen, a brigadier-general in the army of Portugal, G.C.B., &c., was the second son of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, and brother of Lord John Russell. He was gazetted as cornet in the 1st Dragoons in 1806, and in 1807 served on the staff at the siege of Copenhagen as A.D.C. to Sir G. Ludlow. He subsequently served with distinction during the Peninsular war, being present at all the important actions of that campaign, and serving as A.D.C. to Lord Lynedoch and the Duke of Wellington. He became a lieutenant-colonel by brevet in 1814, and during the long peace he passed his time in the usual routine of a military man in command. On the advent of his friends to power in 1830 he entered upon a new career, being attached to one of our most important foreign embassies, that of Sir Robert Adair, who represented England in the Netherlands during the struggle between Holland and Belgium, which ended in placing King Leopold upon the throne of the latter country. There was some fighting during that negociation, and Lord William's military experience proved of great assistance to Sir Robert Adair. In the following year he was sent on a special mission to Lisbon, which was not terminated till 1834. In September of 1835 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Wurtemberg, which he held till 1835, when he succeeded Lord Minto as British Ambassador at Berlin, where he remained till 1841, when, on the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power, he resigned, and was succeeded by Lord Burghersh, afterwards Earl of Westmoreland. He was made colonel in 1830, major-general in 1841, and G.C.B. in 1838, for his diplomatic services.

RUSSELL, Right Rev. Michael, D.C.L., LL.D. [1779—1848], author of "The Connection of Sacred and Profane History," was born in Glasgow, and studied at the University there. On taking orders in 1808 his first charge was that of a chapel at Allea But soon after he

was appointed to St. James', Leith, where he remained for nearly forty years. About 1830 he was made dean of St. Andrew's, Glasgow and Edinburgh, and when it was determined to place the dioceses of Glasgow and Galloway under the charge of one bishop, Dr. Russell was chosen to fill the see, and was consecrated Oct. 8, 1837. To his energy the repeal of the statute which prohibited the clergy of the Church in Scotland from holding any benefice in England, is mainly due. For the part he had taken in this measure, and in consideration of his high merits, the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L. As a voluminous and able writer, Dr. Russell was well known. His first work, "A View of the System of Education at present pursued in the Schools and Universities of Scotland," 1819, attracted much attention. He supplemented Rivington's Theological Library with "The History of the Church in Scotland," and contributed to the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* for a number of years, besides many articles of great research to some of the leading serial journals. His chief work is "The Connection of Sacred and Profane History from the Death of Joshua until the Decline of the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah," which gained for its author a reputation for learning.

RUSSELL, Lord William [1767—1840], who was brutally murdered by his Swiss valet, was the third son of Francis, Marquis of Tavistock, and was educated at Westminster School. He was returned to Parliament in the Whig interest for the county of Surrey in 1789, and continued to represent it in the four subsequent Parliaments, but at the general election of 1807 was defeated. He was then returned for the borough of Tavistock, which he continued to represent until 1820. He was found on the morning of May 6, 1840, in bed with his throat cut from ear to ear, and it was at first supposed, as the whole house was found to be in disorder, and many valuables were missing, that he had been the victim of burglars. The discovery, however, of a parcel of plate which had been secreted by the valet Courvoisier, led to his being charged with the murder of his master. The trial lasted three days, when the accused was found guilty, and he afterwards confessed.

RUSSELL, Bishop, of North China, was ordained by Bishop Blomfield in 1847, and in the same year went to China, in company with the Rev. R. H. (afterwards Archdeacon) Cobbold. They were the first English missionaries at Ningpo; and at that city Mr. Russell laboured, including the intervals of his visits to England, for thirty-one years, during which time, by the labours of himself and his brother missionaries, several hundreds of Chinese were converted. His literary work was also important. He translated into the colloquial dialect of Ningpo the greater part of the New Testament, and portions of the Old, and the Book of Common Prayer, besides writing tracts, essays, &c. He was appointed to be the first missionary bishop of North China in 1872, and on Dec. 5 of that year, was consecrated at Westminster Abbey. After his return to China as a bishop, he admitted to both deacon's and priest's orders, four Chinamen; confirmed nearly 300 Chinese Christians, and dedicated several mission churches. He died at Shanghai, Oct. 5, 1879.

RUTLAND, Fifth Duke, and Fourteenth Earl of, John Henry Manners, K.G. [1778—1856], a Trustee of the British Museum, &c., was the eldest son of Charles, the fourth duke, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He succeeded to his father's title and estates at the early age of ten, and was placed

under the guardianship of Pitt and the Duke of Beaufort. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1797. He attained his majority in 1799, and came into possession of a magnificent patrimony consisting of about £100,000 a year in landed estates, besides a large sum in cash, the accumulations of his minority. In a very short time he became a K.G., Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Leicester, and Recorder of Grantham, Cambridge, and Scarborough. He married in 1799 Lady Elizabeth Howard, fifth daughter of Frederick, Earl of Carlisle. In 1801 he began to rebuild Belvoir Castle, which occupied himself and the Duchess for several years. He became also a distinguished master of hounds, and the Belvoir hunt was one of the most celebrated in the kingdom. He kept a racing stud at Newmarket, but was not very successful on the turf, though he did eventually win the Derby with his horse Cadland. In 1816 a terrible fire broke out in the Castle, and the north-west and north-east fronts were totally destroyed, together with half of the valuable paintings, and a part of the plate. Among the paintings, Sir Joshua Reynolds's "The Nativity," then valued at 3000 guineas, was lost. His Grace at once began to rebuild the destroyed portions. Both the Duke and Duchess were fond of literature, and wrote together, besides other things, a "Journal of a Trip to Paris in 1814," and a "Tour through Belgium and the Rhenish Provinces in 1822," beautifully illustrated by the Duchess. In 1839 the Duke was honoured by a visit from the Queen-Dowager, and in 1844 by a visit from the Queen and Prince Consort, who had previously been entertained at Drayton Manor, and at Chatsworth. The entertainments were on a scale of much splendour and magnificence. After the death of the Duchess in 1825, the Duke chiefly attended to his estates, and the promotion of agriculture, in which he was much interested. When he had been fifty years Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Leicester, he was presented with a complimentary address, and a statue was erected in his honour at Leicester. In politics the Duke was a Tory, and consistently supported his party on all important Church and State questions.

RYAN, Right Hon. Sir Edward, M.A., F.R.S. [1793—1875], was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1814, and three years later was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. Having had a very successful career in this country, he was, in 1826, appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and promoted in 1838 to the Chief Justiceship of that Presidency, and knighted. He resigned that post in 1843, and returned to England, and was sworn of the Privy Council. In 1846 he was appointed a Railway Commissioner, and in 1851 Assistant-Controller of the Exchequer, an office he held till 1862, when he resigned. He was one of the first members of the Civil Service Commission appointed in 1855, a post which was unpaid till 1862, when as First Commissioner Sir E. Ryan received a salary. He then resigned the offices of Assistant-Controller of the Exchequer, and member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He was a member of the Senate of the University of London, and of the Council of University College, and after the death of George Grote, was elected, in July 1871, to the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

RYERSON, The Rev. George, was born near Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1791. Having removed with his father to Port Ryerse in 1802, he had to take part in the war of 1812. He received a

commission as lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Norfolk Militia, took part in the capture of Detroit, and was the bearer of despatches announcing the fact to headquarters. He was severely wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane, and for years after was incapacitated for work. In 1819 he became a Methodist minister, but being sent in 1831 to England as a delegate to the Methodist Conference, he there met Edward Irving, and became a convert to his views. On his return to Canada he established the Apostolic Church in that country, of which body he became the head. He died in Toronto December 19, 1882.

RYVES, Mrs. [1797—1871], was the daughter of John Thomas Serres, a painter and marine draughtsman to the Admiralty, and of a lady who professed to be the Princess Olive of Cumberland, daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, brother to George III. Mrs. Ryves was frequently before the law courts claiming to be recognized as a princess of the blood royal, but was unsuccessful in proving her suit. She married Anthony Thomas, son of Captain Ryves, of Rauston Hall, Dorset, from whom she was divorced.

S.

SABINE, General Sir Edward [1788—1883], was born in Dublin of an old family, said to have come originally from Italy. His father was Mr. Joseph Sabine, of Tewin. Educated at the Royal Military Colleges of Marlow and Woolwich, he entered the army in 1803, and was promoted to the rank of captain in 1813. The main incident of his military career was in connection with the campaign against the United States, where, in 1814, he commanded the batteries at the siege of Fort Erie. From a very early period his attention was turned to physical science, and especially to the subject of terrestrial magnetism. On the conclusion of the war he was appointed, on the recommendation of the President and Council of the Royal Society, astronomer of the first expedition in search of the North-West Passage, and accompanied the second expedition in the same capacity. In 1821-22 he was employed by the Government to conduct a series of pendulum experiments for determining the figure of the earth at several stations at or near the equator, on the coasts of Africa and America, and in 1823 he extended his investigations to Greenland, Spitzbergen, and Norway. In 1825 he was appointed, with Sir John Herschel, British member of a joint commission between the French and English Governments, to determine the precise difference of longitude between the Observatories of Paris and Greenwich, by means of rocket signals. In 1827 he was employed in determining by direct observation the difference of the length of the seconds pendulum at Paris and Greenwich, and of the magnetic force of the earth at the same stations. For many years after this he carried on a vast series of similar observations, which he regularly communicated to the Royal Society and to the British Association. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1818, was vice-president in 1850, and president in 1861, retaining that office until 1871, when he was eighty-three years of age. He was a member of the Royal Commission to enquire into the standards of weights and measures (1868), and was made a K.C.B. in 1869. He was an honorary or corresponding member of many of the principal academies and societies of Europe and America, and possessed many foreign orders, among them the Prussian Order of Merit.

SALE, Major-General Sir

Robert, G.C.B. [1782—1845], was the second son of Colonel Sale, E.I.C.S. He entered the army at the age of thirteen, as an ensign in the 36th Foot, and attained the rank of field officer in 1813, after eighteen years hard service in India. In 1823 he was actively engaged in the Burmese war; at the storming of an entrenchment at Koskien in Dec., 1824, he received a severe wound in the head. By this time he had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and for his services in storming the lines at Prome and at Malown in 1825-6 he was nominated a C.B. In Oct., 1838, he was appointed to the command of the 1st Bengal Brigade of the army of the Indus, which formed the advance throughout the campaign in Afghanistan. For his services during the difficult advance on Cabul he was raised to the rank of major-general, and was made a K.C.B. He commanded the force sent to subdue the Kohistan country, in Sept., 1840, and after capturing several strongholds, compelled the surrender of Dost Mahomed Khan at Purwan. The following year he drove the enemy from the heights of Tezeen, and with great skill forced the Jugdulluck pass, stormed the fort of Mamoo Khail, and finally retreated upon Jellallabad, where he entrenched himself, and kept a numerous enemy at bay from Nov., 1841, to April 7, 1842, on which day Sir Robert attacked and utterly routed the besieging army under the notorious Akhbar Khan. He took part in the recapture of Cabul, and at the conclusion of the war received the thanks of Parliament and the decoration of G.C.B. He came to England for a time, but returned to India to take part in the Sikh war of 1845. He joined the army of the Sutlej as quartermaster-general, and quite early in the campaign his left thigh was shattered by a grape-shot at the battle of Moodkee, and he died on Dec. 18. Sir Robert Peel afterwards paid a warm tribute to Sir Robert Sale, in a speech in the House of Commons relating to the war.

SALOMONS, Sir David, Bart., M.P. [1797—1873], Alderman of London, was the son of Levy Salomons, a member of a Jewish family long resident in London, and engaged in commerce. He was elected sheriff for the city of London and Middlesex in 1835, and being the first Jew appointed, an Act of Parliament was passed for the purpose of enabling him to qualify for the office. He was elected Alderman of Aldgate Ward in 1835, of Portsoken in 1844, and of Cordwainers' in 1847, the previous elections having been annulled in consequence of his refusing to qualify on "the faith of a Christian." Having been defeated in contests at Shoreham in Aug. 1837, at Maidstone in June, 1841, and at Greenwich in Aug. 1847, he was returned one of the members in the Liberal interest for the last-mentioned borough in June, 1851; appeared and spoke in the House of Commons, and gave three votes, thereby incurring a penalty, which led to prolonged legal proceedings before the Court of Exchequer. In 1855-6 he served the office of Lord Mayor of London, and at length, after many fruitless efforts had been made to obtain a repeal of the Act which compelled every member to take the oaths "on the true faith of a Christian," he was again in 1859 elected for Greenwich, and sworn according to the form of the Act admitting Jews. The long controversy had just been closed, and Alderman Salomons, following Baron Lionel de Rothschild, was allowed to take his seat. Mr. Salomons was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1849, was High Sheriff of Kent in 1839-40, was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Kent, Sussex, and Middlesex, and was the first person of the Jewish persuasion made a magis-

trate, having been placed in the Commission for Kent in 1838. He was re-elected for Greenwich in April, 1859, and in July, 1865, and was a Director and Trustee of the London and Westminster Bank. He wrote on Currency, Corn Laws, Oaths, Religious Disabilities, &c.

SALT, Sir Titus, Bart. [1803—1876], of Saltaire, and of Crow Nest, near Halifax, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, was well known as one of the largest manufacturers and employers of labour in the neighbourhood of Bradford, being the head of the great firm of Messrs. Titus Salt, Sons, & Co. The son of Mr. Daniel Salt, of Bradford, by Grace, daughter of Mr. Isaac Smythies, of Morley, he was born at the Manor House, Morley, and educated at Wakefield. After being for some years in business with his father, one of the most extensive wool-dealers in the West Riding, he set up for himself about 1834 as a spinner, in a small way, in Union Street, Bradford. In 1853 he removed to a spot on the banks of the Aire, above Shipley, where he erected such a palace of industry as England had never seen, with dwellings for the work-people contiguous to it. After the erection of the works at Saltaire, which now cover nearly twenty acres of land, he pushed on the erection of street after street of houses, which contain 824 dwellings fitted up with all the modern appliances of comfort. Sir Titus Salt was a magistrate for the borough of Bradford, and for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and a deputy-lieutenant for the latter. He also served the offices of Mayor of Bradford, and President of the local Chamber of Commerce. He sat in the advanced Liberal interest as M.P. for Bradford, from 1859 to 1861. In Oct. 1869, he was created a baronet. The gift of £1,000 to Peel Park, Bradford, of nearly £5,000 to the Bradford Fever Hospital, of a wing to the Hall Orphan Asylum, and of £1,500 to the Lancashire Lunatic Asylum, are instances of Sir Titus Salt's princely generosity. A marble statue of Sir Titus was placed in the centre of Bradford in 1874 as a memorial of the admiration and affection of the people of that town. One thousand guineas was paid for the statue, and upwards of £1,500 was expended upon the canopy. The ceremony of unveiling the statue was performed by the Duke of Devonshire, Aug. 1, 1874.

SALTER, William [1804—1875], was a native of Honiton in Devonshire, but came to London at the age of eighteen, and for five years studied under James Northcote. He then went to Italy, and settled in Florence, where, after the exhibition of his "Socrates," he was elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts and a professor of the first class of history. After a five years' residence in Florence he removed to Rome, and later to Parma, where he was also elected a member of the Academy. In 1833 he returned to England, and immediately undertook a large painting of "The Annual Banquet at Apsley House," a work commemorative of the victory of Waterloo, and widely known by engravings. Salter's subjects were mainly chosen from the plays of Shakespeare and the history of England. He was Vice-President of the Society of British Artists, and out of 131 exhibited works 97 were contributed to Suffolk Street, whereas only six appeared in the Academy. He died in West Kensington, Dec. 22, 1875.

SALTOUN, Alexander George, 16th Lord, K.C.B., &c. [1785—1853], was the eldest son of Alexander, 15th Lord Saltoun. He entered the army in 1802, and served in Sicily in 1806 and 1807, and throughout Sir John Moore's campaign in the Peninsula, being present at the battle of Corunna, at the storming of Seville, and the passage

of the Bidassoa. He also passed through the campaign of 1815, and greatly distinguished himself in the defence of Hougoumont, four horses being killed under him. He then took a prominent part in the last celebrated charge of the Guards. Lord Saltoun was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1837, and appointed to the command of the 2nd Foot in 1846. During the opium war in China he commanded a brigade at the attack and capture of Chin Kiang Fou. He was nominated a C.B. in 1815, K.C.B. in 1818, and a K.T. in 1852. At the general election of 1807 he was returned a representative peer of Scotland. He was president of the Madrigal Society, and chairman of the Musical Union.

SALUSBURY, Sir John Piozzi, Knt. [1793—1858], was the last connecting link between this generation and Mrs. Thrale. That lady inherited the mansion of Brynbella, in the vale of Clwydd (where Sir John lived and died), and the surrounding land, in her own right, as Miss Salusbury. After her marriage with Mr. Piozzi, she restored her ancestral residence, and there she and her husband lived for some twenty years, and notwithstanding Dr. Johnson's anger at her marrying a professor of music, they were everywhere received by their neighbours. As there were no children, Mrs. Piozzi adopted John, a nephew of her husband's, who took the name of Salusbury. She sent him to a school at Streatham, and when he attained his majority, Mrs. Piozzi went to reside permanently at Bath, and gave up the Brynbella estate to him. He was knighted, on the occasion of presenting an address to the throne, while high sheriff of the county.

SANDERS, George L. [1774—1846], was born at Kinghorn, Fifeshire, and educated at Edinburgh, where he was apprenticed to a coach maker. At the end of his time he began practice in Edinburgh as a painter of miniatures, and as a drawing master, but he also painted a panorama of the city as seen from the guardship in Leith Roads. In 1807 he removed to London, where he achieved great success as a miniature painter. He had many distinguished sitters, among them Lord Byron and several members of the royal family. At one time he painted life-sized portraits in oil, but they were less liked than his miniatures, He exhibited forty-two paintings in London, and of these thirty-one appeared on the Academy walls.

SANDFORD, Sir Daniel Keyte, M.A., D.C.L., was a son of Bishop Sandford, of Edinburgh. After distinguishing himself at the High School at Edinburgh, he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1825. On the attainment of his majority, he was elected to the professorship of Greek in the University of Glasgow, where by his enthusiasm he awakened a love of Greek literature among the students, and elevated all over Scotland the standard of acquirement in classic literature. During the Catholic emancipation struggle he went to Oxford (1829), and voted for Sir Robert Peel, and soon after the Wellington ministry made him a knight, in consideration of his literary eminence. After an unsuccessful contest for Glasgow, he entered the House of Commons as member for Paisley; but he retired in ill-health not long afterwards. He was a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review* and *Blackwood's Magazine*, published several translations from the Greek, some elementary books for the use of his class, and his essay on "The Rise and Progress of Literature" (1837).

SANDFORD, The Ven. John, son of Bishop Sandford, of Edinburgh, whose Memoirs he published, and brother of the above, was born in the early part of the century. He obtained a First

Class in classics at Oxford, as a member of Balliol College, in 1824; became a B.D. in 1846; was appointed Honorary Canon of Worcester in 1844, Archdeacon of Coventry in 1851, examining chaplain for the diocese of Worcester, which office he held for seven years, in 1853, Rector of Alve Church in 1854, Bampton Lecturer at Oxford in 1861, and one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for revising the forms of clerical subscription in 1864. In addition to his father's biography, Archdeacon Sandford wrote "Parochialia, or Church, School, and Parish," published in 1845; "Vox Cordis; or, Breathings of the Heart," a Manual of Devotions, in 1849; "Bampton Lectures for 1861: The Church of Rome," in 1862; ten Charges, and several Speeches, Visitation Sermons, Lectures, &c. He was an active member of the Lower House of Convocation. He died Mar. 22, 1873.

SANDHURST (Baron), The Right Hon. William Rose Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. [1819—1875], was the fifth son of John Mansfield, Esq., of Diggeswell House, Herts. He was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, entered the army in 1835, became lieutenant in Aug. 1838, captain in Feb. 1843, major in Dec. 1874, and lieutenant-colonel in May, 1851. He served with distinction in the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns; in the latter he commanded his regiment; was again actively employed in the operations on the Peshawur frontier in 1851-2, and was promoted to the rank of colonel in Nov. 1854. He was attached to the embassy at Constantinople, as military adviser, with the rank of brigadier-general, in 1855, and afterwards proceeded in that capacity to the Crimea. After the conclusion of the war he was sent to Warsaw as consul-general, and on the outbreak of the Sepoy mutiny in 1857, proceeded to India, as chief of the staff, in which capacity he attended Lord Clyde throughout the various military operations which led to the suppression of the mutiny. During this trying period, he showed the greatest ability in the performance of his onerous duties, and in April, 1858, was rewarded by being made major-general and K.C.B. In 1860 he was nominated to the command of the Bombay army, and was gazetted Colonel of the 38th Regiment in March, 1862. He succeeded Sir Hugh Rose as commander-in-chief in India, with the local rank of general, in March, 1863, and was created a Knight of the Star of India Feb. 20, 1866. He resigned the appointment of commander-in-chief in India in 1870, when he became commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford in 1870, and in the same year he was made G.C.B., and a member of the Privy Council of Ireland. He was created a peer by the title of Lord Sandhurst in March, 1871. He took a prominent part in the House of Lords in the debates on the organizing and reconstruction of our military system, and proved himself on several occasions an able and eloquent speaker.

SANDWITH, Humphry, M.D., D.C.L., C.B. [1822—1881], was the eldest son of Humphry Sandwith, surgeon (afterwards M.D.), and was born at Bridlington, Yorkshire. His father's family had been settled for several generations at Helmsley in the same county. Sandwith received a somewhat irregular education; and after serving a five years' apprenticeship, and having studied in London and Hull, he passed his medical examinations at the London University and at Aberdeen, where he became M.D. In 1849 he went out to Constantinople, became intimate with the members of the embassy, and two years later accompanied Layard to

Nineveh. Returning to Constantinople, he spent two or three years in the practice of his profession, and on the outbreak of the war he was appointed physician to the staff of General Beatson, who took a corps of Bashi Bazouks to the Danube. He then joined General Williams, who was about to undertake the defence of Kars, and who appointed him Inspector General of Hospitals. During that memorable siege he did admirable service, as sanitary adviser and doctor, both to Turks and captive Russians. When Kars surrendered, worn out by famine, the Russian General Mouravieff gave Sandwith his liberty, and after a terrible journey across the snowy mountains of Armenia, he reached Trebizond, and thence hurried to London. He became at once a great social "lion," and roused extraordinary interest by the book which he wrote and the lectures which he delivered on the siege of Kars. He was made a C.B., and received the degree of hon. D.C.L. from Oxford University. In 1857, having thrown up his profession, he was appointed colonial secretary of Mauritius. In 1859 he returned home, married Miss Lucy Hargreaves, and resigned his appointment. From 1860 till the time of his death he occupied himself chiefly with politics, and with alleviating the lot of the sick and wounded in war-time. In 1868 he stood for Marylebone as an advanced Liberal, but was defeated, and he made no further attempt to enter Parliament. He visited the battlefields of the Franco-German campaign as agent for the National Aid Society, and in 1876-7 he rendered great help to the wounded and to the ruined peasantry in Servia and Bulgaria. During that time, when the Eastern Question was being hotly discussed in England, he contributed not a little to keeping England from an alliance with Turkey, his views being totally hostile to Turkish domination in any form. His hard labour and exposure in the East broke down his constitution, and he died in Paris, aged 59, leaving behind him the reputation of one of the most chivalrous and high-souled men of our time.

SARSFIELD, General, Viceroy of Navarre, and Governor of Pampeluna, born in Louth, was a descendant of a brother of Lieut.-Gen. Sarsfield, Viscount Kilmallock and Earl of Lucan, who commanded the Irish troops in the struggle to separate Ireland from Great Britain, in 1691. General Sarsfield entered the Spanish service early in the present century, and served in all the wars that waged in the Peninsula, until 1837, when the ultra-republican faction excited a military insurrection at Pampeluna, during which he was assassinated.

SAUNDERS, George, F.R.S., F.S.A. [1762—1839], an architect, and magistrate for Middlesex. At one time he was architect to the British Museum, where he built the Townley Gallery. He was also surveyor to the Commissioners of Sewers; and in 1833 he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries a very curious paper, being the results of an inquiry concerning the situation and extent of Westminster at various periods. He is also the author of "Observations on the Origin of Gothic Architecture," and "A Treatise on Theatres."

SAVAGE, Marmion W. [1823—1872]. A native of Dublin, he spent there the greater part of his life, holding an appointment under Government. In 1847 he published that most amusing story, "The Falcon Family," a skit on the Young Ireland party. It was followed by "The Bachelor of the Albany" (1847). In 1852 Savage removed to London, where he devoted himself to literature. For some years he was editor of the *Examiner*, and he also brought out

an edition of Sheil's "Political and Social Sketches." His last novel, "The Woman of Business," was published in 1870. He died at Torquay, May 1, 1872.

SCARLETT, The Hon. Sir James Yorke, K.C.B. [1799—1871], son of the first Lord Abinger, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He joined the 18th Hussars in 1818, and gradually rose till he became, in 1840, Lieut.-Col. of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and Lieut.-Gen. in 1862. When the British military expedition to the East was resolved upon, he was appointed a Brigadier-General, and the heavy cavalry was placed under his command. He distinguished himself at Balaclava, in Oct., 1854, where the charge of the heavy brigade did great execution, and on the return of Lord Lucan to England, General Scarlett took the command of the entire cavalry force in the Crimea, and was created a K.C.B. for his services towards the close of the war. After his return, he received the command of the cavalry brigade at Aldershot, on his resignation was appointed to the governorship of Portsmouth, and the command of the South-Western District, and in 1860 was made adjutant-general. Sir James, who was a lieut.-general in the army, was colonel of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and commanded a division at Aldershot. He was created a G.C.B. in 1869. He was returned one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for Guildford, in Aug. 1837, but lost his seat in July, 1841, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Lancashire.

SCARLETT, Hon. Peter Campbell [1805—1881], was the youngest son of the first Lord Abinger [q. v.], and brother of the above. He began life as an *attaché* under Sir Stratford Canning, whom he accompanied from Naples to Constantinople in 1824-5, and remained at that post during the battle of Navarino and the destruction of the Janissaries. Transferred to Paris while Lord Stuart de Rothsay was ambassador, he watched the flight of Charles X. in 1830. About 1834 he was appointed to Rio Janeiro, and after serving some time in the Brazilian capital, he undertook an adventurous excursion across the Pampas and the Andes, of which, in 1838, he published an account under the title of "South America and the Pacific." After a considerable interval, during which he acted as marshal and associate to his father, the Lord Chief Baron, he was sent to Florence as Secretary of Legation to Lord Normanby. His first independent post was that of Minister to Brazil. Becoming afterwards the British representative at Florence, he saw the disappearance of the Grand Duke and the general collapse of all the minor principalities, which the war of 1859 had doomed to perish. While Minister at Athens he witnessed the withdrawal of King Otho. He next went to Mexico and remained there until the fall of Maximilian. He thus had the curious experience of being a spectator of the fall of no less than four of the reigning houses to which he was accredited. On his return to England he commenced the preparation of a memoir of his father, which appeared in 1881.

SCHOLEFIELD, Joshua [1775—1844], born at Sheffield, was well known for the active part he took in the politics of Birmingham, where he was a banker and merchant. He early joined Mr. Thomas Attwood in the formation and extension of that political union, which greatly promoted, if it did not secure, the Reform Bill of 1832. Mr. Scholefield became Vice-President of the Union, and when Birmingham was constituted a parliamentary borough he was elected one of its first members in conjunction with Mr. Attwood. Both members pledged themselves to resign their seats whenever a ma-

jority of their constituents expressed themselves dissatisfied with their parliamentary conduct. Mr. Attwood resigned in Jan., 1840, but Mr. Scholefield kept his seat at each of the three successive general elections which took place after 1832. He was foremost in the ranks of political reformers, and warmly advocated triennial parliaments, the vote by ballot, free trade, and the immediate abolition of slavery. Mr. Scholefield was a director of the National Provincial Bank of England, of the London Joint Stock Bank, and of the Metropolitan Assurance Society.

SCHOLEFIELD, William [1809—1867], was the second son of the above. Having finished his education, and travelled through the United States, he entered his father's business. In 1837 he was elected high bailiff of the town, and mayor in 1838, on the grant of a charter of incorporation. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Birmingham in the Liberal interest, on his father's death, in 1844, but was chosen at the dissolution of 1847, and continued to represent that constituency till his death. He was a consistent advocate of religious equality, and often led the opposition to motions for the repeal of the Maynooth Grant, whilst he contended with equal pertinacity against Lord John Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, a course of action which, being opposed to the general feeling of his constituency, would have cost his seat to a less popular representative. In promoting the repeal of the paper duties, Mr. Scholefield played a prominent part, and he earnestly advocated "such a modification of the income-tax as will make a just distinction between precarious income and income derived from property." He was the originator of the Parliamentary Committee on the Adulteration of Food, which sat for two sessions under his chairmanship, and was a Director of the Union Bank of London, the Birmingham and Midland Bank, and Deputy-Chairman of the Liverpool and London Assurance Company.

SCORESBY, Rev. William, born at Whitby, was the son of a seaman engaged in the northern whale fishery, whom he early accompanied in his voyages to the Arctic seas. In 1820 he published his account of "The Arctic Regions," which proved very useful to subsequent explorers. After his retirement from active sea service, Captain Scoresby entered the Church, and for several years laboured most successfully among the sailors at Hull. Later in life he devoted himself almost entirely to scientific pursuits. His reports to the British Association, and his numerous observations on the influence of the iron of vessels on the compass were of great practical importance. He was a constant contributor to the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and other scientific periodicals; and a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and a corresponding member of the Institute of France.

SCOTT, David, R.S.A., son of Robert Scott, the engraver, was born in Oct., 1806, at Edinburgh. He learned engraving of his father, but afterwards devoted himself to painting, and in 1830 was elected an associate of the newly founded Scottish Academy. Two years later he visited Italy, whence he sent home a large canvas, "Family Discord; the Household Gods Destroyed." In 1834 he returned to Edinburgh, and began exhibiting classic and sacred subjects in the Scottish Academy. He was promoted academician, and in 1838 and 1841 received prizes from the Society for Promoting the Fine Arts in Scotland. His ideas were poetic; his imagination great; but he was unsuccessful through want of taste and of executive power. This compara-

tive failure deepened the gloom of a disposition naturally dreamy and poetic. Alike in his paintings and his fugitive verses this melancholy tendency is visible. He was, however, an indefatigable worker, and completed many large paintings, among them the "Vasco de Gama," now in the Board-room of the Trinity House, Leith. He also etched twenty-five illustrations to the "Ancient Mariner," and published a series of outline drawings, "Monograms of Man." Besides his artistic work, he wrote a number of papers on the great masters, which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* in 1840. He was entirely a Scottish artist; exhibited only twice in London; lived in Edinburgh, and died there, March 5, 1849. His "Memoir" was published by his brother (Mr. William Bell Scott, the well-known artist and poet) in 1850.

SCOTT, Sir George Gilbert, R.A., F.S.A. [1811—1878], grandson of the Rev. Thomas Scott, author of the "Commentary on the Bible," a leading member of the school of Gothic revival in architecture, was born at Gawcott, near Buckingham, of which village his father was incumbent. At an early age he began studying and sketching from ancient churches, which induced his father to place him with an architect, though the practice with which he became acquainted afforded him no opportunity for cultivating his early taste. For some years he was in partnership with Mr. W. B. Moffatt, but this connection terminated in 1845. The first work which brought him into notice was the "Martyrs' Memorial" at Oxford, in 1841. It was followed by the new church at Camberwell, in 1842-3. The rebuilding of the church of St. Nicholas, Hamburg, destroyed in the great fire of 1842, was intrusted to him, after a competition to which architects were invited from all parts of Europe. It is one of the most important Gothic works of the day, and has been estimated to cost, on its completion, £150,000. In 1855 another design was furnished by him, also in a European competition, when he carried off the prize, though the building has never been carried into execution, for the new Hôtel de Ville and Senate House at Hamburg; and the cathedral church of St. John's, Newfoundland, was erected from his design in 1848. Mr. Scott, who was employed in extensive restorations at the cathedrals of Ely, Lichfield, Hereford, Ripon, Gloucester, Chester, St. David's, St. Asaph, Bangor, and Salisbury, had engagements of a less extensive character at Exeter, Peterborough, Worcester, Rochester, and Oxford. At Chichester he was engaged, in conjunction with Mr. Slater, in the reconstruction of the central tower and spire; at Westminster Abbey, he succeeded Mr. Blore in 1849, as official architect of the Dean and Chapter, and erected the new Gothic gatehouse and houses adjoining the west of the Minster, and more recently restored the beautiful Chapter-house. He wrote a "Plea for the Faithful Restoration of our Ancient Churches," published in 1850; "Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture," "Gleanings from Westminster Abbey," in 1862; and "Conservation of Ancient Architectural Monuments: a Paper," in 1864. The zeal which he displayed in the establishment of the Architectural Museum (at first in Cannon Row, afterwards at the Museum at Kensington, and then in Bowling Street, Westminster) rendered it one of the most interesting institutions in the metropolis. Mr. Scott, who was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1852, temporarily undertook in conjunction with Mr. Sydney Smirke, the architectural lectures at the Academy, and in 1860 was elected R.A. Among his secular

works may be mentioned Kelham Hall, Nottinghamshire; Walton House, Warwickshire; Hafodunos House, North Wales; Lee Priory, Kent; the Town Hall, at Preston; the Infirmary, at Leeds; and the new Station and Hotel of the Midland Railway at St. Pancras. Among buildings connected with the universities, he was engaged on the new chapels and other extensive works at Exeter College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge; works at University College, Merton and New College, Oxford; and in the entire rebuilding of the university buildings at Glasgow. Mr. Scott was appointed by the Queen, Architect to the National Memorial to the Prince Consort, in Kensington Gardens, one of the most marked of his recent works. The Queen conferred on him the honour of knighthood, Aug. 9, 1872.

SCOTT, James Robert Hope-, Q.C. [1812—1873], was the third son of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope, G.C.B., Governor of Chelsea Hospital. Much of his early boyhood was spent abroad with his parents at Dresden, Florence, &c., but in 1823 he was sent to the Kepyer Grammar School of Houghton-le-Spring, near Durham, and in 1825 to Eton. He remained at the latter place for three years, and in 1828 was matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, but did not go into residence till the Michaelmas Term of 1829. Among his many and intimate friends there were James Ramsay (Marquis of Dalhousie), James Bruce (Earl of Elgin), Mr. Gladstone, who had also been his contemporary at Eton, Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Mr. John Temple Leader, M.P., Robert Scott, the lexicographer, and later master of Balliol, Walter Kerr Hamilton, &c. He took his B.A. degree in 1832, and in April of the following year was elected Fellow of Merton College. At first he seems to have had a wish to enter holy orders, but gave that up, and in 1835 began to study law at Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the Bar in 1838, and having practised for a short time in the Ecclesiastical Courts, began work in earnest in 1843 as a Parliamentary barrister. His two nearest friends at this time were Mr. Edward L. Badeley and Mr. Gladstone, with both of whom he engaged in many charitable and religious works. His correspondence with them, and with the Thurn family, give one the best idea of the part he took in the religious controversies of his day. In 1840-41 he made a tour in Italy with his friend Mr. Badeley, and visited numerous religious houses, becoming much interested in the organisation of the Church of Rome. On his return to Oxford the Tractarian movement was in full force, and with characteristic energy he threw himself into it, becoming an advanced Tractarian, and the intimate friend of Newman. For years Mr. Hope's views had been gradually tending towards the Church of Rome, and in 1851 he and his friend, the Rev. H. E. Manning, were received into that Church, after which he took a prominent part in all Roman Catholic questions. In his profession, before his change of religion, he soon attained to the front rank, being almost without a rival in reputation or practice. He was made Q.C. in 1849, and did not long continue at the bar. He married Charlotte Lockhart, granddaughter of Sir Walter Scott, in Aug., 1847, and removed to Abbotsford in 1848, where the rest of his life was chiefly spent. After his marriage he assumed the name of Hope-Scott. Only one child of the marriage, a daughter, Mary Monica (now Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott), lived. In 1861 Mr. Hope-Scott married Lady Victoria Howard, eldest daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, whose only surviving child is James Fitzalan Hope, born in 1870.

SCOTT, Sir Walter, the second Bart., of Abbotsford, co. Roxburgh, and lieutenant of the 15th or King's Hussars, was the only surviving child of Sir Walter Scott, the novelist, and was born Oct. 28, 1801. He succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death, Sept. 21, 1832. He married in 1825 Jane, daughter of John Jobson, of Lochore, Fife, but had no issue, so that the baronetcy became extinct, but the Abbotsford property passed to Walter Scott Lockhart, a cornet in the 16th Lancers, the only son of the editor of the *Quarterly Review*, and only grandson of the author of "Waverley," who afterwards took the name of Scott. Sir Walter died Feb. 8, 1847, and was buried at Dryburgh.

SCOTT, The Rev. William [1811—1872], a well-known writer of the High Church party in the Church of England, graduated at Queen's College, Oxford, in honours, in 1835, and was perpetual curate of Christ Church, Hoxton, from 1839 till 1860, when he was presented to the Rectory of St. Olave, Jewry. He was for many years editor of the *Christian Remembrancer*, and a constant and valued contributor to the *Saturday Review*. He published several sermons on Church principles, vindicating them from the charge of "Romanism," &c.; was editor of "Lawrence's Lay Baptism Invalid," and of Archbishop Laud's works in the "Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology."

SCOTT, William, author of "Border Exploits" and "The Beauties of the Border," was by trade a stonemason, but for many years was the schoolmaster of Burnmouth. Of eccentric habits, but shrewd and intelligent, he was fond of collecting historical records, and was well known in all the border counties as a perfect storehouse of local tradition and anecdote. During harvest time, when the school was closed, he travelled about the country lettering new and deciphering old tombstones. He was accidentally killed by being thrown from a cart, Oct. 21, 1842.

SCRIVEN, Edward, was a pupil of Robert Thew, the engraver, with whom he lived at Northall, Hertfordshire, for about eight years, but he was born at Alcester, near Stratford-on-Avon, in 1775. After a time he settled in London, where he practised with success, engraving for the Dilettante Society, the Shakespeare Gallery, the Fine Arts of the English School; a series of portraits, chiefly after Sir Peter Lely, and many of the principal works of his time. He was appointed engraver to the Prince of Wales. His works, which show great taste, are chiefly in the dot manner, but sometimes in later life he worked with line. He exhibited thirteen engravings in the Suffolk Street Academy. His death occurred Aug. 23, 1841.

SCROPE, George Poulett, F.R.S. [1797—1876], was the second son of J. Poulett Thompson, Esq., of Roehampton, Surrey, and brother of Lord Sydenham. He was first returned member, in the Liberal interest, for Stroud, in May, 1833, being defeated at the general election in Dec. 1832, and retained the seat till 1867, when he retired. He was the author of several able pamphlets on banking and currency questions, the poor laws, and political economy. His life of his brother, Lord Sydenham, some time Governor-General of Canada, was published in 1843; and his "Considerations on Volcanoes," and "The Geology and Extinct Volcanoes of Central France," appeared in 1858. Mr. Scrope, who was a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for Wilts, assumed the name and arms of Scrope on his marriage with the heiress of William Scrope, Esq., of Castle Combe, Wilts, and Cockerington, Leicestershire.

SCUDAMORE, Sir Charles, M.D. [1779—1849], began his medical studies under his father, a doctor at Wye in Kent, to whom he was apprenticed, and on leaving whom he went for three years to the United Borough hospitals, and then settled in general practice at Highgate. Wishing to qualify himself as a physician and practise in London, he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he attended the medical classes in 1813, and graduated M.D. at Glasgow in 1814. In the same year he was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians, and began to practise in London, being appointed in 1820 physician to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Gotha. He accompanied the Duke of Northumberland, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as his private medical attendant, and was knighted by him in 1829. The best known and most valuable of his writings was "A Treatise on the Gout and Morbid State of the Digestive Organs, with Observations on Rheumatism," 1816.

SCUDAMORE, Frank Ives, C.B. [1823—1884], superintendent of the Turkish Post Office, was appointed second secretary of the General Post Office, London, in 1860, a position he held for fifteen years. Together with Mr. F. E. Baines, he took an active part in the transfer of the telegraphs to the Government, and in recognition of his services was nominated a C.B. (Civil Division) in 1871. He retired from the General Post Office in 1875, and was then sent out to Constantinople for the purpose of reorganizing the Turkish postal system, and remained there as Superintendent of the Post Office until his death. He had wished to make many postal reforms there, but was unable to carry out any of his plans, owing to the obstacles placed in his way by the Turkish authorities. He was known as a writer of *vers de société*, and of many clever articles in numerous public journals.

SEATON, Lord, John Colborne, G.C.B., G.C.H., G.C.M.G. [1779—1863], a field marshal in the army and colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, was the son of Samuel Colborne, Esq., of Lyndhurst, and was educated at Christ's Hospital and Winchester School. He entered the army in 1794, and served with considerable distinction in Holland, France, and the Peninsula. At the battle of Albuera the brigade under his command had to stem for some time the advance of an overwhelming French force, and suffered most fearfully; but the gallant stand which it made enabled other troops to be brought up, a movement which eventually turned the tide of victory. At Waterloo he commanded the 52nd Regiment, as part of Adams' brigade, and his skill in leading the first movement determined the fortunes of the day. After the close of the war he was made Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, and in 1828 was made Lieutenant-Governor of Canada, and commander of the forces of Upper Canada. He took a prominent part in suppressing the rebellion of 1837, during which he held the united civil and military power throughout the entire province. On his return to England he was raised to the peerage as Lord Seaton, with a pension of £2,000 a year. He was High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, 1843-49, and commander of the troops in Ireland, 1855-60.

SEDDON, Thomas, the son of an eminent cabinet maker, was born in Aldersgate, London, Aug. 28, 1821. Brought up to his father's business, he became a designer of furniture, and in that capacity gained the silver medal of the Society of Arts in 1848. In 1850 he was the chief founder of the North London School of Drawing and Modelling, and about this time he turned his attention to landscape painting, and adopted it as his profession. In 1853 he ac-

companied Mr. Holman Hunt to the East, and in the following year returned with two finished paintings, "The Pyramids of Ghizeh" and "Jerusalem and the Valley of Jehoshaphat," now in the National Gallery. His large collection of sketches and studies of Eastern life were exhibited in the Society of Arts Gallery in 1857. In Oct., 1856, he set out for a second journey in the East, but died at Cairo, Nov. 23, after a few days' illness. His "Memoir," by his brother, was published in 1859. His first contribution to the Academy, "Penelope and her Web," was exhibited in 1851; it was followed by five landscapes.

SEDGWICK, Professor Adam, LL.D., &c. [1786—1873], born at Dent, in Yorkshire, was the son of the vicar of that parish. He was educated at Sedbergh school, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1808. In 1810 he was elected to a Fellowship and the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him. In 1818 he succeeded Professor Hailstone in the chair of geology founded at Cambridge by Dr. John Woodward, and the same year was elected F.R.S. He acted as one of the secretaries of the Cambridge Philosophical Society at its first institution in 1819, and contributed largely to its "Transactions." Becoming a Fellow of the Geological Society of London he served on its council, was elected to its presidential chair in the years 1829-30-31, and twice delivered the customary address as president. For fifty years Professor Sedgwick lectured on geology at his University, and his published works upon that science are numerous, and were in their day, which was before Lyell had written, considered to be of authority. He entered heartily into the work of reforming the studies of the University, and his celebrated "Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge" passed through five editions. As a politician he was a steady Liberal, but in philosophical matters he was impatient of innovation, as was shown by his furious attack, in the *Quarterly*, upon "The Vestiges of Creation." For many years he acted as secretary to the Prince Consort in his capacity as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. Professor Sedgwick, who was in holy orders, was a Canon of Norwich Cathedral, and for some time he was Vice-Master of Trinity College.

SEFTON, The Right Hon. William Philip Molyneux, Earl of [1772—1838]. In 1831 he was elevated to the British peerage. A Liberal in politics, it is said that while in the House of Commons he was able to carry more votes by personal influence than any other member. Lord Sefton was remarkable for being the only one who protested against the exclusion of the Princess (Caroline) of Wales from a ball at White's Club. From youth he was considered the best "whip" in England, and he was distinguished for the luxury of his table, which was the most *recherché* in London.

SÉGUIER, William, first director of the National Gallery, and superintendent of the British Institution, was the son of David Séguier, the picture dealer, and was born in London in 1771. He was a pupil of George Morland, and for some time painted landscapes in the manner of his master, but eventually devoted himself to picture restoring. He was appointed keeper of the royal pictures in the reign of George IV. He died at Brighton, Nov. 5, 1843.

SELLON, Priscilla Lydia, daughter of Capt. W. E. Sellon, R.N., was born in 1821. The Bishop of Exeter having issued a public appeal on behalf of the spiritual destitution of Plymouth and Devonport, Miss Sellon took up her residence there, opened poor-

schools for boys and adults, and eventually established a house of Protestant Sisters of Mercy, thus becoming the founder of the conventual system in the Established Church. Though a great outcry was raised at first by a portion of the public against the institution at Devonport, Miss Sellon's cause was warmly espoused by the Bishop of Exeter. Subsequently Miss Sellon established "Sisterhoods" of a similar kind in London and elsewhere. In 1854 Sisters were sent to the hospitals in the Crimea, and in 1864 the first Missionary Sisters of the Church of England were organised by her and sent to the Pacific. In the virulent epidemics of cholera and smallpox in London in 1866—71, the nursing work was undertaken by the Devonport Sisterhood, and temporary hospitals established and personally carried on by Miss Sellon. In her early days, deploring the want of additional employment for women, she studied printing, and took immense pains to adapt to women the work hitherto entirely carried on by men, and was most successful in her efforts. Late in life she set up a kind of industrial school in Oxford, and came to reside there. Dr. Pusey was the spiritual director of the establishment.

SELWYN, Sir Charles Jasper, M.P. [1813—1869], educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, of which he was a bencher, in 1840, was made Commissary of the University of Cambridge in 1855, and Q.C. in 1856. He was returned one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for the University of Cambridge in April 1859, and was appointed Solicitor-General in July and knighted in Aug. 1867. Soon after, a vacancy occurring in the Court of Appeal, he was selected to fill it, and held that post till his death, a period of eighteen months.

SELWYN, Rev. George Augustus, D.D. [1809—1878], Bishop of Lichfield, son of William Selwyn, Q.C., of Richmond, Surrey, was educated at Eton, where among his contemporaries were Lord Hanmer, Lord Selkirk, Lord Sandwich, Mr. Gladstone, Henry and Stephen Denison, &c. From there he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated with honours, in 1831, as second classic. He was successively Scholar and Fellow of his college, and having been ordained on his college title, went to live at Eton as tutor to the sons of Lord Powis, at the same time holding the curacy of Windsor parish church. In 1841 he was consecrated first Bishop of New Zealand, and presided over his diocese with the greatest success and ability till 1867, when he came to England, and was made Bishop of Lichfield by Lord Derby (1867). His simplicity of life and genuine character made him a universal favourite in the colony, and he lived to see the one diocese of New Zealand sub-divided, independent of Melanesia, into six sees—Auckland, Wellington, Waiapu, Nelson, Christchurch, and Dunedin. From the first he directed his attention to the training of native candidates for the ministry, and at St. John's College, Auckland, he received chosen Maoris, who, after a long course of instruction, were admitted to orders. He possessed a small ship, supported by some old Eton friends, and in that (sailed by himself) he visited the islands of the Pacific, bringing back with him the more promising natives to study under his guidance. Bishop Selwyn made a tour through Canada and the United States in the autumn of 1874. His brother, the Rev. William Selwyn, D.D. [1806—1874], was Lady Margaret's Professor of Theology in Cambridge (1855).

SENHOUSE, Sir Humphrey Dyke Ballantyne Le Fleming,

K.C.H., was the son of Sir William Senhouse, Surveyor-General of Barbadoes. He entered the navy at an early age, and was present at the capture of Surinam in 1799. In 1813 he served in America, and was selected by Sir John Warren for the responsible command of the force for the winter protection of the British frontier on the coast of the Bay of Fundy. On his return he was chosen by Sir Henry Hotham to be flag captain on the *Superb* during the hostilities with France at the return of Napoleon from Elba. Captain Senhouse was engaged in aiding the Royalist chiefs of the armies of La Vendée and Morbihan, and was personally in communication with them in various enterprises. With the dismantling of the *Superb* in 1815, Captain Senhouse's active services ceased until 1831, when he was again selected by Sir H. Hotham to serve under his flag in the *Asia* and *St. Vincent*. In 1839 he commissioned the *Blenheim*, and bore a distinguished part in the actions on the Canton river. The cessation of hostilities at the moment of success caused him much mortification. He sank under the combined effects of fatigue and disappointment, and died on board the *Blenheim*, June 13, 1841.

SENIOR, Nassau William [1790—1864], Master in Chancery, and one of the first political economists of his day, was the eldest son of the Rev. J. R. Senior, vicar of Durnford, Wilts, and was born at Compton, Berks. He was educated at Eton, and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1811, taking a First-Class in Classics. He was called to the Bar in 1819, and was appointed Master in Chancery in 1836. He held the Political Economy Professorship at Oxford from 1825 to 1830, and from 1840 to 1845, and was subsequently appointed an Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London. His publications were very numerous, and comprised besides valuable works on political economy, numerous pamphlets on political and social questions, "A Journal kept in Turkey and Greece in the autumn of 1857 and the beginning of 1858," and a variety of essays on literary subjects. He was a constant contributor to the *Edinburgh, Quarterly, London*, and *North British Reviews*. After his death, his family published several volumes of his valuable "Conversations" with eminent people, especially French statesmen.

SENIOR, Jane Elizabeth Nassau, was the sister of Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., and daughter-in-law of the above. For many years she devoted her life and energy to philanthropic work in connection with the visiting of workhouses and pauper schools, and in a private capacity effected marked improvements in the management and system of the female departments in those institutions. The ability and tact Mrs. Senior displayed in this employment having come to the knowledge of Mr. Stansfeld, the then President of the Local Government Board, he gave her, in January, 1873, the appointment (temporary at first, by her own wish) of Assistant Inspector of Workhouses and of Workhouse and District Pauper Schools, with a view to the necessary inquiry into the condition, training, and education of the female branches, and the care of infants. Mrs. Senior discharged her duties to the complete satisfaction of the Board, but was compelled to resign through ill-health in November, 1874, and she died March 24, 1877.

SEWELL, The Rev. William, B.D. [1805—1874], son of a solicitor, born in the Isle of Wight, was educated at Harrow and at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, taking first-class honours in classics. He was chosen Fellow, and appointed Tutor of Exe-

ter College, and afterwards Principal of St. Peter's College, at Radley, —a school which was started mainly at his instance and upon his plans. He was Public Examiner in 1832, Professor of Moral Philosophy from 1836 to 1841, Whitehall preacher in 1850, and Warden of St. Peter's College, Radley, from 1852 to 1860. He was an eminent scholar, and author of numerous religious and classical works, among which may be mentioned "Christian Morals," "Christian Politics," "On the Dialogues of Plato," and a translation of Virgil's "Georgics." He was a man of genius, but erratic and unpractical. His sermons were masterpieces; but the scale on which he set up Radley ruined himself, and almost ruined the school.

SEYMOUR, The Right Hon. Sir George Hamilton, G.C.B., G.C.H. [1797—1880], eldest son of Lord G. Seymour (son of the first Marquis of Hertford), received his education at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated. In 1817 he became an attaché at the Hague; in 1819 was appointed Précis Writer and Private Secretary to Viscount Castlereagh; in Oct., 1822, was attached to a special mission to Verona; and in 1823 was Secretary of Legation at Frankfort, whence he was transferred, in the same capacity, first to Stuttgardt and afterwards to Berlin. In 1829 he became Secretary of the Embassy at Constantinople, and in 1830 proceeded to Florence as Minister Resident. In 1835 he was sent to Brussels as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and occupied that post for ten years. In Dec., 1846, he was transferred in the same capacity to Lisbon, and in 1851 to St. Petersburg. Whilst resident in the latter capital he exercised a partial check on the aggressive designs of the Emperor Nicholas I., from whose court he was recalled in March, 1854, on the proclamation of war between England and Russia. In Dec., 1855, he was appointed, on account of his wide and extensive experience, to represent the Court of St. James at Vienna, and discharged his duties there with considerable address and ability during a very critical period. He retired on a diplomatic pension in March, 1858. He was knighted and nominated G.C.H. in 1836, and G.C.B. in 1847.

SEYMOUR, Sir George Francis, G.C.B., G.C.H. [1787—1870], admiral of the Fleet, was the eldest son of Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, a grandson of the first Marquis of Hertford, and heir presumptive to that title. He entered the navy in 1797, and having served in the Channel and West Indian stations, gained his lieutenancy in 1804. He joined the *Northumberland* in 1806, and was dangerously wounded in the action of St. Domingo, and received a pension. He commanded the *Pallas* frigate, which took part in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, and other ships until the conclusion of the war in 1814. At the end of the war he was named one of the original Companions of the Bath. He was appointed Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords in 1820, and Master of the Robes to William IV. in 1830; and afterwards became a Lord of the Admiralty, Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, on the North American and West India stations, and at Portsmouth, and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom. He was made Admiral of the Fleet, Nov. 20, 1866. He was consulted as an authority on all naval matters by both Houses of Parliament.

SEYMOUR, The Rev. Michael Hobart, M.A. [1802?—1874], was educated at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. 1825, M.A. 1827). He was ordained in 1825, held one or two pastoral charges, and was well-known as a platform controversialist. He wrote "A Pilgrimage to Rome, with some Account of the

Ceremonies, Monastic Institutions, Religious Services, Sacred Relics, and General State of Religion in that City," 1849; "Mornings among the Jesuits," 1850; "A Succinct Account of the Talbot Case, with Notes," 1851; "Evenings with the Romanists," 1854, and a variety of controversial pamphlets and lectures on various doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church, and more especially condemnatory of its conventual system.

SHADWELL, The Right Hon. Sir Lancelot, LL.D. [1779—1850], was the eldest son of Lancelot Shadwell, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, an eminent conveyancer. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and graduated in 1800 as seventh wrangler, and the winner of the second Chancellor's medal. He was called to the Bar of Lincoln's Inn in 1803, and appointed K.C. in 1821. In 1826 he successfully contested the borough of Ripon, having been nominated by his patroness, Miss Lawrence, under whose will he received a bequest of £30,000. His parliamentary career extended over little more than a year, for, in 1827, he became Vice-Chancellor of England. His decision against the Unitarians, in the important case of Lady Hewley's Charity, exposed him to much censure, but his judgment was subsequently confirmed by Lord Brougham and the House of Lords. Sir Lancelot twice filled the office of a Commissioner of the Great Seal, in 1835, after the resignation of the Lord Chancellorship by Lord Brougham, and again in 1850.

SHAFTESBURY, Right Hon. Cropley Ashley Cooper, Sixth Earl of, Baron Cooper of Pawlett, co. Somerset, Baron Ashley of Wimborne, co. Dorset [1768—1851], was the younger son of Anthony, the fourth Earl. He was educated at Winchester, and at Christ Church, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1787. At the general election of 1790 he was returned to Parliament, in the Tory interest, for Dorchester, for which he continued to sit until his accession to the peerage in 1811. On the return of his party to office in 1807 he was appointed clerk of the Ordnance. During the illness of Lord Walsingham in 1811, he temporarily filled the office of Chairman of Committees, and in Nov., 1814, he was appointed permanently, and sworn a Privy Councillor. He was an excellent man of business, fulfilling his office of chairman in the most efficient manner in spite of his unprepossessing, hasty way of speaking. At the commencement of the session of 1851 an address was moved by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and seconded by Lord Stanley, recognising the great services the Earl had rendered his country, and recommending Her Majesty to confer upon him some retiring allowance as a mark of her favour. A similar address was moved and carried in the House of Commons.

SHAKESPEAR, John, author of a "Grammar of the Hindustani Language," &c., was at one time a teacher of languages at the East India Company's School at Great Marlow. Later he became Professor of Oriental Languages in Addiscombe College. After the Shakespearian Society purchased the poet's house at Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. Shakespear gave £2500 for the purchase of the adjacent property, to prevent risk from fire, and to restore the house after an old engraving. He never professed to be related to the poet, but it is probable that he was descended from a branch of the family.

SHAKESPEAR, Sir Richmond, joined the Bengal Artillery in 1829. For thirty-two years he served the Government of India, was present in eight general engagements, and was badly wounded in the last. In 1840, when only a young lieutenant, he rescued from almost hopeless slavery in Khiva 416 sub-

jects of the Emperor of Russia; and two years later greatly contributed to the recovery of the English prisoners in Cabul. Lord Canning, in recognition of his public services, offered him the Chief Commissionership of Mysore, which he accepted, but he died (Oct. 29, 1861), just as he was about to enter on his new duties.

SHARPE, Charles Kirkpatrick, M.A. [1781—1851], was the second son of Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick, one of Burns' correspondents, and a member of a family distinguished, in more than one generation, by a taste for literature. Educated at Christ's College, Oxford, he was originally intended for the Church, but before he had attained his thirtieth year he had assumed the position he maintained through life—that of a man of fashion, devoting his leisure hours to the successful cultivation of literature, music, and the fine arts. In 1803 he contributed a ballad, "The Tower of Repentance," to the "Border Minstrelsy." Four years afterwards Mr. Sharpe published a volume of "Metrical Legends and other Poems," which so pleased Sir Walter Scott that he asked him to contribute to the *Quarterly Review*, and the *Edinburgh Annual Register*, both of which were just being started. In 1823 appeared his "Ballad Book," which was printed for private circulation only, and ornamented with a beautiful etching in imitation of the German school, and a little vignette after Hollar. After his death, it was published under the editorship of Mr. J. D. Laing. About 1807 Mr. Sharpe gave evidence of his power as an artist. Among his sketches, which from frequent repetition have become generally known, are "Queen Elizabeth dancing before Sir James Melville," and "The Marriage of Muckle-Mou'd Meg." Mr. Sharpe was also a highly accomplished musician. By Sir Walter Scott he was compared to Horace Walpole, and, as if in imitation of the Strawberry Hill celebrity, Mr. Sharpe possessed a library and museum scarcely less interesting or grotesque. He died in Edinburgh, March 17, 1851.

SHARPE, Samuel [1799—1881], was a nephew of Mr. Rogers, the poet, in whose bank he was employed in early youth. Subsequently he became a partner in the firm of Sharpe & Olding, and, retiring from business at a comparatively early age, pursued with great ardour and industry the studies that have since made him well-known in the literary world. The most important of his numerous works are a complete translation of the Hebrew Scriptures and of the New Testament; "Critical Notes on the Authorized Version;" "The Chronology of the Bible;" "The History of Egypt from the earliest times to the conquest by the Arabs, A.D. 640;" "Chronology of Ancient Egypt;" and several monographs on hieroglyphics and Egyptian antiquities in the British Museum. A Unitarian and a Liberal, Mr. Sharpe did his utmost to advance the cause of those with whom he sympathised, but he took no part in public life. He was also a warm supporter of unsectarian education.

SHARPEY, William, M.D., F.R.S. [1802—1880], was born at Arbroath, after the death of his father, Henry Sharpey, a native of Kent, who was resident in Scotland. After going through the usual course of school education, he became a student at the University of Edinburgh in 1817, and attended the classes of Greek and Natural Philosophy, the latter then being taught by Professor John Playfair. In the following year he began medical study, and, in 1821, obtained the diploma of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. After this he pursued his studies in London and in Paris, and, returning to Edinburgh, took

his degree of M.D. in the University in 1823. He subsequently passed much of his time abroad, visiting the medical and scientific institutions of France, Italy, and Germany, and made a long stay in Berlin, where he devoted himself especially to the study of anatomy and physiology. Having, in 1830, become a Fellow of the College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, he, in 1831, began to lecture on Anatomy in the extra Academical School, and continued to do so till 1836, when he was appointed Professor in the University of London, now University College, where he taught physiological anatomy and physiology till April 1874. The Government recognised the Professor's long services, and the good work he had done in the interest of science, by the bestowal on him of a pension of £150 per annum. He served on the Royal Commission on Science appointed in 1870, under the presidency of the Duke of Devonshire. Already a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, he was elected, in 1839, a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, in which for nineteen years he filled the office of Secretary. He was also a member of various foreign academies, a trustee of the Hunterian Museum, and was for fifteen years a member of the General Medical Council. He long acted as Examiner in the University of London, and subsequently was appointed on the Senate. In 1859 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, on the occasion of Lord Brougham's installation as Chancellor. He was author of scientific articles in the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology," and of various contributions to scientific journals. He was also a joint editor of the last four editions of "Quain's Anatomy."

SHARPLES, Mrs., was a native of Birmingham, and with her husband, emigrated to America. There they both practised portrait painting, till, at the death of her husband, Mrs. Sharples returned to England, and resided first at Bath and then at Bristol, where she died at an advanced age in March, 1849. Her miniatures of "Priestley" and "Washington" are now in the National Portrait Gallery. At her death she willed all her property for the establishment of a Bristol Academy of Art.

SHAW, James [1836—1883], was born at Aberdeen in humble circumstances. By dint of great energy, he rose till he became a member of the firm of Thompson and Shaw, iron merchants, Leadenhall Street —a firm which carried out some notable contracts, including the first railway in Greece, and the bridge across the Nile at Cairo. After the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Shaw became proprietor of the extensive works of the Company of Copper Miners of England, and worked it up to the time that it was converted into a limited liability company, of which he became managing director. He had been appointed a sheriff of London, but was obliged to abandon the office in 1875 owing to the financial difficulties which befel him in that year, so disastrous to the iron trade. Mr. Shaw contested Aberdeen in the Conservative interest three times—first in 1872, again in 1874, but being in Egypt at the time he was under a great disadvantage. The third attempt was made in 1880, when he was defeated by Dr. Webster by a large majority. He was known as the "Silent Member," and his "Parliamentary Sketches" attracted considerable notice.

SHAW, Mary [1814—1876], singer. She was daughter of John Postans, messman at the Guard Room, St. James's Palace, and gained her musical training at the Royal Academy, and from Sir George Smart. She was a contralto, and made her first appearance in 1834. Next year she sang

at the Concert of Ancient Music and at the York Festival. In the same year she married an artist named Alfred Shaw. In 1836 she appeared at the Norwich and Liverpool Festivals, and sang in "St. Paul" on its first production in this country. During the next two years she was engaged at many important concerts and festivals, and then went to Leipzig. Here also she met with great success, her style being as much admired —among others by Mendelssohn himself—as her lovely voice. In 1839 she was in Italy, singing in opera at Milan; and three years later sang at Covent Garden. A long and terrible illness of her husband so affected her health that she was unable to pursue her profession, and had to take to teaching. She married, as her second husband, a solicitor named Robinson, and after a painful illness of three years died at Hadleigh, in Suffolk.

SHEE, Sir Martin Archer, P.R.A., the son of a merchant, was born in Dublin, Dec. 23, 1770. He studied painting in the school of the Royal Dublin Society, where in 1787 he gained the chief medal. In the following year he came to London and through Burke procured an introduction to Sir Joshua Reynolds, by whose advice he entered the Academy schools in 1790. He had, two years earlier, exhibited two portrait heads, and was at that time supporting himself by his own exertions. He never competed for the Academy prizes, though he was a diligent student, and a frequent exhibitor. His earliest portraits were of actors, and his "Lewis," painted in 1791, is now in the National Gallery. His early works—such as his portrait of Joseph Haydn —are his best, and he attained success while still young. In 1796 he was able to marry, and to take a large house in Golden Square, and two years later his election as associate of the Academy so far improved his position that he removed to Cavendish Square, and became, for men's portraits, almost the most popular painter of his day. In 1800 he became Academician, and in 1830 succeeded Lawrence as President; an office for which his suave manner and power of diplomacy rendered him well fitted, and which he retained until his death, Aug. 19, 1850. Sir Martin Shee exhibited 343 works in London; they were nearly all portraits, and the few subject pieces he painted did not add to his reputation. He had also some aspirations to literary fame: in early life he wrote criticisms for a daily paper, and in 1805 his "Rhymes on Art," followed in 1809 by "Elements of Art," acquired considerable notoriety. These were followed by "Alasco, a Tragedy," which, though withdrawn from the stage on political grounds, was published in 1823. In 1829 he anonymously published a 3 vol. novel, "Old Court," but it met with but little success. His portrait of "General Picton" is in the National Portrait Gallery. His "Life" by one of his sons was published in 1860.

SHEE, Sir William [1804—1868], one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, was the eldest son of Joseph Shee, Esq., of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny. He was born at Finchley, Middlesex, and educated at the Roman Catholic College of St. Cuthbert, Ushaw, in Durham, and at Edinburgh. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1828. Soon after his call he attracted much attention by his eloquent political speech on the Liberal side at the great Protestant meeting of "the Men of Kent," held on Pennenden Heath, Nov. 24, 1828. He went the Home Circuit, of which he was at one time the leader, was made a Serjeant-at-Law in 1840, received a patent of precedence shortly afterwards, and the rank of Queen's Serjeant in 1858. During this time he was engaged in almost all the important criminal trials, one

of his most striking appearances being in defence of Palmer of Rugeley. He was nominated in 1864 a puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, when he received the honour of knighthood, and was the first Roman Catholic who, in modern times, had been raised to the Judicial Bench in England. He was an unsuccessful candidate, in the Liberal interest, for Marylebone in Aug., 1847, was elected one of the members for the county of Kilkenny in July, 1852, and was defeated at the general elections in March, 1857, and in April, 1859, and at Stoke-upon-Trent in Aug., 1862.

SHEEPSHANKS, John [1787—1863], was the son of a cloth manufacturer at Leeds. He devoted all the leisure he could spare from commercial pursuits to the study of the fine arts. Having a large income at his disposal, he gradually became possessed of one of the best collections of pictures by British artists that have ever been formed, and these he munificently presented to the nation, in 1856, under certain conditions. This collection, which embraces 233 oil paintings, and 103 sketches and drawings, by Turner, Stanfield, Chalon, and other eminent artists, he deposited at the South Kensington Museum.

SHEEPSHANKS, Rev. Richard, M. A. [1794—1855], Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, was originally intended for the legal profession, and in 1825 was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. Eventually he took holy orders, but the real bent of his mind was towards the study of the mathematical and astronomical sciences, to which he devoted all his time and attention. He had a fine observatory, first in London and afterwards at Reading, and also an apartment at the Astronomical Society in Somerset House for pursuing his experiments. He was named one of the commissioners appointed for the preparation of a new national standard, after the standard weights and measures had been destroyed by the fire at the Houses of Parliament. For some years Mr. Sheepshanks edited the "Monthly Notices" of the Astronomical Society—of which he was a Fellow—in conjunction with Professor de Morgan. A valuable series of papers, descriptive of instruments and their mode of adjustment, in the "Penny Cyclopædia" are from his pen.

SHEIL, Sir Justin, K.C.B., was a brother of the well-known Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, M.P. for Dungarvan (q. v.). He entered the Bengal Native Infantry in 1820, and received the medal and clasp for the siege of Bhurtpore. He went to Persia in 1833 as second in command of a detachment of officers and sergeants sent to discipline the Shah's army. In 1848 he received permission to accept and wear the 1st Class of the Lion and Sun, conferred upon him by the Shah. In 1844 he was appointed envoy and minister at the Court of the Shah, which post he held till October, 1854. He was made a K.C.B. in 1855, after a very successful career, in which he gave great satisfaction both to his own Government and to that of the Shah. He died April 18, 1871.

SHEIL, Richard Lalor, the son of a prosperous merchant, was born at Bellevue House, co. Waterford, Aug. 16, 1791. At the age of 11 he was sent to a school which the Prince de Broglie conducted at Kensington, and later to Stonyhurst. In Nov. 1807, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1811. By this time the family fortunes had changed; Bellevue had to be sold, and Sheil was indebted to friends for the means to study for the Bar, to which he was called in 1814. The ensuing years he devoted mainly to dramatic authorship. His plays of "Adelaide," "The Apostate," "Bellamire," and "Evadne," were immensely suc-

cessful, thanks rather to the genius of Miss O'Neil than of the author; his next piece, "Montoni," was played only a few nights; "The Fatal Dowry" succeeded to only a very moderate degree, and "The Hugonots" failed so completely, that Sheil renounced dramatic authorship for ever. He had, however, made about £2,000 by his dramas. In 1822 he returned to his profession, and in the same year began his admirable "Sketches of the Irish Bar," which he wrote in conjunction with William H. Curran. Since his youth he had been an advocate of Catholic Emancipation, and in 1813 had sided with the "Vetoists" against O'Connell's party, but he now became warm friends with his former opponents, and took a part in the agitation second only to that played by O'Connell himself. In 1827 a Crown prosecution was instituted against him, founded on a speech, extolling the patriotism of Theobald Wolfe Tone, but on Canning's accession to office the proceedings were abandoned. In 1830 he was called to the Inner Bar, and in that year married Mrs. Power, a lady who inherited a large property in Tipperary through her father, Mr. Lalor of Crenagh. Sheil now attempted to enter Parliament, but was defeated for Louth, and was brought in by the Marquis of Anglesey for Melbourne Port, Dorsetshire. After the dissolution of 1832, he was returned for Tipperary, and sat for that county until 1841, when he became member for Dungarvan. He took part in the Repeal debate of April, 1834, when he delivered a speech of remarkable eloquence. Other of his more important speeches were those on Orange lodges, and the Church of Ireland, 1839; the Corn Laws, 1842; Vote by Ballot, 1843; and the Income Tax, 1844. On the accession of Queen Victoria, in 1837, Sheil accepted office as Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and in 1839 became Vice-President of the Board of Trade. His acceptance of office was much resented in Ireland, and there can be no doubt that his position modified his opinions; he opposed the revival of the Repeal Agitation in 1840, and some years later declared on the hustings at Dungarvan that repeal was "a splendid, but unattainable fancy." Yet he defended John O'Connell at the State trials of 1844. In 1841 he was appointed judge-advocate-general, and between 1846 and 1850 was master of the Mint. It was during his tenure of office that the silver florin was put into circulation. In Dec. 1850, he became British minister at the Court of Tuscany, and removed with his wife to Florence, where he died, May 23, 1851. His body was conveyed to Ireland, and buried at Long Orchard, co. Tipperary. The authorities for his career are:—"Memoir and Speeches," W. Torrens M'Cullagh, 1855; "Speeches," with "Memoir," by T. M'Nevin. There is a "Memoir," by Marmion W. Savage, prefixed to his "Legal and Political Sketches," 1855; and by R. L. Mackenzie, in his "Sketches of the Irish Bar."

SHELLEY, Mary Wollstoncraft. She was the daughter of Godwin and Mary Wollstoncraft, and was born in 1798. Her intimacy with Shelley led to a marriage after the death of Harriet Shelley in 1816. In that year Mary Wollstoncraft Godwin wrote the remarkable story "Frankenstein," and just before the death of her husband in 1822 she finished a novel "Valperga." After Shelley's death she published "Falkland," "The Last Man," "The Fortunes of Perkin Warbeck," "Rambles in Germany and Italy." In 1839 she edited an edition of her husband's "Poems," and in 1840 a selection from his letters and prose writings. She died in London, Feb. 1, 1851.

SHELLEY, Sir Timothy [1753—1844], the second baronet, was the representative of one of the three great lines of Shelley, of Sussex. The three branches descended from John Shelley, Esq., who died in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Timothy was the father of P. B. Shelley, the poet, with whom, as all students of the poet know, he had very little sympathy. As a landlord, and as a practical agriculturist, he enjoyed a high reputation, and possessed in a great degree the good qualities of an English country gentleman. In 1791 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Pilfold, Esq., of Effingham, Surrey, who died in 1846. One of their daughters died in the present year (1885), at the age of 93.

SHERIDAN, Charles Brinsley [1796—1844], was the second son of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and only child of his second marriage with Esther Jane, daughter of the Very Rev. Newton Ogle, Dean of Winchester, and of Kirkley, Northumberland. He was educated at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, which he left without having taken his degree. After travelling about on the Continent, he settled for a time at Athens, where he became ardently interested in the Philhellenic cause, to which he devoted a good deal of money, and also lent the assistance of his pen for the advancement of it. In 1829 he published his chief work, a volume of poems entitled "Songs of Greece," being translations from the Romaic, besides which he was an occasional contributor to the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews*.

SHERIDAN, Caroline Henrietta, was the second daughter of John Callander, Esq., of Craigforth, Stirlingshire, and wife of Thomas Sheridan, Esq., son of the distinguished wit and statesman. She was the author of "Carwell," a story illustrating the inequalities of punishment in the laws against forgery, and of "Aims and Ends," in which the lighter scenes of social life are keenly but kindly satirised. After the death of her husband in 1817 she lived a very retired life, and died in London, June 9, 1851.

SHERWOOD, Mary Martha [1775—1851], was the daughter of Dr. George Butt, chaplain to George III., Vicar of Kidderminster, and Rector of Stanford, Worcestershire, a descendant of the family of Sir William Butt, physician to Henry VIII. In 1803 she married her cousin, Henry Sherwood, of the 53rd Foot, and with him went to India. Her religious work amongst the soldiers and natives gained for her the friendship of Henry Martyn and Dr. Corrie, Bishop of Madras. She was the author of some tales which enjoyed a wide popularity among the children of the last two generations, the principal being "Henry and his Bearer," "The Lady of the Manor," "The Nun," "The Fairchild Family," and "Little William and his Dog Cæsar."

SHILLETO, Rev. Richard, M.A., was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1832. He was considered the most accomplished Greek scholar in the University, and he obtained a high reputation for success as a tutor. On two occasions, in 1839 and 1840, he acted as one of the examiners for the classical tripos. For some time he was a classical lecturer at Trinity, and up to the time of his death delivered lectures at King's College. In 1867 the Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College elected him to a Fellowship on account of his eminence in classical learning; he was also appointed Assistant Tutor, Dean, and Prælector of the College. Mr. Shilleto never did full justice to his great talents and extraordinary scholarship; but he edited Demosthenes' "De Falsa Legatione," and at the time of his death he was engaged in preparing

for the press a translation of Thucydides.

SHIRLEY, Evelyn Philip, F.S.A., M.R.I.A. [1812—1882], a Trustee of Rugby School, and of the National Portrait Gallery, was the eldest son of Evelyn J. Shirley, Esq., of Ettington Park, Warwickshire (who was one of the members for South Warwickshire from June, 1836, till May, 1849). He was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and proceeded M.A. in 1847. He was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire and for co. Monaghan, which he represented in the Conservative interest from July, 1841, till Aug., 1847, and sat for South Warwickshire from Nov., 1853, till July, 1865. In May, 1876, he was appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery in the room of Earl Stanhope. Mr. Shirley was well known as an able and indefatigable antiquary, and was the author of a genealogical work of high merit, entitled "Noble and Gentle Men of England, their Arms, &c.," of which a third edition appeared in 1866. He wrote "Stemmata Shirleiana; or, Annals of the Shirley Family," printed in 1841, and reprinted with additions in 1873, &c.

SHIRLEY, General Sir Horatio, K.C.B. [1805—1879], was brother of the above. Educated at Rugby, he entered the army in 1825, and rose to the rank of colonel in 1854. He served with distinction in the Crimea, where he commanded the 88th Foot at the battles of Alma and Inkermann, and at the siege of Sebastopol. He was a General Officer of the Trenches in the attacks on the Quarries of June 7 and 18, and commanded a brigade at the final attack on the Redan. He was nominated a C.B. in 1856, and a K.C.B. in 1869; obtained field rank in 1862; was promoted to lieutenant-general in 1871, and to a full general in 1877. From 1874 he held the colonelcy of the 88th (Connaught Rangers).

SHIRLEY, Rev. Walter Waddington, D.D. [1828—1866], Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford, was the only son of the above, and was heir presumptive to the earldom of Ferrers. He was educated at Rugby and at Wadham College, Oxford, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, and where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1851. In 1864 he was nominated to the Regius Professorship of Ecclesiastical History and Canonry of Christ Church, Oxford, vacated by Dr. Stanley's promotion to the Deanery of Westminster. He was an able preacher and lecturer, and took an active interest in all matters relating to the University. As a historical scholar he was warmly and justly admired, and made some important contributions to the history of England, among which were his edition of the "Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif" (1858), and "Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry III." (1863), published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.

SHIRLEY, The Right Rev. Walter Augustus, D.D. [1797—1847], Bishop of Sodor and Man, born at Westport, co. Mayo, was the son of the Rev. Walter Shirley, Vicar of Woodford, Northamptonshire. Educated at Winchester, and New College, Oxford, he gained, in 1821, the Bachelor's prize for an essay "On the Study of Moral Evidence," which attracted much attention by the powerful manner in which the subject was treated. For some time he was curate to his father; in 1826 he held the office of master of the Schools at Oxford, and in 1828 he became vicar of Shirley, in Derbyshire, the ancient estate of his family, where he remained until elevated to the See of Sodor and Man, in 1846. In 1847 he was the

Bampton Lecturer, but had only delivered two of the lectures when he died.

SHORT, Right Rev. Augustus, D.D., ex-Bishop of Adelaide [1803—1883], was the third son of Mr. Charles Short, of the Middle Temple. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was successively a student, a tutor, and censor. From 1835 to 1847 he held the vicarage of Ravensthorpe, Northamptonshire, and was Bampton Lecturer in 1846. In 1833-34 he acted as one of the public examiners in classics at Oxford. He was consecrated the first bishop of Adelaide on the foundation of that see in 1847, and resigned his bishopric in 1882. Dr. Short was the author of a volume of sermons on "The Remedial Character of the Christian Scheme."

SHORT, Thomas Vowler, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph [1790—1872], son of Archdeacon Short, was educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was a double first-class man in 1812, Public Examiner from 1820 till 1824, and Select Preacher from 1823 till 1830. After having held the perpetual curacy of Cowley, Oxfordshire, the livings of Stockleigh-Pomeroy, Devonshire, and King's Worthy, Hampshire, he was, in 1834, instituted to the Rectory of St. George, Bloomsbury; was appointed, in 1837, Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the Queen; was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1842; and translated to St. Asaph in 1846. Dr. Short wrote "Lectures and Questions on St. Luke's Gospel," published in 1837; "Parochialia: Papers for St. George's, Bloomsbury," in 1842; "On Management of a Parish Sunday School," in 1847; "What is Christianity?" in 1848; "History of the Church of England to 1688," in 1854; "Letters to an Aged Mother," in 1856; and other works.

SHRAPNEL, Lieut.-Gen. Henry, entered the Royal Artillery in 1779, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1827. He served with the Duke of York's army in Flanders, and shortly after the siege of Dunkirk he invented the case shot known by the name of Shrapnel shells. So important was the discovery considered, that he received a pension of £1,200 a year, in addition to his pay in the army. He retired from active service in 1825, and died March 13, 1842.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Right Rev. Philip Nicholas, D.D., Bishop of Chichester [1782—1842], was born at Kirkham, Lancashire, of which parish his father, the Rev. Humphrey Shuttleworth, was vicar. He was a foundation scholar at Winchester, where he was distinguished for his Latin and English verse compositions. After taking his B.A. degree at Oxford, he became tutor to the Hon. Algernon Herbert, and later discharged the same duties in the family of Lord Holland, by whom, in 1824, he was presented with the rectory of Foxley, in Wiltshire. For some years Dr. Shuttleworth was tutor at New College, Oxford, and in 1822 succeeded to the wardenship, vacant by the death of Dr. Gauntlett. This office he retained for eighteen years. In 1840 he was made Bishop of Chichester. He was the author of a volume of sermons, a paraphrastic translation of St. Paul's Epistles, and "Scripture not Tradition," a protest against the Oxford movement.

SIBTHORP, Charles De Laet Waldo, M.P. [1782—1855], was the second son of Humphrey Sibthorp, Esq., M.P. for Lincoln in 1822. He entered the army at an early age, was a captain in the Scots Greys, and later in the 4th Dragoon Guards, with whom he served in the Peninsula. In 1826 he was returned for Lincoln in the Conservative interest, and with the exception of the short parliament

of 1833-34, continued to represent that borough till his death. During his parliamentary career few names were more familiar to the public. His absolute independence in the House, the blunt language in which he expressed his views, his caustic humour, and a certain eccentricity of manner and appearance, kept his name before the public almost to the last. He wore a beard before anyone else in England ventured to do so, and must have looked very singular in the House among men who at that time were either clean shaven, or only wore side whiskers. He was not, strictly speaking, a good man of business, wanting the habits of attention and the assiduity necessary to become one, but his intuitive acuteness of perception was surpassed by few, and in spite of his peculiarities no member was more actively devoted to his parliamentary duties than he. He was strongly opposed to the Reform Bill, but helped to secure the franchise for the £50 leaseholders. Like his friend, Mr. Bernal, he was fond of articles of vertu and curiosity, and made a large and choice collection, which sold for high prices after his death. He was colonel of the Royal South Lincoln Militia, and magistrate for the county of Lincoln.

SIBTHORP, The Rev. Richard Waldo, B.D. [1792—1879], youngest brother of Colonel Sibthorp, many years M.P. for Lincoln, was educated at Westminster and Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he became Demy and Fellow. He graduated, with first second-class honours, B.A. in 1813, M.A., and B.D.; was curate of St. Mary's, Hull, incumbent of Tattershall, Lincolnshire, and St. James's, Ryde, Isle of Wight. In 1841 he resigned his fellowship, and joined the Roman Catholic Church. He published "The Book of Genesis, with Explanatory and Practical Observations;" "Notes on the Book of Jonah;" "Two Sermons, preached before the University of Oxford;" and some controversial pamphlets and occasional sermons. He built and endowed an almshouse at Lincoln for thirteen poor women and one poor man, and added a chapel and residence for a warden-chaplain. After his change of religion, he resided at Nottingham, and was an assistant priest of St. Barnabas Roman Catholic Cathedral in that town.

SIDDONS, Mrs. Henry, was the daughter of Mr. Charles Murray, an actor, and the descendant of an old Scotch family. She made her *début* on the London stage at Covent Garden in 1799. Her marriage with Mr. Henry Siddons, son of the immortal Sarah, led to the establishment of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, where for many years she was the principal actress. She retired from the stage in 1830, and died in London, Oct. 24, 1844.

SIDMOUTH, The Right Hon. Henry Addington, First Viscount, of Up Ottery, Devon, a privy councillor, &c.; was the eldest son of Dr. Anthony Addington, and was born May 30, 1757. He was educated at Winchester and Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated early in 1778. He was called to the Bar in 1781, and meant to follow the profession of law, but gave up all idea of doing so when Pitt, who from his earliest age had been his intimate friend, assumed the reins of Government. He was returned member for Devizes (1784) through the influence of his brother-in-law, James Sutton, and was returned without opposition or expense for the same borough during his whole parliamentary career of nearly twenty years. In 1789 he succeeded Lord Grenville as Speaker of the House of Commons, a post he held for twelve years, gaining the respect of friends and foes alike for his discreet judgment and devotion to the duties of his office. At the request of George III. he became Prime Minister in March, 1801,

during the temporary retirement of Pitt, and filled that office for a period of twenty-eight months, public affairs, both home and foreign, being at the time in a most perplexing condition, and calling for endless courage and tact on the part of the Prime Minister. In 1802 he was instrumental in forming the Treaty of Amiens, but in 1803 he supported a war policy, having come to regard peace as dishonourable. Owing to the dislike shown towards him by the Prince of Wales (George IV.), he resigned in Jan. 1805, but accepted office as president of the Council, and was created Viscount Sidmouth. He resigned the presidency in the following July. In 1806 he joined the Grenville-Fox ministry as lord privy-seal, and in the autumn of that year became again lord president, an office to which he was appointed a third time in 1812. After the murder of Perceval, he became home-secretary, and held that office till 1822, retaining his seat in the cabinet till 1824, when he finally retired from official life. He died Feb. 15, 1844. During his secretaryship occurred the Spa Fields and Manchester meetings, and the Cato Street conspiracy, in dealing with which he showed, perhaps, more courage than sagacity. He was more than once offered a pension for his great services, but refused it, as he did also an earldom and the Garter.

SIEMENS, Sir Charles William [1823—1883], was born at Leuthe, in Hanover, was educated at the Gymnasium at Lübeck, at the Polytechnic School at Magdeburg, and finally, at the University of Göttingen. In 1834 he entered Count Stolberg's engine works, where he gained most of the practical information which he afterwards turned to such good account. In 1843 he came to England, with a system of electro-gilding—a joint invention of his own and his brother Werner—which was taken up by Mr. Elkington, who helped him to dispose of the patent. The following year he returned with his "Chronometric Governor," an apparatus which, though not very successful commercially, made him known in the engineering world, and induced him to settle in this country. The chief use of this apparatus, intended originally for steam-engines, is to regulate the movement of the great transit instrument at Greenwich. In 1847 he set up in the factory of Mr. Hicks, at Bolton, a regenerative steam-engine, the result of his studies in the dynamical theory of heat. The difficulties attending this invention have prevented its commercial introduction; but in 1850 the Society of Arts awarded Mr. Siemens a gold medal for his regenerative condenser. A paper read before the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1853, on the conversion of heat into mechanical effect, gained for him the Telford premium and medal of the Institution. In 1857 he turned his attention to regenerative furnaces for metallurgical purposes, and made his first successful experiment in 1861. Having studied the result of Reaumur's experiments in making steel by fusing malleable iron with cast steel, he was able to perfect the process. In 1881 the production of steel in this country, under Sir William Siemens' process, was over 340,000 tons. But it is with the electric light that his name is more closely associated. The originator of the idea was Dr. Werner Siemens; but the details of the construction of the Siemens' machine, and the various improvements by which it has been brought to its present form, are due alike to the younger and the elder brother. The same may be said of the various inventions connected with telegraphy, which emanated from the great firm of Siemens Brothers: some were entirely worked out by one, some by the other, more were the

joint production of both, but no attempt was made to separate them or discriminate. As regards telegraphy, the most important work executed by the firm was the laying of the Direct United States Cable in 1874, for which work the *Faraday* was built after the designs of Sir William Siemens. The process of "anastatic printing" was due to William and Werner Siemens. Improvements in calico printing, the invention of a double cylinder air-pump, and of a water-meter, are also among the earlier work of William Siemens. Among more recent inventions may be noted his bathometer, for measuring the depth of the sea without a sounding line, his electrical furnace, his electrical thermometer and pyrometer, his rotatory furnace for the production of iron and steel by the direct process, his deep sea electrical thermometer, and his regenerative gas-burner. In 1862 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1869-70 he served on the council. He became a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, was the first President of the Society of Telegraph Engineers, and served a second time in that capacity. He was at various times President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, of the Iron and Steel Institute, and of the British Association, and Chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts. In April, 1883, he was knighted, in recognition of his scientific services. He was honorary member of various foreign scientific societies, and possessed several foreign orders, among them the Legion of Honour. His contributions to scientific literature were very numerous.

SIEVIER, Robert William, born in London, July 24, 1791; died in London, April 28, 1865. Intended for an engraver, he was placed first with John Young, later with Edward Scriven, and in 1818 he entered the Academy schools. He produced many good works in the dot manner, but in his thirtieth year he turned his attention to sculpture, and subsequently executed busts of Lord Eldon, Lord Brougham, the Prince Consort, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and many other celebrities. He also executed many statues and ideal works, among them the monument of Earl Harcourt, in Windsor chapel; Dr. Jenner, in Gloucester Cathedral; Charles Dibdin, in Greenwich Hospital; St. John Long, in Kensal Green Cemetery; Sir William Curtis, at the Foundling Hospital, &c. In later life he devoted himself to scientific pursuits; became a member of the Royal Society; a manufacturer of elastic fabrics, and a promoter of telegraphy. He exhibited seventy-one sculptured works in various exhibitions.

SIMEON, Rev. Charles, M.A. [1759 — 1837], senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, brother to Sir John Simeon, M.P., a Master in Chancery, was born at Reading, and educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge. In 1782 he became rector of Trinity Church, Cambridge, from whence he never removed, and at once began the work which was the ruling passion of his life, namely, to influence the young men in the University to prepare for holy orders, with the idea that in making one student truly religious, and sending him into the Church, he procured a blessing for multitudes. To further the advancement of his "Evangelical" views, he founded a society for the purchase of advowsons, so that ministers holding his opinions might be sent into populous districts. These livings were placed in the hands of the body known as "Simeon's Trustees." His works, consisting of 2,536 sermons and notes, forming a commentary upon every book in the Old and New Testament, were published in twenty-one large octavo volumes in 1832; and of the £5,000 received

for the copyright, £3,000 was appropriated to charity.

SIMMONS, William Henry [1811—1882], engraver, was born in London. While a pupil with Messrs. Finden he obtained the large silver medal of the Society of Arts in 1833, for a finished engraving from an original design. His principal works are:—"The Impending Mate Mated," after F. Stone; "The Proscribed Royalist," and "Rosalind and Celia," after Millais; "The Light of the World," after Holman Hunt; "Broken Vows," after Calderon; "First and Second Class," "The Verdict and Acquittal," and others, after A. Solomon; "Noah's Sacrifice," after Maclise; "Mors Janua Vitæ," after Paton; "Luff, Boy," after Hook; "The Back Woods," "His Only Pair," "Daddy's Coming," "The Last of the Clan," "The Poor Man's Friend," and many others, after Faed; "Both Puzzled," after Erskine Nicol; and "The Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales," after Frith; "The Queen in the Highlands," after Landseer; "A wee bit Fractious," after Faed; "The Sick Monkey," after Landseer; "Steady Johnny," "Sabbath Day," after Nicol.

SIMMS, Frederick Walter, F.G.S. [1803—1861], born in London, was the son of a manufacturer. Articled to a surveyor, he was placed upon the Irish Ordnance Survey, and soon promoted to be the head of the Computing Department. After passing a few years in Ireland, he obtained the post of Assistant Astronomer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. He next became assistant to Mr. Henry Robinson Palmer, on the South Eastern Railway, and other works. He was afterwards engineer to the Asphalt Company, in which capacity he visited Paris, to ascertain the French method of working that preparation; and to assist in its introduction into England. He was then employed by Mr. Cubitt in laying out the line now followed by the South-Eastern Railway. Subsequently Mr. Simms was appointed resident engineer on the Pound Hill and Saltwood Tunnel, by which he gained much of that practical experience and knowledge, afterwards embodied in his book on Tunnelling. In 1845 he was sent to India by the East India Company to report to the Home Government on the capability of that country to receive the benefits of railway communication. In 1851 he received the appointment of consulting engineer to the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, but his health was so shattered from the trying climate of India, that he was compelled to resign all professional work. About eighteen months before his death he was elected a director of the East Indian Railway Company.

SIMPSON, Gen. Sir James, G.C.B. [1792—1868], was born in Roxburghshire, where his father owned a small estate. He entered the army in 1811, served during the Peninsular war, from May, 1812, till May, 1813, including the latter part of the defence of Cadiz, and the attack on Seville, was promoted captain in 1813, was engaged in the memorable campaign of 1815, and received a severe wound at Quatre-Bras. After serving some time on the staff in Ireland, he held an important command in the Mauritius, where he won a high reputation, and secured the favour of Sir C. J. Napier. When that illustrious warrior engaged in his famous campaign in Scinde, early in 1845, Colonel Simpson acted under him as second in command with such success, that Sir C. J. Napier indicated him as the fittest man serving in the Indian army to undertake a high command. Sent out to the Crimea to discharge the important duties of chief of the staff, General Simpson was appointed to the arduous post of Commander-in-Chief of the British

forces. He was not, however, fortunate in this position, and after the failure of the second assault on the Redan, Sept. 8, 1855, his conduct was subjected to severe criticism. He was nevertheless, "for distinguished service in the field," promoted to the rank of general, and decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Sir James Simpson, soon after receiving these marks of royal favour, resigned his command to Sir William Codrington, and returned to England. He was colonel of the 29th Foot, and possessed the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy, and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

SIMPSON, Sir James Young, Bart., M.D. [1811—1870], Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, and the discoverer of the anæsthetical properties of chloroform, born at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, commenced his professional career as assistant to Professor Thomson. In 1840 he was appointed Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, and he introduced chloroform in 1847. Since that time, in addition to other professional occupations, he was engaged in demonstrating, by the results of an immense experience, the safety of anæsthetic midwifery. In 1849 Dr. Simpson was elected President of the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians; in 1852, President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society; and in 1853, Foreign Associate of the French Academy of Medicine. In 1856 the French Academy of Sciences awarded the "Monthyon Prize," of 2,000 francs, to Dr. Simpson, for the benefits which he had conferred on humanity by the introduction of anæsthesia by chloroform into the practice of surgery and midwifery; and a short time before he received the knighthood of the Royal Order of St. Olaf from King Oscar of Sweden. Sir J. Simpson's professional writings were numerous, and are known throughout the world, having been translated into nearly every European language. In Jan. 1866, he was created a baronet, in recognition of the service he had rendered by the discovery of chloroform; and he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford the same year. He was President of the department of Health in the Social Science Congress at Belfast in Sept. 1867. Among his writings may be mentioned: — "Obstetric Memoirs," 1855-6; "Homœopathy, its Tenets and Tendencies," 1853; "Acupressure," 1864, &c. A memoir of him, by Professor Duns, appeared in 1873, and a statue to him was unveiled in Edinburgh in 1877.

SIMPSON, Thomas [1808—1840], chief trader of the Hudson Bay Company, was born at Dingwall, in Ross-shire, and educated at Queen's College, Aberdeen, having been intended for the Church. However, travelling possessed greater attractions for him; and in order to try and make the discovery of the North-West passage, he offered his time and fortune to the Hudson Bay Company, to complete the survey of Boothia Felix, and the great bay of islands stretching eastward to the straits of the Fury and Hecla. Unaware that instructions had been sent out, appointing him to the command of the expedition, and fearful of losing another season, he was on his way to England to prevail upon the directors to embrace his views, when his reason gave way under the excitement occasioned by the anxieties of his position, and after shooting two of his companions, he put an end to his own life.

SIMSON, William, R.S.A., born in 1800, at Dundee, became a student of the Trustees' Academy, and began his career as a painter of small coast scenes. In 1829 he exhibited his first important work,

"The Twelfth of August," and in the next year he was chosen a member of the Royal Scottish Academy. For a time he devoted himself to portrait art, and about 1834 he visited Italy. Four years later he returned to England, and settled in London, exhibiting "A Camaldolese Monk," and "Cimabue and Giotto" in 1838, followed, in 1839, by "A Dutch Family," and "Columbus and his Child at the Convent of Santa Maria di Rabida." But the reputation won for him by these paintings was not sustained by his later works: ill health destroyed his energies, and on Aug. 29, 1847, he died in Sloane Street, having exhibited fifty-six paintings in London. His "William Tell," "Gil Blas introducing himself to Lanza," and "Interior of a Cattle Shed," are in the South Kensington collection.

SINCLAIR, Catherine [1800—1864], authoress of "Modern Accomplishments," "Modern Society," &c.; was the sixth daughter of the eminent agriculturist, the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., and was born in Charlotte Square, Edinburgh. From her fourteenth year she was regularly installed as her father's secretary, writing from his dictation five or six hours daily for many years. She employed her spare time in writing two little volumes for children; but her career as an authoress did not begin in earnest till after the death of her father, in 1835. "Modern Accomplishments," and "Modern Society," first made her known, and were quickly followed by "Hill and Valley," "Scotland and the Scotch," "Modern Flirtations," "Beatrice," &c., amounting altogether to thirty-seven volumes. "Holiday House," published in 1839, is written chiefly from scenes of her own childhood.

SINCLAIR, Archdeacon, The Ven. John, younger son of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., brother of the preceding, born towards the close of the last century, graduated at Pembroke College, Oxford, B.A. in 1819, and M.A. in 1822. He was for many years Secretary to the National Society, and his exertions in the cause of education were untiring and successful. He became examining chaplain to the Bishop of London in 1839, vicar of Kensington in 1842, and archdeacon of Middlesex in 1843. He went to the United States on a mission from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in 1853, and wrote "The Life and Times of Sir John Sinclair," "Letters on the Gorham Case," &c. He died May 22, 1875.

SINCLAIR, Rev. William [1805—1878], brother of the above, was educated at Winchester, and at the age of 16 accepted a commission in the Madras Cavalry. Having distinguished himself by leading the forlorn hope at the siege of Kittoor, and in other ways; in 1830 he went to Oxford, where he became President of the Union, when (Archbishop) Tait, Roundell Palmer, and Cardwell were among its brilliant ornaments. "Skimmerian Sinclair" is one of the principal figures in the well-known "Uniomachia." Having taken holy orders in 1837, he accepted the parish of St. George's, Leeds. Belonging to the Liberal Evangelical school, he found himself unwillingly forced into a position of opposition to Dr. Hook. He remained at Leeds until 1856, and then became rector of Pulborough, in Sussex, one of the richest livings in England. Later he was appointed by Dr. Durnford to a prebendal stall in Chichester Cathedral.

SKEFFINGTON, Sir Lumley St. George [1771—1850], second baronet, an eighteenth century beau, was the younger and only surviving son of Sir William Charles Skeffington, of Skeffington Hall, Leicestershire. He was edu-

cated at a private school at Hackney, where he acquired a taste for the drama, and frequently took part in the plays for which the school was noted. In 1802 he produced at Covent Garden a comedy, entitled, "The Word of Honour," and in the following year at Drury Lane, "The High Road to Marriage," both which met with moderate success. His "grand legendary melodrama," "The Sleeping Beauty," produced at Drury Lane, in Dec. 1805, was more popular, and later he contributed to the stage several other comedies. Some years before his death he had exhausted the resources of his estate, and resided within the rules of the King's Bench, observing scrupulously to the last the attire and manners of the old beau, though his frame was nearly doubled by age.

SKENE, Jane [1787—1862], was the fourth daughter of Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Pitsligo. Mr. and Mrs. Skene were the most intimate and faithful friends of Sir Walter Scott. In the midst of his difficulties Scott mentions these visits in his diary as "green spots in the day's sore journey," and speaks of Mrs. Skene as "a most excellent person, and always a welcome guest." In the introduction to canto iv. of "Marmion," the poet refers to the marriage of this lady.

SKEY, Frederick Carpenter [1799 — 1872], President of the Royal College of Surgeons, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards in London under the celebrated Dr. Abernethy. In 1822 he became a member of the College of Surgeons, and in 1826 was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's. Shortly afterwards, in conjunction with other eminent surgeons, he established the Aldersgate Street School of Medicine, where he lectured for ten years, when he was appointed surgeon to the Charterhouse. In 1850 he became Hunterian Orator at the College of Surgeons, in 1852 Professor of Human Anatomy and Surgery, in 1855 a Member of the Court of Examiners, and in 1863 was elected to the Presidency. Dr. Skey contributed largely to the periodical literature of his profession, besides being the author of several standard works.

SKINNER, Rev. John, M.A., F.S.A., rector of Camerton, Somersetshire, was a zealous and enthusiastic investigator of the early antiquities of Britain. His diary, consisting of about 150 MS. volumes, he left to the British Museum, on condition that it should not be opened for fifty years. He committed suicide Oct. 12, 1840.

SLEEMAN, Major-General Sir William Henry, K.C.B. [1788—1856], was born at Stratton, Cornwall, and entered the service of the East India Company in 1808. In 1816 he was appointed to investigate a claim to property as prize money arising out of the Nepaul War, and in 1820 he was sent to Saugor as junior-assistant to the agent of the Governor-General. While here he became actively engaged in the suppression of Thuggee and worked the department specially commissioned for this purpose. In 1839 he was nominated to the office of Commissioner for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity—*i.e.* organisations for murder and for robbery. In 1842 he went on a special mission to Bundelcund, to inquire into the cause of the disturbances there, where he remained with additional duties, as Resident at Gwalior, from 1844 to 1849, when he was appointed Resident at the Court of Lucknow. He was the author of "A Journey through the Kingdom of Oude in 1849—50," and "Rambles of an Indian official."

SMART, Sir George Thomas [1776—1867], son of George Smart, a music-seller. He was educated as a chorister under Dr. Ayrton, of

the Chapel Royal, while Dupuis taught him the organ, and Arnold composition. At an early age he was made organist of St. James', Hampstead Road, and also frequently took part, as a violin-player, in some of the best concerts of the day. Soon he became a conductor of musical performances, and in 1811, while in Dublin, the Lord-Lieutenant bestowed upon him the honour of knighthood. Between that date and 1844 his time was much occupied in arranging and conducting the Philharmonic Concerts; and indeed it was more as a conductor than as a composer that he was famous. In the former capacity he introduced, among other important works, Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," and Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." He held the appointment of organist and composer to the Chapel Royal, and was in every way a sound musician, looked up to as a high authority, especially on the oratorios of Handel, and probably the best conductor of large festivals of his day.

SMART, Henry [1813—1879], nephew of Sir George, was born in London. He was intended for the law, but his natural bent for music was too strong for him, and in 1831 he was appointed organist of a church at Blackburn. Here he published his first composition, a somewhat important anthem. In 1836 he settled in London, where, having for some years been organist of St. Luke's, Old Street, he was, in 1864, appointed to St. Pancras'. His playing was one of the things best worth hearing in the whole range of London churches. Although the service at St. Pancras was simple almost to baldness, yet Smart's share in the music lent it an undeniable charm. His style was bold yet delicate, and his extempore gift quite remarkable. He used to take as a theme the tune of the hymn before the sermon, and, while the preacher was in the vestry, hold his hearers spell-bound by the masterly way in which he would build up fugues or variations thereon. To hear him extemporise thus on "Lo, he comes," or the Easter Hymn, was something to be very long remembered. His publications for the organ are probably the best that have been written for that instrument since Mendelssohn. Of his vocal works, the cantata, "The Bride of Dunkerron," was composed for Birmingham in 1864; "Jacob," an oratorio, for Glasgow in 1873. In both of these works the freshness, life, and vigour of the music is charming, and they are heard far too seldom. "King René's Daughter" and "The Fisher-maidens" show Smart in a vein for which he had singular aptitude —that of a composer for female voices. His part-songs are among the best we have; some of them—such, for instance, as "Ave Maria" and "Lady, rise"—have rarely been surpassed.

SMEDLEY, Francis Edward [1818—1864], was the son of Francis Smedley, High Bailiff of Westminster, and was born at Marlow. He was miserably malformed and crippled, being unable to walk or ride, or even to sit up without help, in spite of which however he loved to write of outdoor life, and was interested in all manly exercises and pursuits. He began to write at the suggestion of a cousin of his, who hoped to help him to get rid of the listless depression under which he at times suffered. His first work, "Scenes from the Life of a Private Pupil," appeared in *Sharpe's London Magazine*, and was so successful that he extended the series originally intended, and finally published them in a complete form, entitled "Frank Fairlegh." "Lewis Arundel, or the Railroad of Life," appeared in the same magazine, and while it was in progress he undertook the editorship of *Sharpe's Magazine*, to which he contributed many short sketches. Among his

other works may be mentioned "Harry Coverdale's Courtship," 1854, which was most successful, "The Fortunes of the Colville Family," and "Gathered Leaves," which appeared after his death. He also wrote, in conjunction with Mr. E. Yates, "Mirth and Metre," a cheap book of nonsense. He died in London, and was buried in Marlow churchyard.

SMEE, Alfred, F.R.S. [1818—1877], surgeon to the Bank of England, son of a gentleman who held the office of chief accountant to the Bank of England, was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons in 1840, and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1841. He was for many years consulting-surgeon to the Bank of England, and devised the present system of printing the Bank of England notes, was chairman of several important public companies, and was an unsuccessful candidate in the Conservative interest for Rochester at one or two contested elections. He had a thorough knowledge of electricity in all its branches, gave his name to a galvanic battery, and wrote several works on that and other subjects, among which may be mentioned "Electro-Metallurgy," "Electro-Biology," &c.

SMIRKE, Robert, R.A., was born at Wigton, near Carlisle, in 1752, and was apprenticed by his father to a heraldic painter. He became a member of the Incorporated Society of Artists, and at the age of nineteen entered the Academy Schools, but did not exhibit in the Academy until 1786. In 1791, after the exhibition of "The Widow," he was elected an Associate, and two years later Academician. He was chosen keeper of the Academy in 1804, but in consequence of his revolutionary opinions the king refused to sanction the appointment. Smirke devoted himself chiefly to subjects from the works of popular authors, especially Cervantes; he also painted several subjects for the Shakespeare Gallery, and made a number of book illustrations, characterised by something of Stothard's grace, and not without comic power. He died Jan. 5, 1845, in Osnaburgh Street, London. He exhibited only thirty-eight paintings, His "Sidrophel and the Widow," "Scene from the 'Humorous Lieutenant,'" and "Illustrations from Beaumont and Fletcher," are in the South Kensington Collection.

SMIRKE, Sir Robert, R.A. [1780—1867], architect, son of the above, after a careful professional education in England and on the Continent, entered early into active practice. One of his first works was the late Covent Garden Theatre, a building which was one of the first, as well as one of the most important examples in London of pure Greek architecture. He was for many years one of the three architects attached to the Board of Public Works, and was knighted in 1831, when that Board was re-constituted. His designs are to be found in many parts of England, Scotland, and in Ireland, where he designed the Wellington Testimonial in Phœnix Park, Dublin. He was among the earliest to apply the mediæval style to domestic architecture, as at Lowther, Eastnor, and Kinfauns Castles, but most of his works were of the classic style, as the Courts of Justice at Gloucester, Hereford, and Perth. The private mansions designed by him are numerous. His principal works in London are the centre portion of the Custom House, the General Post Office; the College of Physicians, King's College, the Penitentiary, Millbank, and all the work executed at the British Museum prior to 1847, when his brother Sydney succeeded him. He obtained the Royal Academy gold medal in 1799, was elected A.R.A. in 1808, and R.A. in 1811, and appointed Treasurer in 1820, an

office he held for nearly thirty years.

SMIRKE, Sydney, R.A., architect, brother of the preceding, was born at the commencement of the century, obtained the gold medal of the Royal Academy in 1819, and gained a distinguished position in his profession, having practised in both the prevailing schools of architecture, but with a decided bias in favour of Italian art. His principal works were the Juvenile Reformatory in the Isle of Wight, the Custom-houses at Gloucester and Newcastle, the Carlton and Conservative Club-houses in London (the latter in conjunction with Mr. Basevi), the restoration of portions of Lichfield Cathedral and York Minster (after the second fire there), the restoration of the Savoy Chapel and of the Temple Church (the latter in conjunction with Mr. Burton), the Arcades in the Horticultural Gardens, the Reading-room, the Roman and Assyrian Galleries, and many other works at the British Museum; portions of Luton Hoo, Drayton Manor, and many other mansions; the Convalescent Hospital at Witley, and King Edward's Schools, also at Witley; the Dining Hall at the Inner Temple, the New Royal Academy in Burlington House, which was begun in 1867 and completed in 1874, when Mr. Smirke retired from the practice of his profession. He was architect to Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals, and to the Inner Temple, and Surveyor-General to the Duchy of Lancaster; was elected associate of the Royal Academy in 1848, R.A. in 1860, Professor of Architecture in the Academy in 1861, and Treasurer in 1862. He was Trustee of the Royal Academy and of the Soane Museum, and received the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which he was a Fellow many years. He died at Tunbridge Wells, Dec. 8, 1877.

SMITH, Albert [1816—1860], was born at Chertsey, where his father was a medical practitioner. In 1833 he became a member of the College of Surgeons, and then went to Paris to complete his studies. On his return he commenced practice with his father at Chertsey, but being dissatisfied with his position, and being conscious that he possessed powers of amusing other people, he prepared views of Alpine scenery, together with a descriptive lecture, and visited most of the small towns in the vicinity of London during 1839 and 1840. In 1841, encouraged by his success, he settled in London, and began to write for the magazines, in which appeared several of his novels, "The Adventures of Mr. Ledbury," "The Marchioness of Brinvilliers," &c., which were subsequently issued as separate works, and were decidedly successful. In 1849 he visited the East, and on his return published "A Month at Constantinople," and in 1850 he produced an entertainment called "The Overland Mail," wherein he was the only performer, and by the aid of scenery he graphically described that route. In 1851 he succeeded in gaining the summit of Mont Blanc, and in March of the following year, he produced at the Egyptian Hall his entertainment of "The Summit of Mont Blanc," which achieved a great success. In the autumn of 1858 he went to China, and after remaining there a sufficient time to make himself acquainted with the manners and customs of the inhabitants, he returned to London, and commenced a series of pictorial and descriptive Chinese entertainments, which he continued till within three days of his death.

SMITH, Alexander, poet [1830—1867], was born at Kilmarnock, where his father was a designer of patterns. His boyhood was passed between his native place, Paisley, and Glasgow, and while at school he showed such ability that his

relatives destined him for the pulpit. A severe illness, however, changing his plans, he became, at an early age, a designer of patterns for one of the lace factories in Glasgow. While pursuing this occupation, Mr. Smith began to write poetry, but it was some time before his name became generally known. At last he forwarded the MS. of his work, now known as the "Life Drama," to Dr. Gilfillan, who, discovering the merit it possessed, published some passages, accompanied by laudatory comments, in the *Critic* and the *Eclectic Review*. In the columns of the former periodical the poems appeared during 1852, and in the spring of 1853, on being published in London, with other poems, in a volume, it promptly won recognition of the genius of its author. It also had a most extensive circulation on the other side of the Atlantic, and later was lectured on in Australia, and held up to continental admiration in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In 1854 Mr. Smith was appointed secretary to the Edinburgh University, and about the same time delivered a series of lectures, including one on "Burns as a National Poet." In 1855, when the war in the Crimea was raging, Mr. Smith, in conjunction with the author of "Balder," produced a small volume of "Sonnets on the War." In 1857 he published a volume entitled "City Poems," and "Edwin of Deira" (1861). During his last years he chiefly wrote prose, among his works being "A Summer in Skye" (1865), "Dreamthorp," and "Alfred Hagart's Household." He was also a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and brought out a beautiful edition of Burns for Messrs. Macmillan.

SMITH, Sir Andrew, K.C.B., F.R.S., son of Mr. T. Smith, of Heron Hall, Roxburghshire, born in 1797, was educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1819. He was Honorary Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Aberdeen, and M.D. *honoris causa* of Trin. Coll., Dublin. Dr. A. Smith, who was Director-General of the Army Medical Department from 1851 till 1858, wrote "Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa," published in 1838-47; "Origin and History of the Bushmen;" "Zoology of South Africa;" "History of Secondary Small-pox," and various contributions to scientific periodicals. He was created a K.C.B., civil division, on retiring from his office in 1858. It was at his suggestion that the district of Natal was made into a colony.

SMITH, Archibald, LL.D., F.R.S. [1814—1872], was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Cambridge. In 1839 he was called to the Chancery Bar, and though an eminent Real Property lawyer, he devoted his leisure to mathematical studies. Upon the recommendation of a joint committee of the Royal Society, he was employed by the Government to execute a magnetic survey of the Antarctic regions. In connection with these inquiries he made a series of researches relative to compass deviations, which were published in 1862, under the title of the "Admiralty Manual for the Deviation of the Compass." In recognition of his scientific labours Mr. Smith received a medal from the Royal Society, and from the Emperor of Russia a compass set with diamonds, and later the English Government requested his acceptance of a gift of £2000. He once stood as the Liberal candidate for the representation of Glasgow, but was unsuccessful.

SMITH, Augustus, J.P., D.L. [1804—1872], was the elder son of James Smith, Esq. His grandfather, Samuel Smith, was nephew of Abel Smith, whose grandson, Robert, was created Lord Carrington

in 1796. Mr. Augustus Smith was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He subsequently purchased the Scilly Islands, Cornwall, and by the introduction of capital and order he converted what had been a settlement of wreckers and semi-savages into a most prosperous community. He started flower-farming and the systematic growth of early vegetables for the London markets, to the great advantage of both London and Scilly. He was M.P. for Truro from 1857 to 1865, advocating extreme Liberal measures.

SMITH, Edward, F.R.S., was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and devoted himself to researches in various branches of medical science. For some years he was assistant physician to the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton. He was the author of works on "Health and Disease as influenced by Daily and other Changes in the Human System," and on "Consumption," and of numerous papers in medical and scientific journals on pulsation and respiration, phthisis, prison diet, the action of alcohol, food, &c. In 1862 and 1863 he reported to the Privy Council on the dietary of Lancashire operatives and other low-fed populations, and contributed a volume on food to the International Science Series. His latest works were a "Manual for Medical Officers of Health," and a "Handbook for Inspectors of Nuisances." Dr. Smith was a corresponding member of the Natural History Society of Montreal, and of the Académie des Sciences et Lettres de Montpellier. He died Nov. 16, 1874.

SMITH, Sir Francis Pettit [1808—1874], the first successful applier of the screw propeller to the purposes of navigation, was the only son of Mr. C. Smith, postmaster at Hythe, where he was born. Having gained the rudiments of education at a school at Ashford, Kent, he became a grazing farmer. As a boy he showed great skill in the construction of boats; and in 1834 a model which he had put together, propelled by a screw driven by a spring, answered so well that he arrived at the conclusion that such a screw might supersede the paddle-wheels of steam-vessels. Aided by Mr. Wright, the banker, Mr. C. A. Caldwell, Mr. Pilgrim, engineer, &c., he spent two or three years in testing his principle by various experiments in larger boats, which were attended with satisfactory results. In 1837 he visited Dover and Folkestone in his tiny craft, and established the fact that his screw would work as well in a heavy sea as in smooth water, and in 1838 his invention was brought under the notice of the Lords of the Admiralty, and for their satisfaction, as well as that of the great maritime interests of the country, Mr. Smith and his friends built the *Archimedes*, of 237 tons, 90 horse-power, the first vessel of the kind that was fitted with the screw. In spite of the difficulties which were thrown in his way, Mr. Smith persevered, as Watt and Stephenson had done before, and at the expiration of his patent in 1856 he had the satisfaction of seeing no fewer than 327 ships and vessels of all classes fitted with the screw in the Royal Navy, and an equal number of vessels in the British merchant service. For his services to the navy the Queen granted him in 1855 a pension from the Civil List of £200, and in 1871 conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. Two years later a national subscription was made, and a service of plate presented to him at a banquet at St. James's Hall. In 1860 he was appointed Curator of the Patent Office Museum, South Kensington, a post he held till his death.

SMITH, Captain George, the inventor of several improvements

in naval gunnery, entered the navy in 1804, and served in the North Sea, Baltic, and Channel. In 1813 he was present at the taking of Port Nouvelle, and in the year following he assisted in conveying Napoleon from Fréjus to Elba. He was subsequently actively employed. In addition to his claims of actual service, Captain Smith earned a distinguished reputation by several very useful inventions. His paddle-box was introduced into the Royal Steam Navy, and into the Government mail contract packet service. He also invented very superior sights for ships' guns, and the lever target, for teaching naval gunnery either on shore or at sea. In 1830 Captain Smith was appointed to superintend the instruction of both officers and seamen in naval gunnery on board the *Excellent* at Portsmouth, and in 1832 he was promoted to the rank of post-captain as a reward for his inventions. In June 1840 he was made Superintendent of Packets at Southampton; an office he retained till his death in 1850.

SMITH, George [1840—1876], the Assyriologist, was born at Chelsea, of humble parents, who gave him the best education they could afford. In his fifteenth year he was apprenticed to Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, to learn the art of bank-note engraving and printing, and with that firm he served his full time. The greater portion of his dinner-hour was usually spent in the British Museum, where he became deeply interested in the Assyrian sculptures and inscriptions. In 1866 he attracted the notice of Sir Henry Rawlinson, who proposed that he should be engaged by the Trustees of the British Museum to assist him in the preparation of a new volume of the "Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia." In 1870 the work appeared with his name as well as that of Sir Henry upon the title-age. In the same year Mr. Smith was appointed assistant to Dr. Birch, Keeper of the Oriental Antiquities. In 1871, with the literary help of Mr. H. Fox Talbot, his "Annals of Assurbanipal" issued from the press. These were his great contributions to textual Assyriology, to which, however, may be added some important papers with the cuneiform texts subjoined, printed in the volumes of "Transactions" of the Society of Biblical Archæology. In the spring of 1873 he started on his first mission of exploration to Nineveh in search of an important missing fragment of the Chaldean account of the Deluge. He found it and returned. The next spring he went out again under the auspices of the British Museum, to ransack the trenches he had already opened, but which he had been compelled to abandon. This mission turned out a great success, although treasures were still left behind which he had hoped to bring home, as part of the spoils of that third expedition which terminated in his death at Aleppo on Aug. 19, 1876. His principal works besides those enumerated above were "Assyrian Discoveries in 1873 and 1874;" "The Assyrian Eponym Canon;" and "The Chaldean Account of Genesis."

SMITH, Sir Harry George Wakelyn, Bart., G.C.B. [1788—1860], was born at Whittlesea, in the Isle of Ely, where his father was a local surgeon. He entered the army in 1805 as second lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, and took part in the siege and capture of Montevideo, and in the attack on Buenos Ayres. After the fall of Copenhagen he went to Spain, and took an active part in the leading engagements of the Peninsular war, from the battle of Vimiera down to the embarkation of the troops at Corunna. Returning to the Peninsula in 1809, he took part in every important battle throughout the war, with the ex-

ception of Talavera. He was present at the capture of Washington under General Ross, where he was assistant adjutant-general, and for his gallant conduct on that occasion was appointed to bear the despatches to England. At New Orleans he was military secretary to Sir Edward Pakenham, and later filled the same position to Sir John Lambert, under whom he took part in the siege and capture of Fort Bowyer. Returning to England, he acted as assistant quartermaster-general to the sixth division of the army at Waterloo. We next find him serving as deputy adjutant-general successively at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and in the West Indies, whence he was transferred in 1827 to the Cape of Good Hope, and commanded a division throughout the operations against the Kaffir tribes in 1834 and the following year. In 1839 he was appointed adjutant-general to the forces in India. For his gallantry in the battles of Gwalior and Maharajpore he was nominated a K.C.B. Subsequently he took a leading part in the Sikh war. To him Lord Gough attributed the victory of Aliwal, the Earl of Ripon endorsed the statement, and proposed the thanks of the House of Lords to Sir Harry Smith for his distinguished services. Shortly afterwards he was created a baronet, and advanced to the dignity of a G.C.B. In 1847 he was made Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and given the command of the forces in that colony. There he conducted the Kaffir war of 1851-2 with great ability. In 1854 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in the same year was appointed to the military command of the Northern and Midland districts.

SMITH, Henry John Stephen [1826—1883], Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, was an Irishman by birth, and was educated at Rugby and at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected a scholar in 1846. Two years later he carried off the Ireland Scholarship, in 1849 obtained a double first-class in classics and mathematics, and in 1851 was elected to the Senior Mathematical Scholarship, being, with the late H. S. Johnson, the only Ireland scholar who ever gained this distinction. He succeeded in due course to a Fellowship at Balliol, and held it till he was elected to a Professor Fellowship at Corpus—a new foundation which allowed him to retain his Fellowship without taking a share in the tutorial duties of the college. Balliol, however, retained him as a nominal Fellow without emolument, and afterwards elected him to an hon. Fellowship. In 1861 he was chosen to succeed Mr. Baden-Powell as Professor of Geometry, and in 1874 was appointed Keeper of the University Museum, after which he removed to the residence attached to the Museum, and lived there with his sister till his death. For a time after taking his degree he wavered between classics and mathematics, but not for long; he soon decided for the latter, which became the absorbing study of his life. In pure mathematics he was almost without a rival among his English contemporaries, and gained for himself a European reputation. His classical knowledge was also very extensive, and those who talked to him on English, French, German or Italian literature were struck by his vast knowledge, wonderful memory, and sound critical judgment. Professor Smith was also famous as one of the best and wittiest talkers of his day. His papers in the proceedings of foreign mathematical societies—written by himself, mostly in French and Italian—were regarded as models both of style and exposition by foreign students of mathematics; and it is on those that his permanent reputation will rest. To the University

itself his services were invaluable; for years he was a member of the Hebdomadal Council, and was actively engaged in all the legislative works of the University. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Scientific Education, and much of its excellent report was written by him. He was also, in 1877, appointed one of the University of Oxford Commissioners, an appointment which gave universal satisfaction. He was keenly interested in politics, and was for some time regarded as one of the leaders of the Liberal party in the University. At the almost unanimous request of the Liberal residents, he came forward to represent the University in Parliament in 1878, but was beaten by the overwhelming Tory majority, of clergy and others, which supported Mr. J. G. Talbot. When the Meteorological Committee was formed in London as a kind of Weather Department for the United Kingdom, Professor Smith was chosen its chairman. He died of congestion of the lungs, brought on by overwork and exhaustion.

SMITH, Horace [1779—1840], son of Robert Smith, Esq., F.R.S., a solicitor to the Ordnance, was by profession a stockbroker, but as a writer he ranked high in literary circles. His greatest success in authorship was won in "The Rejected Addresses," written conjointly with his brother James, in which the various poets of the day were parodied with astonishing cleverness. Some of the half-sentimental, half-playful *vers de société*, contributed to the *New Monthly Magazine*, were his best metrical efforts. As a novelist, Horace Smith won a reputation. "Brambletye House," "The Tor Hill," and other historical tales, were written in emulation of Scott, while "Zillah," an antique romance, aimed at the readers whom "Valerius" had charmed and "Salathiel" astounded. Mr. Smith also assisted in more than one collection of facetiæ.

SMITH, James [1789—1850], the inventor of the system of deep draining, was born in Glasgow. In early life he was engaged in some cotton-works at Deanston, of which his uncle was a partner, and studied mechanics with a view to improve the machinery used in cotton-spinning. Mr. Smith was a competitor for the prize offered by the Dalkeith Farmers' Club for the best reaping-machine, and though unsuccessful in obtaining the prize, his invention found so much favour with the committee, that they requested him to attempt another. He did so, and was rewarded by various societies with several handsome pieces of plate, and a gold medal from the Imperial Agricultural Society of St. Petersburg. He had been successful in many experiments upon his uncle's farm, but it was not until the land became his own that he attempted the system of deep draining, which has proved so beneficial to the country. The success of this operation made Mr. Smith a great authority on matters of agricultural improvement. He was much consulted by the Government on sanitary measures connected with large towns, and especially in regard to the application of the refuse of great cities to the purposes of agriculture.

SMITH, J. Catterson, P.R.H.A., born in England about 1807. He studied in the Academy Schools, and did not remove to Ireland until after his thirty-fifth year. There he first lived in Kerry, but afterwards settled in Dublin, and practised as a portrait-painter with such success that he became first a member, and then President of the Hibernian Academy. He died in Dublin, May 31st, 1872. His portrait of Viscount Dungannon is in the South Kensington Gallery; that of the Queen in Dublin Mansion House; O'Connell in the City

Hall, and several successive viceroys in Dublin Castle.

SMITH, John Abel [1801—1871], was the eldest son of Mr. John Smith, of Blendon Hall, Kent, some time M.P. for Buckinghamshire. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. He entered Parliament as M.P. for Midhurst in 1830, and at the general election of the following year he was returned for Chichester, for which he continued to sit until 1859. He was again elected in 1863. A staunch Liberal, he took an active part in the first Reform Bill, and was one of the chief leaders of the party which advocated the admission of Jews into Parliament. In 1869 he introduced a bill for a further limitation of the hours during which public-houses might be kept open. Mr. Smith was head of the banking firm which bears his name. He was a magistrate for Middlesex and Sussex, a large East India proprietor, and a director of the University Life Assurance Company.

SMITH, Gen. Sir John Mark Frederick, K.H., F.R.S. [1792—1874], was the son of Major-General Sir J. F. S. Smith, K.C.H. He entered the corps of Royal Engineers in 1805, served in 1809 at the siege of the Castle of Ischia, and the capture of that island and Procida, in the Bay of Naples; at the capture of Zante and Cephalonia, in 1810; in the action before the investment of the fortress of St. Maura, as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and at the siege and capture of the fortress as an officer of Engineers. He was a General in the army, and a Colonel-Commandant of the R.E., and was the first Inspector-General of railways. He represented Chatham in the Conservative interest from July, 1852, till June, 1853, when he was unseated on petition; was re-elected in March, 1857, and in April, 1859, and retired in 1865. He was the author of a translation of Marmont's "Present State of the Turkish Empire," 1839.

SMITH, Pleasance, Lady [1773—1877], born at Lowestoft, was the daughter of Mr. Robert Reeve, and wife of Sir James Edward Smith, M.D., founder and first President of the Linnean Society who died in 1828. For nearly thirty years of her widowhood she resided in the house built by her father in High Street, Lowestoft. She had a constitution without a blemish, and till within two or three years of her death—*i.e.*, at over one hundred years old—hardly knew what illness was; she had preserved almost all her teeth, and her eyesight was remarkably good. In 1804 Mr. Roscoe said of her that "he who could see and hear Mrs. Smith without being enchanted had a heart not worth a farthing." At that time her beauty was remarkable, and Opie has perpetuated it in a picture of her as a gipsy. On her centenary birthday the Queen sent her a copy of "Our Life in the Highlands," with these words, written by Her Majesty's own hand, "From Victoria R. to her friend Lady Smith on her birthday."

SMITH, Robert Angus, F.R.S., F.C.S., Ph. Doctor [1817—1884], born near Glasgow, was educated at Glasgow, and studied chemistry at Giessen, under Liebig, from 1839 till 1841. Assisting Dr. Playfair, he laboured on the sanitary condition of towns in Lancashire, and whilst practising as a professional chemist, wrote numerous papers relating to the condition of the air. His report to the British Association, in 1848, on the Air and Water of Towns, gave a great impulse to the question at that time, and a paper on the Air of Towns in the *Chemical Society's Journal* of 1858, first produced data establishing the difference of the town and country air wherever found. Having been appointed by the Royal Mines Com-

mission to inquire into the state of the atmosphere in metalliferous mines, he drew up a very valuable report, which contains analyses of the air of mines, and the variations from pure air. It was followed by an Inquiry into the Action of Carbonic Acid on the Circulation of the Blood, by experiments made in an air-tight chamber, and, in 1864, by a memoir on the Constitution of the Atmosphere, including an inquiry into the air on hills, in valleys, and other situations. In conjunction with Mr. McDougall, he examined the action of disinfectants, and especially recommended carbolic or phenic acid, pure or in tar-oil; and this has been extensively used since that period, in various forms, in this and other countries. He was elected F.R.S. in 1857, and was some time President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. His special inquiries into the quality of the air of towns when polluted by gases from manufactures, led to his appointment by the Board of Trade, under the Alkali Act of 1863, as Inspector-General of Alkali works for the United Kingdom. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh in 1882. He wrote a "Life of Dalton, and History of the Atomic Theory up to his Time," official reports to the Board of Health, and to the Royal Society on the Absorption of Gases, various memoirs on the Arts in Ure and Hunt's "New Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," and by desire of the Royal Cattle Plague Commission, a Memoir on the Action of Disinfectants generally; a volume on Disinfection, a Search for Solid Bodies in the Air, and three later investigations on the Salts and Organic Bodies in Air. He called the subject a new branch by the name of "Chemical Climatology." His work entitled "Air and Rain: the Beginnings of a Chemical Climatology," appeared in 1872. He wrote Part I. of "A Study of Peat," was appointed along with Robert Rawlinson, C.B., Inspector under the Rivers Pollution Act for England, and afterwards for Scotland also. He wrote archæological papers on Scottish and Icelandic subjects after holiday inquiries, and a book on the early history of Scotland, entitled "Loch Etive and the Sons of Uisnach." He published seventeen annual reports on Alkali works, most of them containing investigations on the atmosphere. In 1882 he published the first report under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, containing investigations on water and drainage, and wrote a volume on "Science in Early Manchester."

SMITH, Robert Percy [1770—1845], was a brother of the Rev. Sydney Smith [q. v.]. At Eton he was contemporary with Canning, Frere, and Lord Holland, and a contributor to the "Microcosm." At Cambridge in 1791 he obtained one of Beattie's scholarships, and in the same year gained Sir William Browne's medal for the best Latin ode. In 1794 he was Senior Member's Prizeman for Middle Bachelors, and in the following year he obtained the first of the same prizes for Senior Bachelors. After taking his degree of M.A. in 1797, he was in July of that year called to the Bar of the Inner Temple. For nine years Mr. Smith was Advocate-General of Bengal. On his return to England he successfully contested Grantham at the general election of 1812. In 1818 he put up for Lincoln, but was defeated by Mr. Bernal; however, in 1820 he made another trial, and was returned for that city in preference to Mr. Davenport. He retired from Parliament at the dissolution of 1826.

SMITH, Sydney, was born at Woodford in Essex in 1769, but his home was at Lydiard, Somerset, where his father had settled after wandering all over the world. Syd-

ney, the second of four boisterous, high-spirited lads, was sent to Winchester, and rose to be captain of the school. In 1780 he was elected a scholar of New College, Oxford, and Fellow in 1790. His inclination was for the Bar, but following the wishes of his father, he took orders, and became curate of Netherhaven, on Salisbury Plain (1794). After remaining there two years he became tutor to the son of Mr. Hicks Beach, the squire of the place, and travelled with his young charge to Edinburgh. There Smith remained five years, and towards the end of his stay founded, in conjunction with Brougham and Jeffrey, the *Edinburgh Review*, of which the first number appeared in Oct., 1802. In the meantime he had married an English lady, and in 1804 he removed to London, and for a time was a preacher at the Foundling Hospital. On the triumph of the Whigs in 1806, Lord Erskine presented him with the living of Foston-le-Clay in Yorkshire, and some time later Smith removed with his family to that wild parish, where there had been no resident parson for 150 years. Before going to this voluntary exile he published anonymously "Letters on the Subject of the Catholics by Peter Plymley." They created an immense stir, the more so that their authorship was an unfathomable mystery. In 1828 Sydney Smith was appointed rector of Combe Florey and canon of Bristol; he then resigned his connection with the *Edinburgh Review*, and two years later collected and reprinted many of his contributions. In 1832 he was made canon of St. Paul's, and from that time till his death he lived part of each year in London, where his extraordinary social gifts, his geniality, sense, and wit, made him one of the most universal favourites of his time. He died in London, Feb. 22, 1845. His collected works were published, under his own supervision, 1839. His "Memoir" was written by his daughter, Lady Holland (1855), and a new life of him has lately appeared.

SMITH, Right Hon. Thomas Berry Cusack [1797—1866], was the second son of Sir W. Cusack Smith, Bart. (some time a Baron of the Irish Exchequer), and heir-presumptive to his nephew. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the Irish Bar in 1819. He was made a K.C. in 1830, Solicitor-General for Ireland 1842, and Attorney-General later in the same year. He became a Bencher of King's Inns in 1843, and Master of the Rolls in Ireland in 1846, a post he held till his death. He sat in Parliament for Ripon as a Conservative between 1843 and 1846.

SMITH, Thomas Assheton, was the descendant of a family ennobled by the Plantagenets. His grandfather assumed the name of Smith on the death of his uncle, Captain Smith, son of the Right Hon. John Smith, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the reign of William III., and Speaker of the House of Commons in the two first parliaments of Anne. Mr. Assheton Smith was known in sporting circles as one of the best horsemen of his day. After hunting in Northamptonshire, he collected a first-rate pack, and, in 1805, bought the Quorn of Lord Foley. Twelve years later he took his stud to Lincoln to work the Burton Hunt, where he "kept the game alive" until 1826, when he succeeded to the family property in Wiltshire and Hampshire. He died at Vaenol, near Bangor, Sept. 9, 1858.

SMITH, William, LL.D., F.G.S., "the father of English geology," was born at Churchill, in Oxfordshire. His duties as surveyor and civil engineer afforded him opportunities for studying the oolitic formations, and becoming acquainted with all the minute facts of the

stratification of England and Wales. From 1789 to 1799 he was engaged in making the Somerset coal canal, and when that was finished, he spent some years travelling in the exercise of his profession, and thus completed his general survey of England and Wales. In 1804 he fixed his nominal residence in London, but his time was principally passed in Norfolk, where he recovered large tracts of marsh land from the sea. In 1806 appeared his "Treatise on Irrigation," and the Society of Arts awarded their medal for a successful effort of irrigation directed by Mr. Smith. "The Delineation of the Strata of England and Wales," was published in 1815, in which year the British Museum secured the whole of Mr. Smith's collection of organic remains, and the task of arranging and describing this collection led to the issue of "Strata Identified by Organised Fossils," and "Stratigraphical System of Organised Fossils." In 1824 he delivered a course of lectures on geology to the members of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, which were repeated at Scarborough and Hull. The following year Mr. Smith accepted an engagement as agent to Sir J. Johnstone, and for a while withdrew from his geological labours. In 1835 the University of Dublin conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., and an annuity of £100 a year was granted him by the Crown. In the latter years of his life Mr. Smith was employed in applying the discoveries of geology to practical uses, and was one of the committee formed to report on the stone best fitted for the construction of the Houses of Parliament. His nephew and pupil, Mr. J. Phillips (q. v.), published a memoir of him.

SMITH, William, F.S.A. [1808—1876], formerly a well-known printseller, was born in Lisle Street, Leicester Square, where his father had for many years carried on that business. At the decease of the latter, in 1835, Mr. W. Smith, in conjunction with his brother, succeeded him, and in 1836 he purchased the celebrated collection of engravings formed by Mr. Sheepshanks, the Dutch and Flemish portions of which, considered to be the most perfect in Europe, Mr. Smith sold to the British Museum for £5,000, though he had received offers much larger in amount from Holland. This was the commencement of a series of large transactions with that establishment, and he neglected no opportunity of enriching the print department from the numerous purchases he made in this country, and in repeated visits to the Continent. In this he received every encouragement from Mr. Josi, the then keeper of the prints and drawings, and from his successor, Mr. Carpenter. Among the more important collections obtained from Mr. Smith, it may be sufficient to mention those of Mr. Harding, purchased in 1841 for £2,300; the extraordinary series of engravings by early Italian and German artists, formed by Mr. Coningham, in 1844 and 1845, for £8,000; and a selection from the Aylesford and Woodburn collections, in 1847, for £4,200. In addition to these, Mr. Smith secured for the Museum some invaluable and almost unique etchings by Rembrandt, at Baron Verstolk's sale at Amsterdam, in 1847. The two brothers retired from business in 1848, leaving no successor. He took a prominent part in the formation of the National Portrait Gallery, of which he was deputy-chairman, was actively engaged in the management of the Art Union of London, and an energetic Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. His collection of drawings for the illustration of the styles of all the English artists, he presented to the South Kensington Museum, to which place he also bequeathed his library of books relating to art. He left behind him a magnificent

edition of the "Life and Works of Byron," which he only just completed before his death.

SMITH, Sir William Sidney, G.C.B. [1765—1840], third and youngest son of Captain John Spencer Smith, of Midgham, Sussex, gentleman-usher to Queen Caroline, was born at Westminster, and in his twelfth year was sent as a midshipman on board the *Sandwich*, Lord Rodney. He was a lieutenant at 16, and a post-captain at 19. He then served as a volunteer in Sweden during the war between that country and Russia, and for his services was presented with the Order of the Sword. In 1793 he joined Lord Hood at Toulon, and on the evacuation of the city Sir Sidney was entrusted with the destruction of the French ships of war which could not be removed. On his return to England he was appointed to the command of the *Diamond*, with a small flotilla, with which he cruised in the channel and harassed the enemy, but in trying to cut out a ship at Havre was taken prisoner. He managed to escape after a confinement of over two years, and reached England in safety. Then, in command of the *Tigre*, 80 guns, and a small squadron, he proceeded to Constantinople, and thence to Acre, in the defence of which place he immortalised his name. It was at that time closely invested by Buonaparte, and Sir Sidney, by his gallantry and energy, succeeded in raising the siege, and obliged Buonaparte to retire. He took a very active part in the events which followed Buonaparte's departure from Egypt, and negociated with General Kleber for the evacuation of the country, and a treaty to that effect was signed at El-Arish, which was, however, not ratified. Sir Sidney was severely wounded at the battle of Alexandria, in which Abercrombie was killed, and soon after returned to England. The "Hero of Acre," as he was popularly called, was welcomed with great enthusiasm, and among other marks of public approval received a valuable sword with the freedom of the city from the Corporation of London. He was made a rear-admiral in 1804, and a colonel of marines. In 1806 he commanded with distinguished success the English squadron at Sicily, and in the following year was engaged in Duckworth's expedition to the Dardanelles, against his old friends and former allies, the Turks. He was made admiral in 1821, and having lived for some time in retirement, chiefly in Paris, he died there in 1840.

SMYTH, Richard, M.P. [1826 — 1878], second son of Mr. Hugh Smyth, of Dervock, co. Antrim, was educated at the private school of the Rev. W. Williamson, and at the Universities of Glasgow and Bonn. He graduated B.A. and M.A., and received the honorary degrees of D.D. and LL.D. For eight years he was collegiate minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Londonderry, and in 1865 was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages and Biblical Literature in Magee College, Londonderry. In 1870 he became Dill Professor of Theology in the same college. He was a strenuous supporter of Mr. Gladstone's policy of Disestablishment in Ireland, and in 1869 was raised to the Moderatorship of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in that country, in which position he brought the weight of Irish Presbyterianism to bear in favour of religious equality. In 1870 he was re-elected to the same dignity, and in that capacity took an active part in settling the financial affairs of the Church in connexion with the withdrawal of the *Regium Donum*. He was one of the Trustees, incorporated by Royal Charter, under "The Presbyterian Church Act," for administering the Commutation Fund; was a Gover-

nor of the Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum; and an active member of the Grand Jury of the county of Londonderry. He supported the Irish University Bill of 1873, and was elected in the Liberal interest for the county of Londonderry, in Feb., 1874. Mr. Smyth was an extensive contributor to periodical literature, and published numerous pamphlets on educational subjects, principally on the University question.

SMYTH, William, M.A. [1765—1849], was educated at Cambridge, and at one time was Fellow and Tutor of Peterhouse. In 1806 he published a volume of poetry entitled "English Lyrics," which soon attained a third edition. The year following, 1807, he was appointed Professor of Modern History, a position he filled for forty-two years. In 1840 the substance of his discourses, under the title of "Lectures on Modern History," and "On the French Revolution," issued from the press, and have been since reprinted in Bohn's Historical Library.

SOLLY, Samuel, F.R.S., received his professional education at the then united hospitals of St. Thomas's and Guy's, and was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in May, 1828. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Council of the College of Surgeons, and in 1867 a member of the Court of Examiners, becoming also a senior vice-president of the college, but was passed over when his turn came for election to the presidential chair in 1870, the choice of the Council falling on Sir William Fergusson. He soon after resigned his chair as member of the Court of Examiners, retaining only his seat at the Council Board. Mr. Solly contributed greatly to the advancement of science, especially by his work on the "Human Brain," "Surgical Experiences," an "Analysis of Müller on the Glands," and by his various papers and lectures on surgery in the medical journals. He died in London, Sept. 24, 1871.

SOLOMON, Abraham [1824—1862], subject painter, of Jewish extraction, was born in London. At the age of thirteen (1837) he was sent to a school of art in Bloomsbury, and in the same year gained the first medal from the Society of Arts. He entered the Royal Academy Schools in 1839, and in the two following years gained the silver medals of the Antique and Life Schools. He exhibited his first picture, a scene from Crabbe's poem, "The Courtship of Ditcham," in 1843; "The Vicar of Wakefield," in 1847; and ten years later the picture which made him known, "Waiting for the Verdict." He exhibited his last picture in the year of his death, 1862, "The Lost Found."

SOLOMON, Henry N. [1796—1881], born in London, was one of the founders of the Jews' Free School. Descended from Mordecai Jaffa, the author of a series of works known as the "Levush," Mr. Solomon was proud of his great ancestor, and he himself translated the Jewish prayer-book into English. As a Hebrew scholar he was acknowledged to be profound, and he was generally admitted to be the best English authority on the Talmud. For more than fifty years he was the head of the educational establishment at Edmonton, at which some of the leading members of the Jewish community in London have been brought up. In the course of the year 1880 many of the former scholars of this establishment combined together, and, as a mark of the esteem in which he was held, raised a testimonial to him, which amounted in value to more than a thousand guineas.

SOMBRE, David Ochterlony Dyce, a man remarkable for his antecedents. His maternal grandfather was Gaultier Reignard, an Alsatian, and a private in the com-

pany of Switzers, who deserted from the British service at Calcutta to the Nabob of Oude. On account of his sullen demeanour he earned the sobriquet of Sombre, or "the gloomy." In 1763 Reignard performed the part of executioner-in-chief at the massacre at Patna, planned by Meer Cassim. A month later, when the English occupied the city, he fled for his life and succeeded in establishing for himself an independent principality at Surdhana, thirty miles from Delhi. Soon after he married a dancing girl, known later as Begum Sumroo, who succeeded her husband in the principality, which she governed for nearly fifty years. In 1803 as an auxiliary of the Mahratta chief Scindiah, she fought against the Duke of Wellington at Assaye. After her defeat she entered into a treaty with the Marquis of Wellesley by which, at her death, her principality lapsed to the British Government. Having no children of her own the Begum adopted Sombre's illegitimate daughter, who married Mr. Dyce, the half-caste son of Captain Dyce of the Indian army, and David Ochterlony was their son, and the inheritor of the Begum's fortune, amounting to half a million sterling. He came to England about 1838, and soon attracted much notice. In 1840 he married the daughter of Viscount St. Vincent. Shortly after a separation took place, and legal proceedings were instituted, followed by those adopted for the purpose of establishing Mr. Dyce Sombre's lunacy. The last years of his life were spent on the Continent to avoid the decision of the Court of Chancery, but he died in London July 1, 1851.

SOMERSET, Lord Robert Edward Henry, K.C.B., &c. [1776—1842], was the fourth son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the 5th Regiment of Foot, and later exchanged into the 4th Dragoons. He served under the Duke of Wellington throughout the Peninsular war, and distinguished himself on several occasions. Returning to England in 1814, Lord Somerset received the thanks of Parliament, was decorated and made a K.C.B. He subsequently held the post of inspector-general of cavalry, which he relinquished upon his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1825. He was raised to the grade of G.C.B. in 1834, and made a general in the army in 1841.

SOMERSET, Edward Adolphus St. Maur, 11th Duke of, 10th Baron Seymour, K.G. [1775—1855], born at Monkton Farley, in Wiltshire, was the only surviving son of Webb, tenth Duke of Somerset. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, took his M.A. degree 1794, was made D.C.L. in 1810, and was specially devoted to the study of science. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1797, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1816, and he also became a member of the Linnæan and Royal Asiatic Societies. He was for some years President of the Royal Institution, and from 1801 to 1838 was President of the Royal Literary Fund, and a Vice-President of University College, London. He was the author of a treatise on the relative elementary properties of the ellipse and the circle. He was made K.G. in 1837.

SOMERSET, Colonel Poulett George Henry, C.B. [1822—1875], was the youngest son of Lord Charles Henry Somerset, and grandson of the second Duke of Beaufort. He was educated at Eton, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and entered the army in 1839. He served in the Crimean war as aide-de-camp to Lord Raglan, and took part in the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkermann, and the siege of Sebastopol. He was nominated a C.B. in 1855, and received the Turkish Order of the

Medjidié. From 1859 to 1871 he represented Monmouthshire in Parliament in the Conservative interest.

SOMERVILLE, Mrs. Mary [1789—1872], a lady of high scientific attainments, was the daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir William George Fairfax, and was born in Scotland. Having been educated at a school at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, she married early, an officer in the Russian navy, Mr. Samuel Greig, who, conscious of the latent powers of her mind, took a keen pleasure in initiating her into the mysteries of mathematics and general science. He died; and in 1807 she returned to her father's house at Burntisland, with her two sons. Five years later she married her cousin, Dr. William Somerville, who was also of Scotch extraction. In 1826 appeared her paper, published in the "Philosophical Transactions" of the Royal Society on "The Magnetizing Power of the more Refrangible Solar Rays," which gave rise to much discussion on a difficult point of scientific inquiry, and which was only cleared up many years after by two German electricians, Riess and Moser. In 1831 she published her "Mechanism of the Heavens," a summary of the Mécanique Céleste of Laplace, to which succeeded three years later her "Connection of the Physical Sciences," which was most flatteringly reviewed in the *Quarterly*. Her next work was the "Physical Geography," 1848, which, as its name implies, comprises the history of the earth in its whole material organization. The two last works passed through many editions, and were translated into several foreign languages; and their author's service to geographical science were recognised in 1869 by the award of the Victoria Medal of the Royal Geographical Society. In the same year appeared her "Molecular and Microscopic Science," a work containing a complete conspectus of some of the most abstruse researches of modern science. For her services to literature she enjoyed a literary pension for some years before her death; and among other tributes paid to her great talents, was elected in 1834 an honorary F.R.A.S., she being, with the exception of Miss Caroline Herschel, the only lady upon whom that honour was conferred. The Fellows of the Royal Society subscribed for a bust to her, executed by Chantrey, and placed in the library of the Royal Society. The latter years of her very long life she spent in Italy, first at Florence, and then at Naples, where in company with her two daughters she continued to the very end to receive and charm a distinguished social circle. She was more than a mathematician, read Greek with ease, was a fair amateur artist, and was always keenly interested in the events of the day. Soon after her death, when the movement for the higher education of women had begun to take root, Somerville Hall was opened at Oxford, and a "Mary Somerville" scholarship (mathematics), of £30 a year, for three years, established. For further particulars of Mary Somerville's life, see "Personal Recollections," published by her daughter, Martha Somerville, in 1873.

SOPHIA, Her Royal Highness the Princess [1777—1848], was the fifth daughter and twelfth child of George III. She survived all her brothers and sisters, and throughout her long life was remarkable for the amiability of her character, and her kindness to her servants and the poor. In consequence of bad health, the latter portion of her life was passed in strict retirement. She was interred on June 5, 1848, at Kensal Green.

SOPWITH, Thomas, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S. [1803—1879], born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, was extensively engaged in mining and railway engineering, both in this

country and on the Continent, and was the author of several works on architecture, isometrical drawing, and mining. In 1838 he was appointed Commissioner for the Crown under the Dean and Forest Mining Act, and in the same year a communication made by him to the British Association led to the establishment of the Mining Record Office. Mr. Sopwith was the inventor and constructor of large geological models of mining districts placed in the Government Museum of Practical Geology in London, and in the museums of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1845 he took the management of the well-known W. B. Lead Mines in Northumberland and Durham, from which, in 1871, he retired, after having completed fifty years of active work in his profession.

SOTHEBY, Samuel Leigh [1806—1861], the eminent book auctioneer, was the representative of the firm of Sotheby and Wilkinson, who for 117 years had been the principal auctioneers of books, coins, and articles of *vertu* in the metropolis. Many of the most celebrated libraries and collections were dispersed under their hammer, and a complete series of the catalogues, with the purchasers' names and prices, which had been preserved by the firm, is now in the British Museum. In 1840 Mr. Sotheby published "Unpublished Documents, Marginal Notes, and Memoranda in the Autograph of Philip Melancthon and of Martin Luther, with numerous Facsimiles." This was followed by "The Typography of the Fifteenth Century," "Principia Typographica: The Block Books; or, Xylographic Delineations of Scripture History, issued in Holland, Flanders, and Germany during the Fifteenth Century," and "Ramblings in the Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton."

SOTHERN, Edward Askew [1830—1881], a well-known actor, born in Liverpool, was educated for the Church, but the stage proving more congenial to his tastes, he adopted it as his profession, and in 1851 went to the United States, and appeared at the National Theatre, Boston, in the character of Dr. Pangloss in the "Heir-at-Law." There he was only moderately successful; but soon after went to New York, where, after playing leading characters for several years, he achieved a decided success as Lord Dundreary, in Tom Taylor's play of the "American Cousin." Having appeared in this character for more than 1100 times in the United States, he came to England in 1863, and produced the play at the Haymarket Theatre, where it was repeated 496 consecutive nights. In 1864 he appeared as David Garrick, in an adaptation from the French drama, from which "The Tragedy Queen" was taken, in Dr. Marston's "Favourite of Fortune," in Tom Taylor's "Lesson for Life," and in Oxenford's "Brother Sam." He appeared at Paris in 1867, and afterwards performed in the United States. In 1874 he made another long professional visit to England, after which he went back to New York, remaining there till 1878, when he re-appeared at the Haymarket in the character of Fitzaltamont in Byron's "The Prompter's Box" ("The Crushed Tragedian"), and in "The Hornet's Nest."

SOTHERON-ESTCOURT, Right Hon. Thomas Henry Sutton, M.P. [1801—1876], was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Grimston Bucknall-Estcourt, M.P. for the University of Oxford. Educated at Harrow and Oriel College, Oxford, he entered Parliament as one of the members for Marlborough, some three or four years before the passing of the first Reform Bill, and continued to represent that constituency down to the dissolution in 1832. Two years later

he was returned for Devizes, and retained his seat until 1844, when he successfully contested the Northern Division of Wiltshire on the death of Sir Francis Burdett. He continued to sit in Parliament, in the Conservative interest, down to a few months before the general election of 1865, when he retired. In 1858 he was nominated first President of the Poor Law Board, and afterwards appointed Home Secretary in Lord Derby's Cabinet. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Wiltshire, and a governor of Harrow School, and at one time held a captain's commission in the Devizes troop of Wiltshire Yeomanry. He was sworn a privy-councillor on entering upon his official duties in 1858.

SOUTH, Sir James [1785—1867], astronomer, eldest son of a dispensing druggist in Southwark, where he was born, practised in Blackman Street. He studied medicine, becoming a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and practised chiefly in Southwark. In the intervals of business he studied astronomy, and made several valuable astronomical observations; and between 1822 and 1823, in conjunction with Sir J. Herschel, compiled a catalogue of 380 double stars. He removed to Campden Hill, Kensington, where he built a fine observatory, was one of the founders of the Astronomical Society, in 1820, and filled the presidential chair. The account of his astronomical observations in Blackman Street, and of their results, published in the "Philosophical Transactions for 1825," was accompanied by an elaborate description of the five-foot and seven-foot equatorials with which they were made; and one of these instruments was still mounted, and in excellent condition, in Sir James's observatory at Campden Hill. At the same place he erected a seven-foot transit instrument, and a four-foot transit circle; the latter celebrated as having formerly belonged to Mr. Groombridge, and as having been the instrument with which the observations were made for the formation of the Catalogue of Circumpolar Stars which bears his name. Sir James, who devoted great part of his life and fortune to the advancement of astronomy, received the honour of knighthood in 1830, and enjoyed a pension of £300 per annum on the Civil List, for his contributions to astronomical science.

SOUTHAM, Mr., F.R.S.C. [1816—1876], was a professor of surgery in Owens' College, and surgeon to the Royal Infirmary of Manchester. He also had a large private practice in Manchester, and the surrounding district. He was a member of most of the medical and scientific societies in London, and was a past president of the British Medical Association. Mr. Southam contributed largely to the "Transactions of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society," the *Provincial Medical Journal*, the *Lancet*, &c. In 1873 he was elected by the Fellows to a seat in the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in England.

SOUTHERN, Henry, C.B. [1799—1853], a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, was the originator and editor of the *Retrospective Review*. He afterwards conducted the *Westminster Review*, and was the proprietor and editor of the second series of the *London Magazine*. In 1853 he accompanied Mr. Villiers, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, on his being appointed minister to Spain, as private secretary. He was subsequently placed on the diplomatic staff, and after remaining some years at Madrid, was appointed Secretary of Legation at Lisbon. In 1848 he became minister to the Argentine Confederation, and in 1851 was promoted to the Court of the Brazils, and made a C.B.

SOUTHEY, Robert, poet lau-

reate, was the son of a linendraper of Wine Street, Bristol, where he was born, Aug. 12, 1774, but at the age of two he was half adopted by his aunt, Miss Tyler of Bath, with whom he chiefly lived. He was a very sensitive child, and the misery of his early school years was due as much to the softness of his disposition as the cruelty of his teachers. In 1788 he went to Westminster School, but four years later was expelled. His misdemeanour was literary; he with a few kindred spirits circulated among their fellows a periodical called the *Flagellant*, and in No. 5 of this ill-omened paper, Southey undertook to prove from the Ancients and the Fathers that flogging was an invention of the Devil. Dr. Vincent constituted himself the devil's advocate, and threatened to prosecute the publisher for libel; young Southey gave himself up as the author, and was accordingly expelled. His ill-fame preceded him to Oxford, and Cyril Jackson, the dean of Christ Church, refused to admit him. He, however, obtained admission to Balliol with the ostensible design of taking holy orders. But it was the age of revolution, and Southey's nature, like that of most of the noble and ardent young spirits of his age, was in revolt against authority of every kind. His opinions closed every career to him, and it was then that he, Coleridge, and Lovell formed the grand design of founding a Pantisocracy on the banks of the Susquehannah. In 1793 the publisher Cottle, of Bristol, gave Southey £50 for his "Joan of Arc," but this was all the money that the pantisocrats could command, and the dream was relinquished for lack of funds. Want of money, however, did not prevent the young men from marrying three sisters, the Misses Fricker, daughters of an unsuccessful maker of sugar pans. In 1795, Southey, who was then quite penniless, agreed to accompany his uncle, Mr. Hill, to Lisbon, and on Nov. 14 of that year he was married to the young girl he was forced to leave behind him. After six months' absence he returned to England, settled in London, and attempted to support himself and his wife by his pen. Among his works of this period are "Letters from Spain and Portugal," "Madoc," and "Thalaba." Towards the close of 1799 this incessant labour told upon his health, and his uncle, Mr. Hill, chaplain at Lisbon, invited Southey and his wife to visit him. During his stay Southey collected the material for his "History of Portugal," and on his return to England in 1801, he accepted the post of secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, with a salary of £350. He only retained the office six months, the work was uncongenial, and the chancellor expected his secretary to teach his son in his spare time. This was impossible drudgery to one who aspired to be a man of letters, and Southey settled in Bristol, and worked at his "History of Portugal." At this time the Coleridges were settled at Keswick, the Southeys made them many visits, and gradually Greta Hall came to be their home. There Southey passed the remainder of his noble generous life, working hard, even incessantly, that he might have the wherewithal to be liberal to others after providing for his own household. In 1807 he was awarded a small literary pension, and in 1813 he became poet laureate. The revolutionary ardour of his youth had long spent itself, and he had settled himself into a staunch Tory and High Churchman, and the mainstay of the *Quarterly*, then at the zenith of its power and fame. In 1829, on the marriage of Miss Coleridge, she and her mother left Southey's roof, where they had had a peaceful home for six and twenty

years. In 1834 the laureate received a Government pension of £300 yearly. Domestic affliction was now pressing heavily upon him; his wife became insane, and on Nov. 10, 1837, she died. Two years later he married Caroline Bowles; but within a year from that time his mind gave way, and he sunk into a state of mental depression, from which he never recovered. On March 21, 1843, he died. Southey's literary activity was stupendous. He published more than a hundred volumes, besides numerous papers (his son gives a list of 126) published in the *Quarterly Review*. He also wrote for some years the historical part of the *Edinburgh Annual Register*, &c. The dates of his principal works in poetry and prose are, "Thalaba" (1801), "Madoc" (1805), "Roderick the last of the Goths" (1814), "Life of Nelson" (1813), "Life of Wesley" (1820), "Life and Works of Cowper" (1824), &c. The main authorities for his life are "Life and Correspondence," edited by his son, the Rev. C. C. Southey (1850), and "Selections from the Letters of Robert Southey," edited by J. W. Warter, B.D. (1856). Professor Dowden has contributed a volume on "Southey" to the "English Men of Letters Series." There is a tolerably complete list of his writings in the *English Cyclopædia*.

SOUTHEY, Caroline Anne [1787—1854], better known as Caroline Bowles, the second wife of the preceding, was the only child of Captain Charles Bowles, of Buckland, near Lymington, Hants. She early showed decided literary talent, but she did not publish anything until a reverse of fortune in middle life made it necessary for her to turn her talents to account, when she brought out her poem of "Ellen Fitz-Arthur," upon which Southey had passed a favourable judgment. In 1822 "The Widow's Tale, and other Poems," appeared, followed by "Solitary Hours," 1826; and "Chapters on Churchyards," 1829, which had already appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, where they had excited much interest. In 1839 she married Robert Southey, with whom she had long corresponded. The marriage was a melancholy one, for Southey's overworked intellect soon gave way altogether, and through four years of utter seclusion she ministered to him with unwearying devotion. At his death she returned to Hampshire, and completed a poem on "Robin Hood," commenced by Southey, which she published in 1847. She also collected her husband's letters, which later were edited by Mr. Warter. In 1852 the Queen granted her a pension of £200 a year. In 1881 appeared "The Correspondence of R. Southey with Caroline Bowles," edited by E. Dowden.

SOWERBY, George Brettingham, F.L.S. [1812—1884], son of Mr. G. B. Sowerby (author of "The Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells"), was well known both as an artist and as a naturalist. He contributed extensively to the Proceedings of the Zoological and other learned societies, and wrote "A Conchological Manual," published in 1839; "Conchological Illustrations," in 1841-45; "Thesaurus Conchyliorum," in 1847, &c., "Popular British Conchology," in 1855; "A Popular History of the Aquarium," in 1857; "Illustrated Index of British Shells," in 1859; and other works on natural history. In 1875 he furnished two concluding parts to the "Malacostraca," left unfinished in 1822 by his grandfather and Dr. Leach. His brother, Mr. Henry Sowerby, was the author of "Popular Mineralogy," published in 1850.

SOWERBY, James de Carle [1787—1871], eldest son of Mr. James Sowerby, F.L.S., the well-known naturalist, received much of his education through assisting his father in his literary and

scientific labours. He was a Fellow of the Linnæan, the Zoological, and the Ray Societies; and Secretary of the Royal Botanic Society, in the establishment of which he took an active part. He published many Lists of Fossil Shells, &c., in the Transactions of the Geological Society, and assisted in writing "Mineral Conchology," published in 1841, and "The British Mineralogy," in 1850. Mr. Sowerby, who was a skilful practical artist, engraved many plates of fossil shells and English plants, and drew the figures for Loudon's laborious work, the "Encyclopædia of Plants," &c.

SPEDDING, James [1810—1881], was a graduate of Cambridge, and a Fellow of Trinity College. Though not a voluminous writer, his range of literature was a wide one, and he made some important contributions to English literary history. But the real work of his life was a Christmas edition of Bacon's works, and the history of Bacon's life and times; a work to which he was first attracted by the desire to controvert Macaulay's disparaging Essay. In the earlier portion of his edition of Bacon's works he had the assistance of Mr. R. L. Ellis; but Mr. Ellis died when the edition of the "Novum Organum" was incomplete. The remainder of the task was carried on by Mr. Spedding alone, with the occasional assistance of Mr. D. D. Heath. What the task was, and how it was accomplished, is well-known to all students of Bacon. Mr. Spedding not only determined the text, but illustrated it from his profound knowledge of the literature and history of Bacon's time. He set himself to write the life of his favourite author in a manner never before attempted. The "Life and Letters" of Bacon is the only book on the subject which furnishes all the materials for a complete judgment on many points of controversy. Every extant letter, every scrap of information, manuscript or printed, is collected, and Mr. Spedding leaves the life of Bacon to tell its own tale, only supplying the thread necessary to string the collected material together.

SPEKE, John Hanning [1827—1864], a captain in the Indian army, the discoverer, in conjunction with Captain Grant, of the sources of the Nile, was the son of William Speke, Esq., of Jordans, Somerset. He entered the 46th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in 1844, was promoted lieutenant in 1850, and captain in due course. He served in the Punjaub campaign, being present at the victories of Ramnuggur, Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat. At the end of the war, having obtained leave he undertook hunting and exploring expeditions over the Himalayas and the unfrequented parts of Thibet. He was very fond of natural history, a good botanist, and a geologist, and he collected specimens of every animal, plant, and mineral to be found in those wild regions. He subsequently, with Captain Burton, of African renown, explored Eastern Africa, and in 1858 reached the head of Lake Nyanza, which he re-named Victoria Nyanza. Feeling sure that the Nile had its sources in that lake, he set out with Captain Grant from Zanzibar in 1860 to find the southern end of the lake, and after many difficulties and dangers, after more than a year's travelling, succeeded in his object. Having spent some time on the shores of the lake, they proceeded across country northwards, struck the Nile at Urondogoni, and retraced its course back to the great lake, a distance of about forty or fifty miles. The news of this discovery reached London in 1863, and was received with great enthusiasm. Though Captain Speke did not entirely solve the question of the sources of the Nile, he did a

great deal to clear the way for other geographers, and put them on the track of finally settling the problem which has troubled the learned for twenty centuries. He was the author of a "Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile" (1863), and a work entitled "What Led to the Discovery of the Source of the Nile" (1864). He was unfortunately killed by the discharge of his gun while out shooting, Sept. 16, 1864.

SPENCE, William, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c. [1783—1860], was in early life engaged in business in Hull. His spare time was devoted to the study of Natural history, and a visit to Suffolk made him acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Kirby of Barham, already celebrated for his love of the same pursuits. Together they produced the "Introduction to Entomology," 1815-1826, which quickly became a standard work. After the death of Mr. Kirby in 1856, Mr. Spence issued a seventh edition in a cheaper and more portable form. He also contributed numerous papers on Natural history to the "Transactions" of the different societies to which he belonged. He was a member of the Council of all these institutions, and took an active share in their proceedings, and was President of the Entomological Society, until deafness incapacitated him for public duties.

SPOTTISWOODE, Major-General Arthur Cole, entered the Bengal army in 1824. In 1826 he distinguished himself at the siege of Bhurtpore, and received the personal thanks of Lord Combermere. In 1838 he served in Afghanistan, and from 1839 to 1853 he was employed in the stud at Hanpur, where his management was personally approved by Lord Auckland. In 1856 he took the command of the 37th Bengal Native Infantry, and was with it at Benares when the mutiny broke out, and Lieut.-Colonel Spottiswoode took a distinguished part in its suppression. He retired from the army in 1861, and died March 23, 1874.

SPOTTISWOODE, William, F.R.S., member of an old Scottish family, was born in London Jan. 11, 1825, and entered Balliol College, Oxford, in 1842, having obtained at Harrow a Lyon scholarship. In 1845 he took a first-class in mathematics, winning in 1846 the junior, and in 1847 the senior university mathematical scholarships. On leaving the university he entered upon the active management of the business of the Queen's printers, which was resigned to him by his father. Mr. Spottiswoode, however, still gave lectures at Balliol, and ten years later was examiner in the mathematical schools. He was a great linguist and an accomplished Oriental scholar. His life was a very busy one; a mere list of the subjects on which he wrote papers and made researches would fill a considerable space. Many of these papers appealed only to specialists, and dealt with abstruse mathematics; his chief researches in physics were connected with the phenomena of polarization, and his work in this branch of science takes the highest rank. He received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford, was elected a corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, and served as President of the British Association, when he delivered a remarkable address on "Space of four Dimensions." Finally, in 1879, he was made President of the Royal Society. He died June 27th, 1884, and is buried in Westminster Abbey.

SPRATT, Commander James [1771—1853], entered the navy in 1796, and distinguished himself at Trafalgar by swimming from the *Defiance* to the French ship *Agile*, which by the aid of rudder chains he succeeded in entering, and defending himself in the gun-room port, until the enemy were boarded

from the *Defiance*. In this action he was severely wounded, and as a reward for his services was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and presented by the Patriotic Society with the sum of £50. Commander Spratt was the inventor of a homograph, or mode of communication at a distance by particular positions of a handkerchief. This contrivance formed the groundwork of the semaphore afterwards adopted throughout England and France. For his invention he received the Silver Medal of the Society of Arts, and was promoted to the rank of retired commander in July, 1838.

STAFFORD, Augustus, M.P. [1811—1857], best known as Mr. Stafford O'Brien, which latter patronymic he however relinquished after it had become notorious, became member for North Northamptonshire in the Conservative interest in 1841. On the downfall of Sir Robert Peel's Government in 1846, he joined the protectionist party, and was rewarded by Lord Derby in 1852, with the office of Secretary of the Admiralty, which he held from March to December of that year. In 1854 during the Crimean war Mr. Stafford, together with other benevolent persons, went out to Scutari, where he remained for a considerable time working with energy and devotion to alleviate the sufferings of our soldiers there. He died at Dublin, aged 46.

STAMFORD, George Harry, Seventh Earl of, and Third Earl of Warrington [1827—1883], was the only son of George Harry, Lord Grey of Groby. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather in 1845. He turned his attention mainly to field sports, and was, for many years, one of the most prominent owners of race horses in the country. In 1861 he won the Two Thousand Guineas, and though never successful in the Derby or St. Leger, he more than once carried off second honours. As a follower of the chase he had few equals. In 1856 he assumed the mastership of the Quorn hounds, in succession to Sir Richard Sutton (q. v.), and retained the mastership, and hunted the entire northern portion of Leicestershire at his own expense for seven years. He was also a great game preserver, and the shooting at Bradgate was famous. He was a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Stafford, and formerly held a captain's commission in the Cheshire Yeomanry.

STANFIELD, William Clarkson, R.A., the son of Irish parents, was born at Sunderland in 1793, and began life as a sailor. Among his companions was Douglas Jerrold, who got up theatricals, for which Stanfield made the scenes, an amusement which fostered so strong a love of art that when temporarily disabled by an accident he resolved to give up the sea and adopt art as a profession. About 1818 he had his first employment at the sailors' theatre, in Wellclose Square, and was afterwards engaged at the Cobourg Theatre, and at Drury Lane. In 1823 he first exhibited at the British Institution and at the newly-founded British Artists', of which society he became a member in the following year. In 1827 he first exhibited in the Academy, and about two years later gave up scene-painting and travelled on the Continent. On his return he exhibited several foreign subjects, and having resigned his membership of the British Artists, he, in 1832, became an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1835 was promoted Academician. In 1836 he exhibited his "Battle of Trafalgar," and from that time until his death (May 18th, 1867,) his name was only once absent from the Academy catalogue. He exhibited 178 works. During his lifetime Stanfield enjoyed a very high reputation. His "Battle of

Trafalgar," "Zuyder Zee," "Como," and "Guidecca, Venice," are in the National Gallery: "Near Cologne," "Boat on the Scheldt," and "Sands near Boulogne," in the South Kensington Galleries. There is a list of his principal works in the National Gallery catalogue, and in Ottley's Painters and Engravers. The Academy Old Masters' Exhibition of 1870 included a large number of his paintings.

STANHOPE, Lady Hester Lucy [1776—1839], was the eldest child of Charles, third earl Stanhope, and niece of William Pitt. She lived for some years with her uncle, to whom she acted as secretary, and who procured for her in 1806 a pension of £1,200. After his death she spent some time in travelling about in Europe, and having lived for some years in Constantinople, she embarked for Syria, carrying with her nearly all her property and a large amount in jewels, &c. The ship was wrecked off the island of Rhodes and all her treasures were lost, but nothing daunted she returned to England, sold the rest of her property, and re-embarked for the East, arriving at Laticina, the ancient Laodicea, about 1810. She remained there for some little time studying the language and manners of the people, and then began her excursions throughout Syria. The Arabs, struck by her powers and display of wealth, treated her as a queen. In 1813 she established herself at the deserted convent of Mar Elias, eight miles from Sidon. Here, wearing the dress of an emir, weapons and all, she ruled her Albanian guards and servants with absolute authority. The convent was soon turned into a fortress, and became the refuge for all the persecuted and distressed who sought her assistance. So great was her influence that Ibrahim Pasha, when about to invade Syria in 1832, was constrained to solicit her neutrality. After the siege of Acre in the same year, she is said to have sheltered several hundred refugees. She practised astrology and other secret arts, and promulgated some peculiar religious sentiments. That her mind was diseased is clear from the fact that she kept in a magnificent stable two mares, on which she fancied she was to ride into Jerusalem with the Messiah at his next coming. During the latter years of her life she was constantly harassed by debts, and she died with no European near her, and surrounded by a crowd of native servants, who plundered the house almost before life had left the body. [The best account of Lady Hester in the East is given in a famous chapter of Mr. Kinglake's "Eothen."]

STANHOPE, Fifth Earl, Right Hon. Philip Henry, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. [1805—1875], historian and essayist, son of the fourth earl, and grandson of the inventor of the Stanhope printing-press, was born at Walmer. Lord Mahon, the title under which he was formerly known as an author, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the usual degrees; was returned to the House of Commons in 1830 for Wootton Bassett, and after the passing of the Reform Bill became member for the borough of Hertford; but having pursued a somewhat wavering course, voted with the Protectionists against the change in the Navigation Laws, and lost his seat at the general election of 1852. In the first Peel Ministry in 1834, Lord Mahon was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, then presided over by the Duke of Wellington, and during the last year of the second Peel Ministry he held the office of Secretary to the Board of Control, and supported the repeal of the corn-laws. His lordship wrote "A Life of Belisarius," "A History of the War of the Succession in Spain," which established his position as a historian; "A

History of England from the Peace of Utrecht, 1713-83," his chief work, published in 1837-52; "The Court of Spain under Charles II.," in 1844; "Life of the Great Condé," in 1845; "Historical Essays," in 1848; "Narrative of the Insurrection, 1745;" and "War of the Succession in Spain," in 1850; "History of the Rise of our Indian Empire," in 1858; and several articles in the *Quarterly Review*. He edited the "Letters of the great Earl of Chesterfield," in 1845, and was one of the editors of the papers left by Sir Robert Peel. He was also the author of the "Life and Correspondence of William Pitt," for which he was able to obtain much valuable information privately, on account of his relationship to Pitt's niece, Lady Hester Stanhope. In 1863 he edited his various contributions to literature in a collected form entitled "Miscellanies." In 1846 he was elected President of the Society of Antiquaries, and on the death of his father, March 2, 1855, succeeded as fifth Earl. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1858, and he founded a prize for the study of Modern History at Oxford. Lord Stanhope was chairman of the National Portrait Gallery, which was established in 1857, in consequence of his urgent recommendation, and was Honorary Antiquary to the Royal Academy. He was also mainly instrumental in procuring the appointment of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. His lordship was elected one of the six foreign members of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences at Paris in the place of Mr. Grote, May 11, 1872. He died at Merivale House, Bournemouth, Dec. 22, 1875.

STANLEY, Right Rev. Edward, DD., F.R.S. [1779—1849], Bishop of Norwich, was the younger son of Sir John Thomas Stanley, of Alderley, Cheshire. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1805 he was presented by his father to the rectory of Alderley, and elevated to the bishopric of Norwich in 1837. As an author he is chiefly known by "The Familiar History of Birds," 1835; ornithology being one of his favourite pursuits. While rector of Alderley he frequently gave lectures on various branches of natural history, and was president of the Linnæan Society, &c.

STANLEY, Arthur Penrhyn, Dean of Westminster, son of the preceding, was born in 1815. In 1829, when Arnold was head master, young Stanley was sent to Rugby school, and remained there till 1834, when he won a scholarship to Balliol. His career at Oxford was a series of triumphs; in 1837 he was elected Ireland scholar, and in the same year was placed in the first-class in classics, and won the Newdigate prize. Two years later he, already a Fellow of University, won the Chancellor's prize for a Latin essay, and in the next year he gained the English essay prize. In 1845 he was appointed select preacher to the University, and soon afterwards published "Sermons and Essays on the Apostolical Ages," followed in 1850 by "Canterbury Sermons." In this year he became a canon of Canterbury, and during his tenure of the stall wrote his fascinating "Memorials of Canterbury." In 1853 he was appointed to the chair of ecclesiastical history at Oxford, he having proved his fitness for the post by the publication of his "Sinai and Palestine." In 1862 Dr. Stanley accompanied the Prince of Wales in his Eastern tour, and in the following year he succeeded Dr. Trench as Dean of Westminster. In that position he very soon made himself felt in London, and in the Church of England generally. Canon Wordsworth had publicly protested against his nomination, on the ground of the supposed heterodoxy of his opinions; but though the narrower

kind of churchmen continued to distrust him, Dean Stanley obtained an extraordinary hold upon the laity, and even on some of the clergy. His "Lectures on the Jewish Church," a recast in 3 vols. of his Oxford lectures, had a great and enduring success; his sermons, masterpieces of ingenuity and eloquence, were the delight of enormous crowds. He conceived a deep attachment for the Abbey itself; and the publication of his "Memorials" awoke a general interest in the history of the building. He was, moreover, prominent on many public occasions, and was a frequent speaker in the debates of Convocation, where his voice was always raised against intolerance. Soon after his appointment to the Deanery, he married Lady Augusta Bruce, sister to Lord Elgin. In 1872 Dean Stanley was a second time appointed select preacher to the University of Oxford, but not without the most vehement opposition. He went out to Moscow to perform the Anglican ceremony at the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh. He died July 18th, 1881.

STANLEY, Lady Augusta Frederica [1822—1876], was the second daughter of Thomas, eleventh Earl of Elgin. From 1846 until 1861 she was attached to the household of the Duchess of Kent, and at her death Lady Augusta was appointed a Woman of the Bedchamber to the Queen, and constantly resided with Her Majesty till 1863, when she married the Very Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., Dean of Westminster. After her death, the Westminster Training School for Nurses was established as a memorial of her; a worthy testimony to her nobility of character, her active benevolence, and the strong personal charm which endeared her to all with whom she came in contact.

STANLEY, Mary [1814—1879], was the daughter of Bishop Stanley of Norwich, and eldest sister of the Dean of Westminster. In 1854 the second detachment of nurses for the Crimea was confided to her charge. She took them to Constantinople, and though originally intending to have returned immediately she remained four months, and assisted in establishing the naval hospital at Therapia, and the military hospital at Koulalee. After her settlement in London, Miss Stanley occupied herself in organising numerous charitable institutions in Westminster, to which she gave almost daily attention. Besides a small tract on "Flower Missions" in which she originated the suggestion of furnishing flowers for the sick and poor in London, she also wrote a short and simple tale entitled "True to Life." In 1856 she joined the Church of Rome, but always retained a keen interest in the church of her father and brother, and a wide sympathy with acts of justice and generosity in whatever communion.

STANLEY of ALDERLEY (Baron) The Right Hon. Edward John Stanley [1802—1869], eldest son of the first baron, graduated B.A. at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1823, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Cheshire. He represented Hindon, in the Liberal interest, from 1830 till 1832, and North Cheshire from 1832 till 1848, when he was called to the Upper House as Lord Eddisbury, and succeeded to his father's title, Oct. 23, 1850. He was Joint Secretary of the Treasury from 1835 till 1841, President of the Board of Trade from 1853 till 1858; was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the Home Department; was appointed Postmaster-General in Sept., 1860; and resigned with the Russell ministry in 1866. The family is descended from a common ancestor with the earls of Derby.

STAPLETON, Thomas, F.R.S., F.S.A. [1805—1849], was the second son of Thomas Stapleton, Esq., of

Carlton Hall, Yorkshire. He was one of the founders of the Camden Society, and undertook one of its earliest works, "The Plumpton Correspondence, 1839." He afterwards edited for the same society, in 1846, the "Chronicle of London," extending from 1178 to 1274, entitled the "Liber de Antiquis Legibus." He also edited the Latin chronicle of the Church of Peterborough. In Jan., 1839, Mr. Stapleton was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and on the retirement of Mr. Hudson Gurney in 1846, he was appointed one of its vice-presidents. In his peculiar field of genealogical research he was indefatigable, though the period of history to which he chiefly devoted himself was too remote to make his productions popular. His most valuable work on the early genealogies of the Anglo-Norman nobility was printed at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries, under the title of "Magni Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniæ sub Regibus Angliæ." He also contributed many other valuable treatises to the Society.

STARKIE, Thomas, M.A., Q.C. [1779—1849], was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Starkie, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Blackburn, Lancashire. He was educated at Cambridge, from whence he graduated in 1803 as senior wrangler, and first Smith's prizeman. He subsequently became Fellow and Tutor of Catherine Hall, and in 1810 was called to the Bar of Lincoln's Inn, and practised as a special pleader, and in the common law courts. Previous to obtaining the rank of Q.C. in the higher courts, he was K.C. at Lancaster. For some time Mr. Starkie was lecturer on common law and equity to the Society of the Inner Temple, and was also one of the Commissioners for inquiring into the practice and proceedings of the Courts of Common Law. In 1823 he became Professor of Laws, and University Counsel in 1825. At the time of his death Mr. Starkie was judge of the Clerkenwell Small Debts Court. He was an eminent writer on legal subjects, and his work "On Evidence," became a text-book on that difficult subject.

STAUNTON, Howard [1810—1874], after completing his education at Oxford, settled in London, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. It was not until a subsequent period that he acquired a knowledge of chess, to which he applied himself so assiduously that, in 1843, when M. St. Amand was proclaimed the champion of Europe, he was solicited to contest that gentleman's title. Mr. Staunton accordingly challenged M. St. Amand, and proceeded to Paris, where he won the great match that had been arranged between them. Mr. Staunton continued to maintain the position of one of the ablest authorities on chess in Europe, and was the author of numerous works upon the royal game, among which may be mentioned "The Chess-Players' Handbook," 1847; "Chess Praxis," "The Chess Tournament," &c. He also for many years edited the chess column in the *Illustrated London News*. His report of the London Chess Tournament of 1851 was translated into German. For many years of his life he devoted his chief study to the English dramatists of the Elizabethan age, and was very intimately acquainted with Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and Beaumont and Fletcher. He was employed between 1857 and 1860 on the important edition of Shakespeare published by Messrs. Routledge. His "Memorials of Shakespeare," and numerous articles in the *Athenæum* kept up his authority in this branch of English scholarship. He was also the author of "The Great Schools of England," the second edition of which appeared in 1869.

STEBBING, Rev. Henry, D.D., F.R.S. [1799—1883], was born at

Great Yarmouth, of a family long connected with the eastern counties. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1823. After occupying the post of second master, under Dr. Valpy, at Norwich Grammar School, he became Vicar of Hughenden. In 1829 he was appointed minister of St. James's, Hampstead Road, where he laboured with very small pecuniary reward until 1857, when Bishop Tait collated him to the rectory of St. Mary, Somerset, with St. Mary Mounthaw, in the City of London. As a clergyman he was always a moderate churchman, inclining to the evangelical party. As a poet he won very early recognition. His first poem, "The Wanderers," was published in 1816; his latest poems, "Jesus," with a reprint of "The Guardian Angel," and "The Long Railway Journey," appeared in 1851. His historical publications comprise the histories of the Church and Reformation in "Lardner's Cyclopædia," a continuation of Milner's "Church History," a "History of the Universal Church," and "The History of Chivalry and the Crusades," which won high praise from Christopher North. His "Lives of the Italian Poets," gained him the friendship of Samuel Rogers. When Mr. Silk Buckingham founded the *Athenæum* in 1828, Dr. Stebbing was its first editor, and he wrote its first article. He continued to conduct it until it became the property of Mr. Sterling. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of various other learned bodies.

STEEL, Sir Scudamore Winde, K.C.B. [1789—1865], was a major-general in the East India Company's service, and colonel of the 1st European Fusiliers. He was formerly in the Madras Native Infantry, and served with distinction in India and Burmah. He planned the campaign for the reduction of the principality of Coorg, and took part in the operations of 1834. He was military secretary to the Government at Madras between 1835 and 1845, and appointed to the command of the forces in Burmah in 1854.

STENHOUSE, John, LL.D., F.R.S. [1809—1880], born at Glasgow, was educated at Glasgow Grammar School, the University of Glasgow, Anderson's College, and the University of Giessen, and studied chemistry under Prof. Graham, Dr. Thomas Thompson, and Baron Liebig. He was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry at the Medical School of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in 1851; resigned the appointment in 1857, owing to a severe attack of paralysis; succeeded Dr. Hoffmann as non-resident assayer to the Royal Mint in 1865, and was deprived of this appointment by the abolition of the office by Mr. Lowe, in 1870. Mr. Stenhouse was the author of nearly a hundred papers on chemical subjects; and pamphlets "On the Applications of Charcoal to Sanitary Purposes," 1855; "On the Successful Application of Charcoal Air-Filters to the Ventilation of Sewers," 1861. On Nov. 30, 1871, a royal medal of the Royal Society was awarded to him for long-continued chemical researches, which have proved of great value in the arts and manufactures.

STEPHEN, Sir George, Q.C. [1794—1879], was the youngest son of the late James Stephen, Esq., M.P., Master in Chancery, and brother of the Right Hon. Sir James Stephen. His early days were spent in the medical schools, with a view to the army, but the battle of Leipsic sent home some 500 young English surgeons, as it announced approaching peace, and his destination was changed to Cambridge, where he was entered at Magdalen College. During a stay of two years at the University he carried off several prizes and scholarships, but at the end of his seventh term his father transferred him to the office of the Bank solicitors, Messrs.

Kaye and Freshfield. After being admitted an attorney, he practised in the City for many years. For a long time he was one of the leading advocates for the abolition of slavery, a cause which his father had also taken up. The Government of the day appointed him their agent to collect evidence as to the conduct of Queen Caroline in her last six months on the Continent. During the Mauritius inquiry into the conduct of Sir Robert Farquhar he examined above 300 witnesses, and agitated England to such an extent that 300,000 signatures to an anti-slavery petition by ladies alone were obtained in the course of a single week. About this period he had become so familiar with the deficiencies of the police that he succeeded in getting the force reorganised, and the system of parochial relief reformed. In the course of eighteen years of gratuitous service as Pauper Solicitor, he had the satisfaction of discharging out of prison more than 100 pauper prisoners, who had been committed for contempt of the Court of Chancery. For these and other minor services the Queen knighted him at her first levee. In 1849 he was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, and invited to settle at Liverpool, where he remained five years, and met with great success; but in 1852 two of his sons went to Australia, and Sir George and the remainder of his family followed in 1855. He published anonymously, in 1839, a work called "Adventures of an Attorney in Search of Practice," and was also author of "The Jesuit at Cambridge" (1839); "Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse," &c.

STEPHEN, Right Hon. Sir James, K.C.B., Professor of Modern History at the University of Cambridge, and sometime Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was born about 1790, and was the son of Mr. James Stephen, Master of Chancery. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1812, and having chosen the profession of law, was called to the Bar. He practised till 1823 as a Chancery barrister, being at the same time engaged as counsel to the Colonial department, an office he held for ten years, and was counsel to the Board of Trade. During the Whig Government which succeeded the Reform Bill, he became Assistant-Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and later, Permanent Under-Secretary, spending altogether fourteen years in those two offices. His activity, energy, and administrative ability in that office earned for him the title of "King Stephen." On his retirement from the Colonial Office in 1847 he was made a K.C.B. for his public services. For some years before his retirement he wrote for the *Edinburgh Review* on subjects relating to the history of the Church, and the development of religious opinions, and these admirable articles were published later in volume form, under the title "Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography" (1849). In the same year he was chosen to succeed Professor Smyth, as Regius Professor of Modern History in Cambridge, and in two years later published in 2 vols. his "Lectures on the History of France." He was the father of Mr. Justice Fitzjames Stephen and of Mr. Leslie Stephen.

STEPHENS, Catherine [1794—1882], singer, was born in London and studied under Lanza. At eighteen she first appeared in opera, at the Pantheon, and next year at Covent Garden in Arne's "Artaxerxes." Here she made a success, and added to her popularity shortly afterwards by excellent performances in "The Beggars' Opera," "Love in a Village," and "The Duenna." After this she was engaged for some important concerts and provincial festivals. In 1822 she left Covent

Garden for Drury Lane, having quarrelled with the management of the former house. Her career was eminently successful if not brilliant, and this in spite of some serious faults in her style of singing. In 1835 she retired, and four years later married the Earl of Essex. She was, however, shortly afterwards left a widow, and survived her husband forty-three years, dying at the extreme old age of eighty-eight.

STEPHENS, Edward Bowring, A.R.A., sculptor, born at Exeter, studied under Mr. E. H. Baily, and in 1843 gained the gold medal of the Royal Academy for an alto-relievo of "The Battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ." He spent three years at Rome, and produced, amongst other works, two groups—"Satan Tempting Eve," and "Satan Vanquished," both in the Great Exhibition of 1851; "Eve Contemplating Death," in 1853; "Group of Euphrosyne and Cupid," in 1856; "The Angel of the Resurrection," in 1861; and a colossal portrait statue of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, in 1862. He died Nov. 10, 1882.

STEPHENSON, George, railway engineer [1781—1848], was born at Wylam, Northumberland. For several years he was employed at various collieries as fireman, and afterwards as plugman, and gradually acquired so complete a knowledge of the engine as to be able to take it apart and make ordinary repairs. At the age of eighteen he could not read, but within two years, by attending night-schools, he was able to read and write with tolerable facility, and knew something of arithmetic. About 1805 he was desirous of emigrating to the United States, but could not raise the money for his passage. He continued to work in different collieries, and in his leisure hours devoted himself to the study of mechanics and engineering. His skill in repairing engines, and his improvements upon old machinery, led to his appointment as engine-wright at Killingworth in 1812, at a salary of £100 a year. Two years later he completed his first locomotive engine, which worked successfully on the Killingworth railway, and proved the best yet constructed. While engaged in plans for an improved engine, his attention was attracted to the increase in the draught of the furnace obtained by turning the waste steam up the chimney. This was the origin of steam-blast, an improvement embodied in Stephenson's next engine completed in 1815. He then turned his mind to the improvement of railways; for such as were then in existence were mere light tramways, leading to and from the mines. For the purpose of preventing jerks, at the junction of the rails, he took out, in 1816, a patent for an improved rail and chair, and recommended the employment of heavier rails. He undertook the construction of a railway eight miles in length for the owners of the Hetton colliery, which was successfully opened on Nov. 18, 1822, the level parts being traversed by five of Stephenson's locomotives. In 1823 he was appointed engineer of the proposed line between Stockton and Darlington. The intention was to employ stationary engines for the steep gradients, with horse-power on the level portion; but at Stephenson's urgent request the Act was amended so as to permit the use of locomotives on all parts of the road, which was opened Sept. 27, 1825. In 1824, in connection with Edward Pease, he opened an establishment for the manufacture of locomotives at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In 1825 he was appointed principal engineer of the Liverpool and Manchester line, made the preliminary surveys, and in June, 1826, began the construction of the road, which employed him during the next four years. While the road was building, the most eminent engineers persisted in declaring locomotives

unsafe and incapable of attaining high speed. At length Stephenson prevailed upon the directors to offer a prize of £500 for the most effective locomotive engine for the purposes of the road; and at a trial, which took place near Liverpool, Oct. 6, 1829, his engine, the Rocket, was adjudged to be the best of the four entered. At the opening of the road on Sept. 15, 1830, eight locomotives, constructed at the Stephenson works, were employed, and the Rocket attained the then unprecedented speed of thirty-six miles an hour. For the next fifteen years Stephenson was almost incessantly employed on new roads, and was called three times to Belgium, and once to Spain, as consulting engineer. In addition to the improved steam-engine, he invented, in 1815, a safety-lamp, which is still in use in the Killingworth collieries. Sir Humphry Davy's invention was nearly simultaneous, and to him the mining proprietors presented a service of plate worth £2,000, at the same time awarding £100 to Stephenson. This led to a protracted discussion as to the priority of the invention, and in 1817 Stephenson's friends presented him with £1,000. He declined the honour of knighthood.

STEPHENSON, Robert [1803—1859], son of the above, was born at Willington, near Newcastle. He was sent to a school at Newcastle, and completed his education at the University of Edinburgh. In 1824 he accepted an engagement as engineer in South America. On his return to England, in 1827, he was employed in the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, and later he superintended the London and Birmingham road, which was completed under his direction in 1838. For many years he was almost exclusively occupied with similar undertakings at home and abroad. Among his most remarkable works are the high-level bridge over the Tyne at Newcastle, the viaduct over the Tweed valley at Berwick, the Conway bridge, and the Britannia tubular bridge across the Menai Straits. He was also employed on railways in Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Italy, and France, and visited Egypt several times to superintend the construction of a road between Alexandria and Cairo. He designed an immense bridge across the Nile at Kafr Azzayat, and his bridge which crosses the St. Lawrence near Montreal was opened in 1860. From 1847 till his death he represented the borough of Whitby. He was a member of several scientific bodies, and from 1835 to 1855 was president of the Institute of Civil Engineers. He was the author of "A Description of the Locomotive Steam-Engine," "Report on the Atmospheric Railway System," and "The Great Exhibition, its Palace and Contents."

STEVENS, Alfred [1817—1875], sculptor and decorative artist, was born at Blandford in Dorsetshire, and having as a child shown great taste for painting, by the advice and aid of his friends he was sent to Italy at the age of sixteen to study the works of the old masters in Florence and Rome. He remained there for several years, studying for some time under Thorwaldsen at Rome, and accomplishing several meritorious works in sculpture, metal, and painting. He returned to England in 1843, settled in London, and was engaged in decorative works for architects and others, his finest work at that time being the decoration of Dorchester House, Park Lane, where the carving in marble and wood, painting of the panels and ceiling, and the ornamental metal work, bear witness to his great talents. The life-sized marble figures in Dorchester House are especially vigorous and beautiful. He also at this time assisted Professor Cockerell in many of his architectural undertakings. He removed to Sheffield in 1850,

and through his influence gave a fresh impetus to the study of art there, so that the Sheffield School of Art took the highest place among all the art schools of the kingdom. Among his pupils were William Ellis and Henry Hoyles, of Sheffield, Robert Eaton, James Gamble, Hugh Stannus, Godfrey Sykes, of the South Kensington Museum, &c. In 1857, he received from Government the commission for the greatest work of his life, the noble Monument to the Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral. Parliament voted £14,000 for the work, which sum was, however, very inadequate, and he spent much of his private means upon it. He suffered much disappointment and anxiety during the progress of the work, and left it unfinished at his death, but it was completed by other hands from his own models and designs. He also executed the mosaic "Isaiah" in the arch of the dome of St. Paul's. He died in London of heart disease and bronchitis.

STEVENS, Richard John Samuel [1757—1837], a chorister of St. Paul's under Richard Savage. He held the appointments of organist to The Temple and the Charterhouse, and in 1801 was appointed Gresham Professor of Music. His glee-writing has, however, made him better known than his organ-playing or lecturing. "Ye spotted snakes," "Crabbed age and youth," "Sigh no more, ladies," are always welcome; and "The cloud-cap't towers" is a really fine and massive composition.

STEVENSON, Robert [1770—1850], an eminent engineer, born in Glasgow, was the son of a merchant who died in the West Indies. Educated at Edinburgh, he was first designed for the ministry, but his mother marrying a second time he became associated with his stepfather, Thomas Smith, originally a tinsmith, but who later became an engineer, devoting himself chiefly to the construction and improvement of lighthouses. At the age of nineteen he was intrusted by Mr. Smith with the erection of a lighthouse on the island of Little Cumbrae, and acquitted himself so well in the business that his stepfather took him into partnership. In 1797 he made his first tour of inspection as superintendent of lighthouses. This office he retained until 1843, and during that time he constructed twenty-three lighthouses in situations that tasked the utmost scientific knowledge and skill. Mr. Stevenson was the sole designer and constructor of the celebrated Bell Rock Lighthouse, which was completed in 1810, a work which took him seven years. He was an authority on the subject of the construction of docks, harbours, and breakwaters. For his invention of intermittent and flashing lights, suitable for the dangerous navigation of narrow seas, he received a gold medal from the king of the Netherlands. Mr. Stevenson first brought into notice the superiority of malleable iron rods for railways in place of the old cast-iron ones. In 1824 he published a full account of the Bell Rock Lighthouse, besides which he contributed several articles to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," &c. He was a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Geological Society of London, and various Scotch antiquarian societies.

STEWART, Anthony, born at Crieff, in Perthshire, in 1773; studied landscape-painting under Alexander Nasmyth, but eventually adopted miniature as his profession, and settled in London. His portraits of children, well drawn and delicately coloured, were especially charming, and for the last fifteen years of his life he devoted himself exclusively to that branch of his profession. Among his sitters was the little princess Victoria, who was painted by him in several successive years. He died in London in December, 1846. He exhi-

bited only twelve works, all in the Academy.

STEWART, Admiral Sir Houston, G.C.B. [1791—1875], was a son of Sir M. S. Stewart, Bart. He served at Flushing and the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, and was second in command in the Black Sea in 1855-6. He was created a K.C.B. for his services off Sebastopol in 1856, made a G.C.B. in 1865, and was promoted to the rank of a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. He was one of the members in the Liberal interest for Greenwich, from Feb. to July, 1852. Sir Houston Stewart was Comptroller-General of the Coast Guard from Nov., 1846, till 1850; a Lord of the Admiralty from 1850 till 1852; Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dockyard in April, 1853; Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian stations in Nov., 1856; and Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth from Oct., 1860, till Nov., 1863. He was Governor of Greenwich Hospital from Feb, 15, 1869, till Nov., 1872.

ST. GERMANS (Earl of), The Right Hon. Edward Granville Eliot, G.C.B., LL.D. [1798—1877], eldest son of the second earl, by a daughter of the first Marquis of Stafford, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and engaged in diplomacy in early life. He represented Liskeard in the Liberal interest from 1823 till 1832, and East Cornwall from Aug., 1837, till he succeeded to the earldom, Jan. 19, 1845. He was a Lord of the Treasury in 1827-8; Envoy to Spain in 1835; Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1841, when he was sworn a Privy Councillor; was Postmaster-General in 1846; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from 1852 till 1855; Lord Steward of the Household from 1857 till 1858; was re-appointed in 1859, and resigned in Dec., 1865.

ST. HELENS, Right Hon. Alleyne Fitzherbert, Baron [1754—1839], was the fourth son of William Fitzherbert, Esq., of Tissington, Derby. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge. In 1777 he became minister at the Court of Brussels, where he resided till 1782, when he was sent to Paris to negotiate a peace between France, Spain, and the States General of the United Provinces. The next year he was appointed envoy extraordinary to Catherine II. of Russia, and in 1787 accompanied her on her tour to the Crimea. Returning to England he was made a privy councillor, and chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, an appointment he resigned in 1789. For the part he had taken in settling the differences between Great Britain and Spain respecting the whale trade at Nootka Sound while ambassador at Madrid in 1790, he was created an Irish peer, with the title of Baron St. Helens. In 1793 he concluded a treaty of alliance between England and Spain, and in 1797 was appointed ambassador at the Hague, where he remained till the invasion of the French. In May, 1801, he proceeded to St. Petersburg to negotiate the differences between Great Britain and the three Baltic powers, and for his services was promoted to the English peerage. In 1803 he was appointed one of the lords of his Majesty's bedchamber, which office he continued to hold till 1830, when he retired from diplomatic life. He was never married, and on his death the two peerages became extinct.

ST. MAUR, Edward Adolphus Ferdinand [1835—1869], was the son and heir of Edward Adolphus, Duke of Somerset, K.G., and Jane Georgiana, daughter of Thomas Sheridan, Esq., and grand-daughter of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan. He was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's barony, July 6, 1863, and in that year, his father having obtained by patent the Earldom of St. Maur, he changed his courtesy

title of Baron Seymour to that of Earl St. Maur. He was in early life an officer of the 4th Dragoons, and in 1856 accompanied Lord Granville on his special mission to Russia for the Emperor's coronation. In the following year he went to India, was present during some of the terrible scenes of the mutiny, and later, served under Garibaldi, for whom he had a great admiration, as assistant adjutant-general in Italy. He was succeeded as heir to the dukedom by his uncle, Lord Archibald Henry Algernon Seymour, his only brother, Lord Edward Percy St. Maur, having died in 1865 from the effects of a fight with a tiger in India.

STIRLING, Rev. Robert, D.D. [1790—1878], was born in Perthshire. In 1815 he was licensed to preach, and in the following year he was ordained to the Kilmarnock second charge. In 1824 he was translated to Galston, where he remained for sixty-three years. In 1840 the University of St. Andrews conferred upon him the degree of D.D. In 1816 he invented and patented a very ingenious air engine, calculated to produce motive power from heated air. One engine of 45-horse power was actually constructed, and was employed for upwards of three years in driving the lathes and other machinery of the Dundee foundry. Dr. Stirling also constructed many optical and other scientific instruments.

STISTED, Sir Henry William, K.C.B. [1817—1875], was the son of Colonel Henry Stisted, of the 3rd Dragoons. Educated at Sandhurst, he entered the army in 1835, and served with distinction in the Afghan war. In Beloochistan he was present at the capture of Khelat, and at the battle of Khooshab, and the bombardment of Mohumrah in the war with Persia. In 1857 he commanded the advance guard at the relief of Lucknow, and succeeded Brigadier-General Neil in the command of the first brigade. The next year he led the second brigade at the battle of Bareilly. Subsequently he held a divisional command in Canada, and was the first Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. He was nominated C.B. in 1858, and K.C.B. in 1871.

ST. JOHN, James Augustus [1801—1875], born in Carmarthenshire, after receiving instruction at a village grammar-school, became, by the aid of a clergyman, a good classical scholar, and learned the French, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, and Persian languages. At an early age he repaired to London, became editor of a Plymouth newspaper of Liberal politics, and acting editor of the *Oriental Herald*. In 1827 he started, in conjunction with Mr. D. L. Richardson, the *London Weekly Review*, which was subsequently purchased by Mr. Colburn, who transformed it into the *Court Journal*. In 1829-30 Mr. St. John resided in Normandy, and published his experiences in a volume in "Constable's Miscellany;" he visited Paris during the revolution of July, and after travelling in Switzerland, set out for Egypt and Nubia and the Second Cataract in a small vessel. He spent some time in the exploration of Egypt and the Libyan desert, and described his discoveries and theories in his books, "Egypt and Mohammed Ali," and "Isis." He also wrote novels, books on education, and some philosophical essays.

ST. LEONARDS (Baron), The Right Hon. Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, LL.D., D.C.L. [1781—1875], High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames, the son of a Westminster tradesman, for a few years practised as a conveyancer under the bar, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1807. Before donning the gown, his treatise on "Purchasers" attracted the attention of the profession. It has been considerably enlarged, and has passed through fourteen editions. He gave up conveyancing, obtained

extensive practice at the Chancery bar; and in 1822 became a King's Counsel, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He, at different times, was returned to the House of Commons for Weymouth, Melcombe Regis, and St. Mawes, took a prominent part in parliamentary discussions, and was foremost among those who opposed the Reform Bill. In June, 1829, when the Duke of Wellington held the reins of government, he was appointed Solicitor-General; and in 1834, when Sir R. Peel formed a ministry, Sir Edward Sugden went to Ireland as Lord Chancellor. Resigning that judicial office on the retirement of the Cabinet, he was returned to the House of Commons for Ripon, and vacated his seat in Sept., 1841, on resuming, under Sir Robert Peel's ministry, his position as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in which he continued until the disruption of the Conservative party in 1846. For some time he did not figure prominently in public affairs, but accepted the post of Lord Chancellor in Lord Derby's first administration, in 1852, and was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron St. Leonards. He applied himself to the reform of the law with a vigour and energy which more than realized public expectation, and on his return to power, in 1858, Lord Derby was desirous that Lord St. Leonards should again receive the Great Seal. He declined the responsibility, however, in consequence of his advanced age, though he took an active and influential part in the business of Parliament, and exerted himself to keep up the character and efficiency of the House of Lords as a judicial tribunal, and to correct by legislation several anomalies in the law of property. In addition to his celebrated treatise on "The Law of Vendors and Purchasers," Lord St. Leonards wrote a work on "Powers," which reached an eighth edition; a treatise on the "Cases decided by the House of Lords;" an edition of "Gilbert on Uses;" an essay on the "New Real Property Laws;" pamphlets against the "Registration of Deeds;" and other essays on legal subjects. His last publication, "The Handy-Book of Property Law," is familiar to most readers.

STODDART, Sir John, D.C.L. [1773—1856], was educated at Salisbury and Christ Church, Oxford. He was originally intended for the Church, but subsequently preferring the law, he commenced the study of it, and took the degree of D.C.L. in 1801. In 1805 he was appointed King's Advocate and Admiralty Advocate in Malta, where he remained for the next four years. In 1810 he began to write for the *Times* newspaper, and in 1812 he joined the staff of that journal as political editor. By the wits of the day Stoddart was frequently caricatured as the great Dr. Slop of Printing-House Square. His connection with the *Times* ceased in 1816, and the year following he started the *New Times*, which had but a short career. In 1826 he was made a knight, and was appointed Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Malta, where he remained during the next thirteen years. On his return to England he wrote "An Introduction to General History," and a "Universal Grammar" for the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*. Besides writing political pamphlets on various subjects of popular note, he took a lively interest in the amendment of law, and at the first meeting of the Law Amendment Society after his death, Lord Brougham pronounced a eulogium on his memory.

STOKES, William, M.D. [1804—1878], son of Dr. Whitley Stokes, senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, born in Dublin, took the degree of M.D. in the University of Edinburgh in 1825. He wrote on the diseases of the lungs and windpipe, and the heart and

the aorta, and contributed to the periodicals of the day, his writings being considered standard works in the profession. Having filled the office of Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, on the occasion of the inauguration of its first chancellor, Lord Brougham, in June, 1846. He served as President of the College of Physicians in Ireland, and was twice appointed Crown representative professor in the General Medical Council. He was one of the physicians in ordinary to the Queen in Ireland. His "Lectures on Fever" were published in 1874.

STONE, Frank, A.R.A., was born Aug. 22, 1800, at Manchester, where till the age of twenty-four, he followed his father's business of cotton-spinning. He then resolved to devote himself to art, and studied drawing and water-colour painting with diligence and success. In 1831 he came to London, and six years later was elected an associate of the Water Colour Society. In this year too he first exhibited in the Academy, and began to turn his attention to oil painting. In 1840 he produced "The Legend of Montrose," his first subject picture in oil, and "The Last Appeal," exhibited in 1843, attained such popularity that it was engraved. In this year he was elected full member of the Water Colour Society, but the greater success of his oil paintings resolved him to devote himself entirely to that medium, and in 1847 he resigned. He became an associate of the Academy in 1851, and died suddenly of heart disease, Nov. 18, 1859. He exhibited 176 oil-paintings, many of them widely known through engravings. Two of his Water Colour Drawings are in the South Kensington Collection. He was the father of Mr. Marcus Stone, R.A.

STOPFORD, Hon. Sir Robert, Admiral of the Red, G.C.B., &c. [1768—1847], was the third son of the second Earl of Courtown. He entered the navy in 1779, and after a series of active services became captain in 1790. In the action in the Channel on June 1, 1794, his ship, the *Aquilon*, was the repeating frigate, and for towing the *Marlborough*, when dismasted, out of the fire of the enemy, he received publicly the thanks of Lord Howe. After distinguishing himself on many occasions he took part in the action off St. Domingo in Feb., 1806, and was severely wounded. In 1808 Sir Robert was made Rear-Admiral, and the same year he commanded a squadron in the Basque-roads affair. For his services at the capture of the island of Java, he was honoured with the thanks of Parliament. In 1815 he was nominated a K.C.B., and obtained his promotion as full admiral in 1825. For three years Sir Robert was commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, was created G.C.B. in 1831, and Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom in 1834. In 1837 he commanded all the operations on the coast of Syria to the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840, in 1841 was appointed Master and Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and on the death of Sir Davidge Gould he became Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

STORKS, Major-General The Right Hon. Sir Henry Knight, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. [1811 — 1874], eldest son of Mr. Serjeant Storks, was educated at the Charterhouse, entered the army in 1828, served in the 61st, 14th, and 38th regiments, and was Assistant Adjutant-General in the Kaffir war in 1846-7. He was Military Secretary in the Mauritius, commanded the British Military Establishments on the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and at Smyrna, during the war with Russia between 1854 and 1856, was Secretary for Military Correspond-

ence at the War-office from 1857 till 1859, and was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands in 1859. On the cession of those islands to Greece, Sir Henry succeeded Sir J. G. Le Marchant as Governor of Malta. He proceeded in Nov., 1865, to Jamaica, as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, to conduct the inquiry into the recent outbreak and its suppression, and having performed the mission with credit, he was on his return made a Privy Councillor, Nov. 13, 1866. In Jan., 1868, he was appointed Under Secretary of State for War and Controller-in-Chief; and in 1870 was made Surveyor-General of the Ordnance. Sir Henry Storks was elected M.P. for Ripon, Feb. 15, 1870.

STOWE, Henry, M.A. [1825—1855], was the eldest son of William Stowe, Esq., a surgeon at Buckingham. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, and took a first-class degree in 1848. In 1851 he obtained a Fellowship at Oriel College. Subsequently Mr. Stowe became a contributor to the *Times* newspaper, and early in 1855 he undertook the administration of the *Times* fund for the relief of the sick and wounded in the Crimea, in the place of Mr. Macdonald. For a short time he discharged his duties most successfully, but in June of the same year he fell a victim to overwork and anxiety.

STRAFFORD, Field-Marshal the Earl of, G.C.B., G.C.H. [1772—1860], was the third son of Mr. George Byng, of Wrotham Park, Middlesex, and great-grandson of the first Viscount Torrington. He entered the army in 1793, and served in the 33rd regiment in Flanders and Holland. Subsequently he exchanged into the 3rd Guards, and after serving in Hanover, Copenhagen, and the Walcheren expedition, he proceeded in 1811 to the Peninsula, and was present at all the actions in the south of Spain. In the campaign of 1815 he eminently distinguished himself, more particularly at Waterloo, having the command of the 2d brigade of the 1st division. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the first corps of the British army which marched from Waterloo to Paris, and on the march took the fortified city of Peronne, and subsequently obtained possession of Paris by occupying the heights of Belleville and Montmartre. In 1812 he was appointed Governor of Londonderry and Culmore, and was made a Privy Councillor in 1827. In 1831 he was nominated a G.C.B., having in 1828 been made a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Order of Knighthood. From 1831 to 1835 he represented the borough of Poole in the House of Commons. In 1837 he was elevated to the House of Lords by the creation of Baron Strafford, and was ultimately created an Earl in 1847.

STRANGE, Colonel Alexander, F.R.S. [1818—1876], born at Westminster, was the fourth son of Sir Thomas Strange. He was educated at Harrow, and in 1834 went to India to join the 7th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry. His scientific abilities were soon discovered by General Worster, who personally instructed him in the use of astronomical and surveying instruments. In 1847 he received an appointment in the great trigonometrical survey of India. On attaining the rank of major he retired from the survey in accordance with the rules of the Military Department, on which occasion he received the thanks of the Governor-General for his distinguished services. He returned to England in 1861, and retired from the army as lieutenant-colonel in Dec. of that year. From 1863 to 1867 he served on the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society, of which he was also foreign secretary from 1868 to 1873. In June, 1864, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and acted

as a member of the Council from 1867 to 1869. He was appointed in 1862 by the Secretary of State for India to the post of Inspector of Scientific Instruments, where his constructive skill soon had full play, and he was commissioned to design and superintend the construction of a series of large astronomical and geodetical instruments then required for the trigonometrical survey of India. In 1868 he initiated the movement which resulted in the appointment of a Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science, and the proposals contained in the scheme which he originally propounded to the Commission were adopted in the main, and recommended for the consideration of the Government.

STRANGFORD, Right Hon. Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, Sixth Viscount, Baron Penshurst, G.C.B., K.T.S., &c. [1780—1855], was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a gold medal in 1800. In the following year he succeeded to his father's peerage. He entered the diplomatic service as Secretary of Legation at Lisbon. In 1806 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, *ad interim*, to the Court of Portugal, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in 1808, and sworn a Privy Councillor. He was also at the same time advanced to the highest grade in the Order of the Bath. At the close of the year he was removed from the Portuguese Court to the Brazils. In 1817 he went to Sweden, from which mission he was promoted to his first embassy to Turkey in 1820. In 1825 he was Ambassador to Russia, where he stayed but a short time. In 1828, at the request of the Government, he undertook a special mission to the Brazils, with which his diplomatic career terminated, and he retired on a pension of £2,300. In 1825 he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Lord Penshurst. He was nominated a G.C.B. in 1825; D.C.L. at Oxford in 1834, elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1825, was its director from 1852 to 1854, and subsequently was one of its four vice-presidents. He was devoted to literature and the fine arts; contributed many essays to periodical literature; and acquired some literary reputation by his translation of the poems of Camoens, to which he prefixed a life of the poet. He was a F.S.A., and became vice-president of that society.

STRANGFORD, George Sydney, Seventh Viscount [1818—1857], son of the preceding, better known as the Hon. G. S. Smythe, was born at Stockholm during his father's embassy there. He was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, and from Jan. to July, 1846 he filled the office of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1841 he was returned for Canterbury, and retained his seat until the dissolution in 1852. With the bulk of the Peel party he eventually gave in his adhesion to the principles of free trade, though in February, 1842, he spoke and voted against Mr. Villiers' motion for a total repeal of the Corn Laws. He defended the Maynooth Grant, and spoke against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. After his succession to the title in 1855, he took no share in the discussions of the Upper House. Viscount Strangford was the author of "Historic Fancies," and contributed numerous fugitive pieces to various annuals. He also acquired some reputation as a political journalist.

STRANGFORD, Right Hon. Percy Ellen Algernon Frederick William Sydney Smythe, 8th Viscount [1825—1869], second son of Percy Clinton Sydney, sixth Viscount Strangford, was educated at Harrow and at Merton College, Oxford. He was appointed an

attaché to the embassy at Constantinople in May, 1845, and later became Oriental Secretary in July, 1857, but vacated that post the following year. Lord Strangford always suffered from weak health, and consequently did not make the conspicuous mark that his extraordinary abilities might otherwise have made. But his achievements as a linguist, and his genius for philology were very great indeed. He knew all the chief Oriental languages well, and was an authority on the obscure Turcoman dialects of Central Asia. His political speculations and his occasional writings on the Eastern question were of high value. He wrote for the *Quarterly* and *Saturday* Reviews, and for the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and contributed the ethnographical and political portions to Lady Strangford's "Eastern Shores of the Adriatic." Viscountess Strangford edited his original "Letters and Papers on Philological and Kindred Subjects" (2 vols) in 1878.

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, Viscount, K.G. [1788—1880], the fourth son of Stratford Canning, Esq., a merchant of London. Stratford Canning was educated at Eton, where he became a King's Scholar, and at King's College, Cambridge. Through the influence of his cousin, George Canning (aftewards premier), he obtained admission into the diplomatic service, and having passed a year as précis writer in the Foreign Office, was, in 1808, sent on a special mission to Constantinople under Mr. (later Sir Robert) Adair, on whose appointment as British ambassador to that court a year or two afterwards, he was made secretary of the Embassy. On his return to England he completed his studies at Cambridge, and took his M.A. degree. In 1814, when he was Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland, he took part in framing the treaty by which the Swiss cantons were united into the Helvetic Confederation. He was sent on a special mission to Washington in 1820, and in 1823 was made Plenipotentiary in London for negociating certain important matters with the United States. He went to Constantinople as ambassador in 1825, with instructions to use his influence with the then Sultan, Mahmoud, in favour of the Greek nation. Not meeting with success, he returned to England, and took part in the conference held before it was resolved to adopt those measures which led to the battle of Navarino. Mr. Canning was made a G.C.B. as a reward for his diplomatic services. He represented Old Sarum, and later Stockbridge, Hants, in the Tory interest, in Parliament. In 1831, after diplomatic relations had been renewed with the Porte, Stratford Canning was sent as special ambassador to settle the questions pending between the Porte and Greece, and together with the French and Russian ambassadors brought about the definite treaty of July 21, 1832. Having been for a short time ambassador at St. Petersburg, he fell out of favour with the Czar Nicholas, and resigned. He was elected to Parliament as one of the members in the Conservative interest for King's Lynn in 1835, and was re-elected in 1841 and 1842. In the latter year he succeeded Lord Ponsonby as ambassador at Constantinople, a post which he held under several different ministries of opposite politics. The "Great Eltchi," as he was called, had, in fact a unique position, and consistently turned his great powers of mind and will to checking Russia, directing the Sultan and the Pashas, and making the influence of England felt throughout the East. His action was one of the determining causes of the Crimean war, all through which his influence was felt, encouraging Turkey, and advising his own Government. It is said that to him is owing the act of Austria in occupying the Danubian

principalities, which decided the chief military question, checked the Russian advance on the Balkans, and allowed the allies to turn their arms against the Russian stronghold of Sebastopol. Early in 1852 Sir Stratford Canning was raised to the peerage as Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. His only son died in 1878, so that the title became extinct. Late in life he published a volume of poems, two small works of a religious character, and a drama on the subject of King Alfred in the Isle of Athelney. He also contributed three or four essays on political and other questions to periodical literature. Lord Stratford was a man of first-rate ability, but of a somewhat narrow and egotistical nature which greatly lessened his influence for good. [See Kinglake, "Invasion of the Crimea," &c.].

STREET, George Edmund, R.A., F.S.A. [1824—1881], was born at Woodford, Essex, and educated at the Collegiate School, Camberwell, studied architecture for three years under Mr. Owen Carter of Winchester, and for five years under Sir Gilbert Scott. Like his master Street considered the Gothic style most suited to this climate and country; the buildings he erected were mostly in this style, and he wrote numerous essays and lectures to illustrate its history, and promote its progress. His principal literary works are "The Brick and Marble Architecture of North Italy in the Middle Ages," 1855; and "Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain," 1865. Among his numerous architectural works the most notable are, the Theological College at Cuddesden, the chapels and schoolrooms at Uppingham, and Bloxham; schools, and new churches at Bournemouth; SS. Philip and James, Oxford; St. John, Torquay; All Saints, Clifton; St. Saviour's, Eastbourne; St. Margaret, Liverpool; St. Mary Magdalen, Paddington; Boyne Hill; Hagley; Garden Street, Westminster; the nave of Bristol Cathedral, erected in the early English style, and Dunecht House for Lord Crawford and Balcarres. Amongst his church restorations the most prominent are Eccleshall; Wantage, Uffington and Shottesbrook in Berks; Skewley and Wendover in Bucks; Stone in Kent; Jesus College Chapel, Oxford. At the time of his death he was engaged on restoring the nave and building the new choir to Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, and erecting the new Synod House for the Irish Church in connection with it. But in London Street will be chiefly remembered as the architect for the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand. He was appointed to the work in 1868, after a competition in which most of the foremost architects of the time, including Scott and Barry, took part, but the building was not completed until after his death. In 1850 he was appointed diocesan architect to the diocese of Oxford, and was subsequently appointed for York, Ripon, and Winchester. He was a Fellow of the Institute of Architects, the Society of Antiquaries, &c. In 1866 he was elected A.R.A., and R.A. on June 29, 1871.

STRICKLAND, Hugh Edwin, M.A., F.R.S. [1811—1853], born at Righton, Yorkshire, was a son of Mr. H. E. Strickland, of Apperley, in Gloucestershire, and grandson of Sir George Strickland, of Boynton, York. He was a private pupil of Dr. Arnold at Laleham, near Staines, and completed his education at Oriel College, Oxford. He early exhibited a marked fondness for natural history, especially geology, botany, and ornithology, and in 1835 he accompanied Mr. W. J. Hamilton, M.P.—then Secretary of the Geological Society—to Asia Minor, which resulted in the publication of several interesting papers on the geology of the districts visited. Mr. Strickland con-

tributed some articles to the "Magazine of Natural History," and to Sir W. Jardine's "Ornithology," principally on the history of the dodo. He also devoted much attention to the terminology of Natural History, and was the reporter of a committee appointed by the British Association to consider the rules by which the nomenclature of zoology might be established on a uniform and permanent basis. In 1847 he undertook to edit for the Ray Society "Bibliographia Zoologiæ et Geologiæ," from the materials collected by Professer Agassiz; and when the illness of Dr. Buckland compelled his withdrawal from the duties of the chair of Geology at Oxford, Mr. Strickland was invited to deliver the lectures in his place, a post which he filled with eminent success. He lost his life while examine the geological structure of the ground of a tunnel on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. To avoid a coal train approaching on the down line he stepped off on to the up line just as an express train was issuing from the tunnel, and he was killed instantaneously.

STRICKLAND, Miss Agnes, third daughter of Thomas Strickland, Esq., of Reydon Hall, Suffolk, born early in the century, manifested in childhood a taste for poetical composition. At twelve years of age she had written many pages of a romantic chronicle in rhyme, called the "Red Rose," intended to commemorate the fortunes of the House of Lancaster, but her Sibylline leaves were discovered, and treated with such severe criticism by her father, that she abjured rhyming for a time. After an interval of three years she produced a poem in four cantos, under the title of "Worcester Field, or the Cavalier," which was eulogized by Thomas Campbell. After the death of her father, she, with her elder sister, commenced a regular course of study in the British Museum, and the facility with which they read chronicles and manuscripts in old French and Provençal became of the utmost use in the collection of those materials which afterwards enriched their historical biographies. Agnes continued to reside, till the death of her widowed mother, with her two unmarried sisters in the quiet seclusion of Reydon Hall, where she composed numerous contributions to fugitive literature, part of which were reprinted under the title of "Historic Scenes and other Poetic Fancies," in 1850. She had before written popular books for young people, such as "Stories from History," "Illustrious British Children," "Alda, the British Captive," and "The Rival Crusoes," the joint production of herself and her sister Elizabeth. In 1835 Agnes added to her reputation by the "Pilgrims of Walsingham," constructed on the plan of the old "Canterbury Pilgrimage," and the sisters commenced their great undertaking, "The Lives of the Queens of England from the Norman Conquest," of which the first volume appeared in 1840, and the last in 1849. It carries the series down to the accession of the Hanoverian family, and became one of the most popular works of the time. The name of one sister only was known in connection with it, as the elder Miss Strickland by choice eschewed the honours of professed authorship. Agnes and Elizabeth Strickland also produced "Lives of the Queens of Scotland, and English Princesses connected with the Regal Succession of Great Britain," published in 1850-9, a necessary adjunct to their "Lives of the Queens of England." Then followed in 1862 "The Bachelor Kings of England," which completed her chain of royal and domestic historical biography from the Norman Conquest. In 1871 she received a Civil List pension of £100 in recognition of the merit

displayed in her literary works. She died July 8, 1874, at Reydon Hall, Suffolk.

STRUTHERS, John [1776—1853], a poet and miscellaneous writer, born at East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, was the son of a country shoemaker. At the age of eight he was employed on a neighbouring farm as a cowherd, and later was sent to Glasgow to learn his father's trade. His first poem, "Anticipation," was published in 1803. The following year appeared his best-known piece "The Poor Man's Sabbath," which gained him the friendship of Sir Walter Scott and Joanna Baillie. It met with immediate success, and passed through various editions in rapid succession, and was regarded as a lowly Scottish Classic. "The Peasant's Death" met with the same success. Besides his poems Struthers was the author of "The History of Scotland from the Union in 1707 to 1827." In 1832 he was appointed librarian in Stirling's Library, Glasgow.

STRUTT, Major-General William Goodday [1763—1848], was the third son of John Strutt, Esq., at one time M.P. for Maldon. In 1782 he served at the siege of Gibraltar. Having succeeded to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 54th, he proceeded to Flanders with the army of Lord Moira, and bore a distinguished part in the attack on Tiel. He also performed good service on the retreat of the army into Westphalia. Subsequently the 54th were sent to St. Vincent, where Colonel Strutt obtained the rank of Brigadier-General. On his return to England he was appointed Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle. Afterwards he was employed upon the staff in Ireland, and in 1800, having been raised to the rank of Major-General in 1798, he was made Governor of Quebec.

STUART, Daniel [1766—1846], brother of Peter Stuart, the promoter of the first daily evening paper, the *Star*, was born in Scotland, and apprenticed to a tailor. Possessed of considerable ability, he espoused the cause of the reformers, and as Secretary to the Society of Friends of the People, he became intimately associated with Earl Grey, and other politicians. In 1795 he purchased, in conjunction with his brother, the *Morning Post*, which he managed entirely, and by his vigilance and activity raised the daily circulation from 350 copies to 1,000 within two years. The strong part it took against Napoleon during the Peace of Amiens contributed materially to its success. Mr. Stuart afterwards became part proprietor of the *Courier*. In this paper he also gave a qualified support to the Government after Mr. Pitt's return to office. Cobbett had an especial dislike to him (as was only natural, considering how completely Stuart had turned round), and on "Stuart of the *Courier*" some of Cobbett's fiercest invective was at times discharged. He was a Commissioner of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieutenant for Oxfordshire.

STUART, Lord Dudley Coutts [1803—1851], was the eighth son of the first Marquis of Bute. In 1830 he was returned for Arundel, and warmly advocated the Reform Bill. About this time he became greatly interested in the Polish exiles in England, and was mainly instrumental in obtaining a Parliamentary grant of £10,000 for their relief. He sat for Arundel till 1837, when he was defeated by the local influence of the Howards in favour of Lord Fitzalan, and for ten years he had no seat in Parliament, but in 1847 he was returned at the head of the poll for Marylebone, and re-elected in 1852 without opposition. His views in regard to Poland were considered Quixotic, but he lived to see his favourite opinions embraced by those who were for many years their most bitter and formidable opponents.

STUART, Hon. Sir James, Bart., LL.D. [1780—1853], was born at Fort Hunter, New York, and educated at Schenectady, and at Windsor College, Nova Scotia. In 1801 he was called to the bar of Lower Canada. In 1805 he was made Solicitor-General, and Attorney-General in 1822. He sat in the Assembly of Lower Canada almost continuously from 1808 till his elevation to the bench as Chief Justice in 1838. Besides acting in 1822 as delegate to England from the British inhabitants of Montreal, to advocate the reunion of the Canadas, he rendered many important services to the people and Government of the Dominion. Lord Sydenham (q.v.) availed himself of his talents in preparing the Act of the Union between the two provinces which formed the Constitution of Canada. He was created a baronet in 1840.

STUART, John Macdougall, the explorer of the interior of Australia, was of Scottish extraction, and was born about the year 1819. Unsuccessful as a settler in South Australia, he was engaged by Messrs. Chambers, large stockholders in that colony, and in 1857 made an unsuccessful effort to explore the range of country westward of Lake Torrens. In 1858, however, he was more fortunate, and having encountered great hardships and opened up a large tract of country before unknown, he was rewarded for his services by the colonial Legislature of Adelaide with a fourteen years' lease of 1,000 square miles of land. In 1860 he effected the journey across the interior of Australia from south to north. He was an hon. F.R.G.S. of London and Berlin. His "Journals" from 1858 to 1862 were edited and published by W. Hardman in 1864.

STUART, John, LL.D. [1813—1877], was born at Forgue, in Aberdeenshire. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen, became a member of the Society of Advocates there, was nominated by the Treasury as one of the official searchers of the Records in H.M. Register house, Edinburgh, in 1853, and in 1873 was appointed by the Lord Clerk Register to the office of Principal Keeper of the Register of Deeds there. In conjunction with the late Mr. Joseph Robertson, Dr. Stuart originated "The Spalding Club," for the purpose of collecting and printing the historical MS. records of the northern counties of Scotland, and he acted as its secretary from its commencement in 1839 till its dissolution in 1870. During that period he edited for the Club twelve volumes, quarto, of original records and chronicles, besides the Celtic copy of the Gospels, known as the "Book of Deer," in one vol., and "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland," in two vols. folio. Dr. Stuart was secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, having been elected to the office in 1854. Besides minor papers in the "Proceedings" of the Society, he edited for the members two vols. of chartularies, viz., "The records of the Priory of the Isle of May," and "Records of the Monastery of Kinloss." In 1869 Dr. Stuart was requested by the Historical Manuscript Commissioners to inspect and report to them on Scotch Collections of Records, and his Reports usually appeared annually in the Blue Books issued by the Commission. In his examination of the papers at Dunrobin, Dr. Stuart brought to light the dispensation for the marriage of the Earl of Bothwell with Lady Jane Gordon, which disappeared in 1567, and since that time was generally supposed to have been destroyed. A history of this dispensation was given in a volume published by Dr. Stuart, entitled "A Lost Chapter in the History of Mary Queen of Scots, recovered." Besides these works he edited for the Burgh Record Society two vols. of

"Extracts from the Burgh Records of Aberdeen, 1625-1747." He also edited in two vols. the "Archæological Essays of Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart." The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Mr. Stuart by the University of Aberdeen in 1866. He was Honorary Member of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich and of the Assemblea di Storia Patria in Palermo.

STUART, Sir John [1783—1876], was the second son of Dugald Stuart, of Ballachulish, Argyllshire. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1819, and in 1846 was returned to Parliament as member for Newark in the Conservative interest, and continued to represent that place till 1852, when he exchanged its representation for that of Bury St. Edmund's. In Oct. of the same year, however, he was raised to the Bench as one of the Vice-Chancellors and knighted. He retired from the Bench in 1871, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

STUART, Lady Louisa, was the youngest daughter of John, Earl of Bute, K.G., and granddaughter of Lady Mary Wortley Montague. She wrote the "Introductory Anecdotes," prefixed to Lord Wharncliffe's edition of Lady Mary's works; and her letters to Sir Walter Scott fully sustain the Wortley reputation for wit and beauty of style. She died in London, Aug. 4, 1851, aged 94.

STURGE, Joseph [1794—1859], an eminent member of the Society of Friends, was born at Elberton, Gloucestershire. In conjunction with a brother he carried on the business of a corn merchant at Birmingham. In 1842 he unsuccessfully contested the borough of Nottingham; and in 1844, upon the death of Mr. Scholefield, he stood for Birmingham, believing that he could count upon the support of the whole Liberal party; but the election resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate. The following year Mr. Sturge went to Brussels to attend the Peace Congress, the first of the series which were held annually in the principal cities of Europe until 1852, at all of which he was present, and took a prominent part. In 1848 he conferred with the members of the Provisional Government of France, on the subjects of peace and slavery, and succeeded in obtaining the abolishment of slavery throughout the French colonies. In 1854 he headed the deputation sent by the Society of Friends to the Emperor of Russia to protest against the war on religious grounds.

SULLIVAN, Alexander Martin, was born of peasant parents, at Castletown, co. Cork, in 1830. He was endowed with natural gifts of a high order, and with an ardent and generous disposition; and while the education which he received at the national school developed his intelligence, he continued to feel a deep and warm sympathy with the class to which he belonged by birth. Among his natural talents was a gift for drawing; and while still a youth he went to Dublin, and was employed for the illustrated periodicals. He also became a journalist, and between 1855 and 1876 was the editor and proprietor of the *Nation*. He was always a Nationalist of an advanced type, but his eloquence and his generous sympathetic nature made him esteemed in every circle. He was also one of the ablest and most determined advocates of temperance, and rendered good and life-long service to the cause which he espoused quite without bigotry. In 1866 he was twice prosecuted by Government for sedition, and was imprisoned four months. A national testimonial was subscribed for him, but he refused it; nor could he ever be

brought to accept money for his political services. At the general election of 1874, he was returned for Louth, and for Meath in 1880. In 1876 having joined the Bar, he removed to London, and devoted much of his time to literature. His best known work is "New Ireland," a pleasantly written series of chapters on the present social, agricultural, political, and religious condition of Ireland. Mr. Sullivan died while on a visit to Ireland, at Dartny, Rathgar, Oct. 17, 1884. He is buried in Glasnevin Cemetery.

SUMNER, The Most Rev. John Bird [1780—1862], Archbishop of Canterbury, was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Sumner, sometime vicar of Kenilworth, grandson of Dr. John Sumner, Provost of King's College (1756-72), and elder brother of Dr. C. R. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester. He was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, where he was successively a scholar and a Fellow. He took his B.A. degree in 1803, M.A. 1807, and D.D. 1828. In 1802 he was appointed assistant-master at Eton, and a year later took holy orders. He became rector of Mapledurham, Oxon, in 1818. He first appeared as an author in 1815, and soon made a name for himself by his careful and scholarly writings. Among them may be mentioned "Apostolical Preaching considered in an Examination of St. Paul's Epistles," and a "Treatise on the Records of the Creation, and on the Moral Attributes of the Creator," which obtained one of the Burnett prizes of £400, and went through seven editions. In 1828 the Duke of Wellington made him Bishop of Chester, where he did much good work in building churches, founding schools, &c. He was made Archbishop of Canterbury in 1848. His tenure of the see was comparatively uneventful.

SUMNER Bishop, The Right Rev. Charles Richard, D.D., F.R.S. [1790—1874], and younger brother of the preceding, born at Kenilworth, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees. He was for some years Canon of Canterbury and Rector of Abingdon, Berks; was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff in 1826; and translated to the see of Winchester in 1827. He was also Provincial Sub-dean of Canterbury, Prelate of the Order of the Garter, and a Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature. Dr. Sumner translated Milton's treatise on "Government," published at the command of King George IV. He resigned his see in 1869, under the provisions of the Bishops' Resignation Act, and an Order in Council, made in Nov. in that year, assigned to him the episcopal residence of Farnham Castle during his life. He belonged to the Evangelical party in the Church of England, though his opinions were moderate.

SUTHERLAND, George Granville Leveson Gower, second Duke of, Marquis of Stafford, Earl Gower, Viscount Trentham, and Baron Gower, in the English peerage, Baron and Earl of Sutherland, and in the Scottish peerage, was born in 1786. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, the University conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. in 1841. In 1815 he was returned for Staffordshire, in the Liberal interest, and sat in the House of Commons until 1820, when he was called to the Upper House as Baron Gower. In 1833 he succeeded to the dukedom; and six years afterwards, on the death of his mother, the Duchess-Countess, he inherited the Scottish honours. He was also Lord-Lieutenant of Sutherlandshire, and had been Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire. He was High Steward of Stafford, a Trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum, President of the British Institution, and of

King's College Hospital. He died at Trentham, the family seat, in Staffordshire, Feb. 28, 1861.

SUTTON, Sir Richard [1798—1855], the second Baronet, was the eldest son of John Sutton, Esq., of Norwood Park, Nottinghamshire, and grandson of the first baronet. He succeeded to the estates in 1802, which accumulated greatly during his long minority. He was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proved himself not deficient in talent; but on attaining his majority, he devoted himself entirely to field sports. Finding the family seat at Norwood too small for his establishment, he took Sudbrooke Hall, near Lincoln, for his hunting residence, and Weeting, in Norfolk, for his shooting-box. In 1822 he succeeded Mr. Assheton Smith [q. v.] as Master of the Foxhounds in Lincolnshire, and worked the Burton Hunt. This he upheld on so magnificent a scale, that for twenty years they hunted six days a week. From Sudbrooke he went to Lincoln, and took possession of a house near the Cathedral, where his boundless hospitality was almost the making of the old city. On the death of the Earl of Lonsdale, in 1844, Sir Richard Sutton took the Cottesmore country, where he remained for five seasons. In the season of 1847 he commenced "Over Leicestershire." With 200 couples of hounds, and no subscription, Leicestershire for eight years enjoyed opportunities of sport unsurpassed in its long Meltonian annals.

SWAIN, Charles [1803—1874], born at Manchester, was only six years of age when he lost his father, and from his mother, a Parisian, he inherited a poetical temperament. He was educated under the care of the Rev. W. Johns, of Manchester, quitted school for the dye-works of his uncle, M. Tavaré, at that time settled in Manchester, in 1818, and joined the firm of Lockett and Co., engravers, of Manchester, of whom he afterwards purchased a branch of their business. Having contributed to the *Literary Gazette* a poem which attracted notice, he became known as a writer of poetry for the annuals and other periodicals. His "Metrical Essays," published in 1827, was followed by "The Mind, and other Poems," in 1831; "Dryburgh Abbey," in 1832, a poem on the death of Sir Walter Scott; "Dramatic Chapters, Poems, and Songs," in 1847; "English Melodies, a volume of Lyrics," in 1849; "The Letters of Laura d'Auverne, and other Poems," in 1863; and "Art and Fashion," a volume containing poetical sketches of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Haydon, Leonardo da Vinci, and other great painters, in 1863. Several of his songs have been adapted to music, whilst in the United States, as well as in England, numerous editions of his poems have been printed, and some of them have been translated into French and German.

SWAINSON, William, F.R.S., F.L.S. [1788—1855], was born at Liverpool. He early exhibited a taste for natural history, and in 1807 went to Sicily, where he devoted himself to studying the zoology and botany of the island. He extended his researches to Greece and Italy, and returned to England with large collections and materials for scientific works. Later he accompanied Kaster to Pernambuco, and ultimately travelled overland to Rio St. Francisco, thence to Rio de Janeiro. In this journey he made a large collection of birds. Returning home, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and undertook to edit the department of natural science for the "Cabinet Cyclopædia." In 1837 he emigrated to New Zealand, and was employed by the Government to make a survey and report of the forests and trees of Van

Diemen's Land. He was the author of "The Geography and Classification of Animals," "Taxidermy and Bibliography," &c.

SWINEY, Dr. George, was remarkable for his eccentric habits. Though possessed of a large fortune, he lived in almost absolute penury, and in the greatest seclusion, not going out of doors more than five or six times during the year. By his will he desired that his coffin should be covered with bright yellow cloth, and the pall and cloaks of the mourners to be of the same colour. Three little girls, dressed in white, were to precede the coffin; to each he left a legacy of £20, and £20 to provide their funeral dresses. He bequeathed £5,000 to the trustees of the British Museum to found a lectureship on Geology, and the like sum to the Society of Arts, out of which the first freeholder in the kingdom that should reclaim the largest amount of waste lands, was to receive one hundred guineas, and to be presented with a goblet of equal value. This gift was to be renewed every five years. He died in London, Jan. 20, 1844.

SYDENHAM, The Right Hon. Charles William Poulett Thomson, Baron, K.C.B. [1793—1841], born at Wimbledon, was the son of Mr. J. Poulett Thomson, of Roehampton and Austin Friars. About 1813 he went to St. Petersburg as correspondent of his father's firm, and continued to be connected with the mercantile business until his accession to public office in 1830, in which year he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Treasurer of the Navy, and a Privy Councillor. In 1834 he became President of the Board of Trade, and resigned with Lord Melbourne's administration. Early in the following year he resumed that office until he was selected to succeed the Earl of Durham as Governor-General of Canada. On Lord Seaton's recall, Mr. Thomson was appointed to the supreme government of British North America, and as a mark of approbation of the manner in which he discharged his duties, he was raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Sydenham of Toronto, Aug. 10, 1840. He did not live to see many of his plans for the welfare of Canada carried out, for while riding near Kingston on Sept. 5, 1841, he was thrown from his horse, and died on the 19th of that month from the effects of his fall. As he died unmarried, his peerage expired with him. In 1843 a memoir of his life, with an account of his administration in Canada, appeared, edited by his brother, G. Poulett-Scrope, M.P.

SYKES, Sir Tatton, 4th Bart. [1772—1863], who for his manly character and love of field sports was frequently cited as a representative "Old English Gentleman," was born in the ancestral home of his family at Sledmere, Yorkshire. From childhood he took the greatest delight in the rearing of sheep and horses, and to the last enjoyed the highest celebrity for his flock and stud. He did much for the sheep-farmers of Yorkshire by introducing the turnip into general use on the wolds. His breeding stud was said to be the largest in England, numbering upwards of 200 horses and mares of all ages. As an owner of race horses he dated back to 1803, when he won with Telemachus at Middleham; and up to the age of sixty he continued to keep horses in training for the sole pleasure of riding them himself, Malton being his favourite place for displaying his well-known colours—orange and purple. He rode the winner—his own property—for the last time in 1822, for the Welham Cup, on Langton Wold, on "All heart and no peel." Many extraordinary stories are told of his feats on horseback. On one occasion he started off to ride a race for a friend, and rode home again immediately after weighing—a dis-

tance of nearly 400 miles. It was a proud moment for him when he led the horse named after himself, Sir Tatton Sykes, with Bill Scott on his back, back to the ring after the St. Leger victory of 1846 —a scene which was painted by Herring for the Messrs. Baily. As a master of foxhounds, he rivalled any gentleman in England. He kept hounds solely at his own expense until he was past 70, and only resigned the pack into the hands of Lord Middleton on the determination of his son not to accept it. As a landlord, a master, and a friend, he was deservedly loved and respected, though his caustic tongue made him not a little feared.

SYKES, Col. William Henry, M.P., F.R.S., born in 1790, joined the Bombay army in 1804. He was present at the siege of Bhurtpoor under Lord Lake, passed as interpreter in the Hindostanee and Mahrattee languages, served in the Deccan from 1817 till 1820; commanded a regiment at the battles of Kirkee and Poona, and the capture of Hill Forts, and received a medal and clasps. He was afterwards statistical reporter to the Government at Bombay; but retired on rank of lieut.-col. in 1831. Returning to England in 1846, he was chosen a director of the East-India Company, served as Chairman of that Company in 1856-7, and was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, in 1854. In Sept. 1857, the King of Prussia, in an autograph letter, was pleased to confer upon him the title of Ritter of the second class (Knight Commander), of the order of the Red Eagle of Prussia, as a promoter of scientific and literary research, and in compliment to the East-India Company. In 1840 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for London, was Chairman of the Society of Arts, in 1858 was elected President of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and in 1863 President of the Statistical Society of London, of which he was one of the founders. Colonel Sykes was the author of "Notes on the Religious, Moral, and Political Condition of Ancient India," which was translated into the French and German languages; of "The Origin and Progress of the Taeping Rebellion in China," published in 1863; of "Comparison of the Organization and Cost of the British and French Army and Navy in 1865-6;" and of numerous papers on the Natural History, Geology, Meteorology, and Statistics of India. He represented the city of Aberdeen, in the advanced Liberal interest, from 1857 till his death. He was the persevering advocate of an extension of the franchise and the ballot; took an active part in the debates for the reduction of the annual estimates, particularly on the vote for fortifications, and criticised severely our military policy in India since 1860, and European interference in the Chinese revolutionary movement. He received in 1856 from the citizens of Bombay a medal in recognition of his strong advocacy of a system of education for the natives, and a few years before his death a silver candelabrium was presented to him by the officers of the Indian army for his services to that body.

SYME, James [1800—1870], surgeon to Her Majesty in Scotland, born in Kinross-shire, studied medicine in Edinburgh, was a pupil of Liston, and having been admitted a surgeon, settled in Edinburgh, where he gained a high reputation as an anatomist and a lecturer. The publication of his work "On the Excision of Diseased Joints," in 1851, led to his appointment to the chair of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, which he resumed, after having for a brief period held the Professorship of Surgery in the University of

London. Among his other works may be mentioned his "Principles of Surgery," "Observations in Clinical Surgery," "Contributions to Pathology," &c. His greatest achievement, and the one which made him famous, was his method of amputating the foot at the ankle joint.

SYME, PATRICK, R.S.A. This painter of flowers was born in Edinburgh, Sept. 17th, 1774, and early devoted himself to art, but in his life of seventy years he found time to become a botanist, entomologist, and writer of poetry and fiction. He was a member of the Royal Scottish Academy, and between 1810-16 a regular exhibitor at the Society of Associated Artists. He exhibited only two paintings in London, both in the Royal Academy. He died at Dollar, in Scotland, in July, 1845.

SYMONDS, JOHN ADDINGTON, M.D. [1807—1871], was the son of a medical man at Aston, Oxfordshire, and received his early education at Magdalen College school. He began to study medicine at the age of sixteen, and in 1825 entered the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1828, after which he returned to Oxford, and took an active part in his father's practice. In 1831 he removed to Bristol, and soon gained a distinguished place among his brethren, was elected physician to the General Hospital, and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine at the Bristol Medical School. He exchanged the latter position in 1836 for the Lectureship on the Practice of Medicine, which he held till 1845, and three years later was elected Honorary and Consulting Physician at the Hospital. During his residence at Bristol he employed much of his time in writing, contributing many valuable papers to the medical magazines of his day. His memoir on the "Cholera in Bristol in 1832," and his "Medical Topography of Bristol," attracted much attention. In 1851 he removed from Bristol to Clifton Hill House, in Clifton, where he lived till his death, and where he enjoyed the intimate friendship of such names as Professor James Forbes, later Principal of St. Andrews; Professor Conington, Matthew Davenport Hill, and knew also Lord Macaulay, Mr. Hallam, Professor Sedgwick, Kingsley, Tennyson, &c. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Royal College of Physicians, of which, later, he became a Fellow, and in 1869 was the President of the Social Science Congress. He died early in 1871, worn out with overwork. His writings were collected and published in volume form by his son in 1871.

SYMONS, JELLINGER COOKSON [1810—1860], was the son of the rector of Radnage. Educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1843, and in addition to his professional duties devoted himself to questions on education, statistics of crime, and other kindred topics. He was subsequently appointed one of the commissioners of inquiry into the state of the mining districts of Wales and the North of England, and in 1848 was named one of the inspectors of schools. For some time he carried on a controversy with Dr. Whewell respecting the revolution of the moon on its axis. Mr. Symons published a large number of pamphlets, lectures, &c., on educational and social subjects, and an essay on the authorship of "Junius's Letters," which he ascribed to William Burke.

SYMONS, REV. BENJAMIN, P. D.D. [1786—1878], of Wadham College, Oxford. He was warden of his college from 1831 to 1871. Dr. Symons took his degree in 1805 before the present system of classes was instituted. He was select preacher in 1812, 1821, and 1831, proctor in 1818, examiner in 1819 and 1824, and filled the office of

vice-chancellor in 1844. He was an able Head of the old narrow, autocratic type, and under him his college sent out many eminent men. He was long regarded as the leader of the Evangelical party in Oxford.

SYNGE, Colonel Charles [1789—1854], second son of George Synge, Esq., of Rathmore, King's County, entered the army in 1809, and served in the Peninsula throughout the war. At Salamanca he was severely wounded while leading the storming party against the heights of Arepeiles, and also distinguished himself in the actions of Barba de Porcos, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz, where he acted under the Duke of Wellington's immediate orders. He received a medal with nine clasps, and two Portuguese orders.

T.

TAIT, The Most Rev. Archibald Campell, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury [1811—1882], and Primate of all England, was the youngest son of Craufurd Tait, Esq., a Scotch attorney, or writer to the Signet, of Harvieston, co. Clackmannan, his mother being a daughter of Sir Islay Campbell, Bart., of Succoth, sometime Lord President of the Court of Session. He was born in Edinburgh, was educated at the High School and at the Academy there under Archdeacon Williams; went in 1827 to the University at Glasgow, where he attended the lectures of Sir Daniel K. Sandford and Mr. Buchanan; and was elected in 1830 an Exhibitioner on Snell's foundation, to Balliol College, Oxford, of which he became successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, and graduated B.A. in first-class honours. He subsequently became a Public Examiner of the University. Whilst residing at Oxford in his capacity as College tutor, he took a prominent part in opposing the spread of Tractarian principles, and was one of the four tutors who first drew the attention of the university authorities to the celebrated Tract No. 90, written by Mr. Newman, for the purpose of showing that the Thirty-nine Articles of the Established Church could be honestly subscribed by those who held Roman Catholic doctrines. His opposition, however, to this school of theology, always courteous and open, was marked by the most sincere respect for, and personal attachment to, those who held these peculiar views. The circumstance of Mr. Tait's being in holy orders proved, in the then state of the law, an obstacle to his appointment in 1838, to succeed Sir D. K. Sandford in the Greek chair at Glasgow; but the death of Dr. Arnold in 1842 opened to him a field of greater usefulness, as he was selected to fill the important office of Head Master of Rugby School, where he remained eight years. While there he married a daughter of Archdeacon Spooner, brother of Mr. Richard Spooner, long one of the members for Warwickshire, and uncle to the then Bishop of Oxford. (She died Dec. 1, 1878.) A severe illness, occasioned by over exertion in his arduous post at Rugby, probably induced Dr. Tait to accept from Lord John Russell's Government, in April, 1850, the deanery of Carlisle. He filled this office with great energy. He originated, and generally conducted himself, an additional pulpit-service on Sundays, besides undertaking an amount of labour in visiting the poor, instructing the young and ignorant, and superintending the public charities of a large town, seldom equalled by the most hard-working parish clergyman He was at the same time an active member of the Oxford University Commismission. While at Carlisle he had the crushing misfortune to lose three children of scarlet fever. Dr. Blomfield having resigned the see of

London, under a special Act of Parliament, in Aug. 1856, Dr. Tait was nominated to the vacancy. In 1863 he proposed, and by his zealous efforts powerfully contributed to the successful initiation of, an extensive scheme for supplying the deficiency of church accommodation in London, by raising a fund of £1,000,000 in the course of ten years. On the death of Dr. Longley, in 1868, Dr. Tait was appointed by Mr. Disraeli his successor in the see of Canterbury. The University of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D., in 1869. Dr. Tait presided over the Pan-Anglican Synod held at Lambeth in 1867, the Church Congress at Croydon in 1877, and the Conference of Anglican Bishops at Lambeth in 1878. His tenure of the archbishopric was in every way memorable. His energy was great; he never spared himself trouble, even when struggling with illness and exhaustion; and his unfailing tact and unquestioned sincerity made him the universal referee in all church difficulties. It is true that the *Church Times* attacked him unceasingly; but he was a sensible Scotchman, and took no notice. He wrote two volumes of sermons preached either at Oxford or in the school chapel at Rugby; a work entitled "The dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology," with remarks on the celebrated "Essays and Reviews," published in 1861; "the "Word of God and the Ground of Faith," in 1863; "Charge to the Clergy," in 1866; "Some Thoughts on the Duties of the Church of England," a charge to his clergy, 1876; and contributed articles on education and kindred topics to the *Edinburgh* and *North British Reviews*. A memoir of his wife and eldest son was written with his authority, under the title of "Catherine and Craufurd Tait." by the Rev. W. Benham.

TALBOT, Sir John, G.C.B., Admiral of the Red, son of Richard Talbot, Esq., of Malahide Castle, entered the navy in 1784. After much distinguished service in the West Indies and the Channel, he was, in 1805 presented with a gold sword by the ward-room officers of the *Leander* (which he had commanded) as a token of their regard and esteem. In 1809 he was stationed at Toulon. In 1812 he served off Venice, and for his services in the action with the *Rivoli* the Admiralty awarded him a gold medal. He retired from active service in 1814, and was appointed a Colonel of Marines. He was nominated a K.C.B. in 1815; attained the rank of full Admiral 1841; created G.C.B. 1842, and was awarded a good service pension in 1847. He died, July 7, 1851.

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE (Baron), The Right Hon. James Talbot, LL.D. [1805—1883], was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was Scholar, and graduated in due course as Senior Optime in Mathematics, and 1st class in the Classical Tripos. He was returned to the House of Commons as member in the Liberal interest for Athlone, in Dec., 1832, and was defeated at the general election in Jan., 1835. He succeeded to the Irish title in 1850, on his father's death, and was created a peer of the United Kingdom in 1856. Lord Talbot was President of the Archæological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, which owes much of its present prosperity to his influence and activity. He was President of the Geological and Zoological Societies of Dublin, a V.P. of the Royal Dublin Society, F.R.S., F.S.A., and a Member of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, of which institution indeed he was for some time President, but resigned the office in Nov., 1869. Lord Talbot was hereditary Lord Admiral of Malahide, and the castle and estates of Malahide have been in the possession of his ancestors for nearly 700 years in direct male

descent. He was a Lord-in-waiting to the Queen.

TALBOT, William Henty Fox [1800—1877], the chief discoverer of photography, son of Wm. D. Talbot, Esq., of Lacock Abbey, Wilts, maternally descended from the earls of Shrewsbury, was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained two university prizes. He did not adopt a profession, but from the first devoted himself to scientific and literary pursuits. About 1833, delighted with the beauty of the images formed in the *camera lucida*, he began to try to make them permanent. At the same time Daguerre was engaged on the same subject, and both seem to have succeeded almost together, but Daguerre announced his process first. Very shortly after Fox Talbot sent to the Royal Society an "Account of the Art of Photogenic Drawing." In 1840 he discovered that an invisible image produced on prepared paper, after being exposed to the sun for a short time, could be made visible by the use of gallic acid, a discovery which laid the foundation of the present art of photography. In his "Pencil of Nature," published in 1844, he related the steps by which he was led to the discovery of the photographic art, for which he received, in 1842, the medal of the Royal Society. Although he had patented his process, Mr. Fox Talbot generously left it open to the public. During the last years of his life he took up other studies, being specially interested in deciphering cuneiform inscriptions just then brought from the East. He wrote a good deal for scientific publications on electricity, heat, optics, botany, &c., was an F.R.S., a member of the Society of Biblical Archæology, and Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature. He represented Chippenham in the Liberal interest in the first reformed Parliament.

TALFOURD, Sir Thomas Noon [1795—1854], born at Doxey, near Stafford, was the son of a brewer at Reading. He was educated at the Reading grammar-school, and in 1813 went to London and placed himself under Mr. Chitty, the special pleader. In 1821 he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, travelled the Western circuit, and acted as a law reporter to the *Times*. In 1833 he was made serjeant-at-law, and was for some years Recorder of Banbury. From 1835 to 1841 he represented the borough of Reading, and again from 1847 to 1849, when he was made a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In Parliament he was distinguished by his efforts in behalf of the rights of authors, for whose benefit he introduced, in 1837, the copyright Act which, somewhat modified, was passed in 1842. In 1835 he printed for private circulation his tragedy of "Ion," which was acted with great success at Covent Garden under the direction of Mr. Macready in May, 1836, and it was afterwards received with no less favour in the United States. "Glencoe" and "The Athenian Captive" followed in 1838, and the latter was performed at the Haymarket Theatre with moderate success. His other works include his delightful "Memoirs and Correspondence" of his friend Charles Lamb, 1837, "Final Memoirs," 1848, and "Vacation Rambles." He died suddenly of apoplexy while addressing the grand jury at the Stafford Assizes.

TANNER, Thomas Hawkes, M.D., F.L.S., &c. [1824—1871], born in London, educated at the Charterhouse and at King's College, was at one time on the staff of King's College Hospital, and was attached to the Westminster Hospital medical school. In conjunction with Drs. Tyler Smith, Edward Rigby, and C. Hewitt, he was instrumental in founding the Obstetrical Society of London. He was

the author of "A Manual of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis" (1855), "A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood," &c., and contributed to various medical journals. He was a Fellow of the Linnæan, Zoological, Royal Medical and Chirurgical, and of other societies.

TATE, Rev. James [1771—1843], was educated at the Grammar-School at Richmond, in Yorkshire, and at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he was elected Fellow. After taking the degree of M.A. in 1797 he was appointed Head Master of Richmond School, and became one of the most successful and popular teachers of his day. Later he was made Canon of St. Paul's, and Vicar of Edmonton, Essex. Mr. Tate was the author of an edition of "Horace," "Richmond Rules for the Ovidian distich," "The Glasgow Greek Grammar," &c.

TATTAM, The Ven. Henry, LL.D., F.R.S. [1788—1868], was educated and graduated LL.D. at Trinity College, Dublin, and D.D. at Göttingen, and Ph.D. at Leyden. He was Rector of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, for twenty-seven years, and a portion of that time also Rector of Great Woolstone, Bucks, and was appointed Archdeacon of Bedford in 1845, and Rector of Stanford Rivers, Essex, in 1849. Dr. Tattam, who was a Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, wrote "Lexicon Egyptiaco-Latinum," published in 1835; "Prophetæ Minores" (Ægyptiacæ), in 1837; "Defence of the Church against Popery," in 1843; "Compendious Grammar of the Egyptian Language," 1862, &c. He obtained from a convent in the desert of Egypt the splendid collection of ancient Syriac MSS. in the British Museum, which is the richest in Syriac manuscripts of any European library.

TAUNTON, Lord, Right Hon. Henry Labouchere [1798—1869], was born in London, the son of a rich banker, and was descended from a Huguenot family. He was educated at Winchester School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1820. After travelling for a time in the United States and Canada, he entered Parliament as member for St. Michael's in the Liberal interest. He was returned as member for Taunton in 1830, which place he continued to represent till he went to the Upper House. Between 1832 and 1846 he was a Lord of the Admiralty, Master of the Mint, Vice-President and President of the Board of Trade, and Secretary for Ireland. He was re-appointed President of the Board of Trade in 1855, and was Colonial Secretary in 1858. He retired with his party in the following year, and was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Taunton.

TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine, M.D. F.R.S., physician and toxicologist [1806—1880], born at Northfleet, Kent, was educated at a private school, entered as a pupil at the united Hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas's, under Sir Astley Cooper and Mr. Jos. H. Green, in Oct., 1823, and continued his medical studies at Guy's on its separation from the other hospital until 1828. He went to study in the chief medical schools of France, Germany, and Italy, became by examination a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1830, after having passed the Society of Apothecaries: a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1848; and was elected Fellow of this College in 1853. Dr. Taylor, who had become a F.R.S. in Nov., 1845, received from the Treasurer and Governors of Guy's Hospital the first appointment to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence, a post he held for forty-six years. In 1832 he was elected joint Professor in Chemistry at Guy's Hospital with Mr. A. Aikin, and occupied that chair without an associate from

1851 to 1870, when he resigned the professorship. He was for many years consulted by the Government in reference to cases of alleged murder by poisoning and others of a medico-legal nature. He was the author of works on Medical Jurisprudence, on Poisons, and on Chemistry, well known to members of the medical and legal professions; and received from the University of St. Andrews the honorary degree of M.D. in 1852.

TAYLOR, Henry Lowman, was the senior member of the Corporation of London, and its representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works from the formation of that body. He entered the Common Council in 1843, and in 1869 he was appointed Deputy of the Cordwainer Ward. For many years he was Chairman of the Markets Improvement Committee, and the erection of the markets in Smithfield, the cattle market at Islington, and the foreign cattle market at Deptford are mainly due to his energy. He was a Lieutenant for the City of London, a Magistrate for Middlesex, and a Governor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. On two occasions he declined to be Alderman of Cordwainer Ward, and when nominated as Sheriff he excused himself from serving. He died July 9, 1883.

TAYLOR, Right Hon. Sir Brook, G.C.S. [1776—1846], was the 3d son of the Rev. Edward Taylor, of Bifrons, and brother of Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Taylor. He began his career at an early age as private secretary to Lord Grenville, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and later was sent as minister to Hesse Cassel, and then to Wurtemberg. Subsequently he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Munich, and afterwards filled the same high post at the Court of Berlin. In 1822, while envoy to Bavaria, he received from George IV. the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order; and in 1828 was nominated a member of the Privy Council. He was obliged to resign his important office in 1831, owing to ill-health, and did not again enter the public service. He was never married.

TAYLOR, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert, G.C.B. and G.C.H. [1775—1839], was the second son of the Rev. Edward Taylor, of Bifrons, Kent, and elder brother of the preceding. He accompanied Sir James Murray as his secretary to Flanders in 1793, and as a volunteer was present at most of the actions during that campaign, as well as in the campaign of 1794. When Sir James Murray returned to England, Sir Herbert remained as assistant-secretary to the Duke of York till he also left, when he was appointed secretary to the Commander of the British forces on the Continent. Having filled the office successively of secretary to Lord Cornwallis and the Duke of York, whom he accompanied to Holland, he was, in 1805, made private secretary to George III. In 1812 he was appointed one of the trustees of the King's private property, and soon after private secretary to the Queen. In 1813 he was sent on a special mission to Holland, and in 1814 on a military mission to Sweden and the Hague. In 1818 Queen Charlotte appointed him master of St. Katherine's Hospital, an appointment he held till his death. He was made lieutenant-general in 1825. He was the author of a narrative of the last illness of the Duke of York, whose intimate friend he had been for several years, and one of the executors of His Royal Highness's will. Sir Herbert represented Windsor in Parliament from 1820 to 1823.

TAYLOR, Isaac [1787—1865], an eminent writer on theological and philosophical subjects, was the son of Mr. Isaac Taylor, an artist, who later became a dissenting minister at Ongar, Essex. Several of the

family took a place in literature or art. His grandfather was a successful copperplate printer, his uncle, Charles Taylor, was the well-known editor of "Calmet's Bible Dictionary," and his sisters, Jane and Ann, wrote children's stories and poems, which had great success, and some of which (*i.e.*, the "Hymns for Infant Minds") have still a certain vogue. Isaac Taylor was chiefly educated at home under his father, and was intended for an artist, but gave that up to devote himself to literature. His sister Jane, his favourite companion, dying in 1824, he married and settled at Ongar in the parish of Stanford Rivers, in Essex, where he spent the rest of his life, busily writing, and bringing up his large family. A few years before his death he was occupied in inventing a new process for engraving by machinery the copper rollers used in calico printing. Among his writings, which were very numerous, may be mentioned a translation of Herodotus, "Elements of Thought," a concise introduction to mental philosophy, a "History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times;" the three remarkable works, "Natural History of Enthusiasm," "Natural History of Fanaticism," and "Spiritual Despotism;" "The Physical Theory of another Life," &c. He also wrote for some of the leading reviews.

TAYLOR, John Edward, founder, proprietor, and for twenty-three years principal editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, was born at Ilminster, Sept. 11, 1791, and was the son of a Unitarian minister, who subsequently kept a school in Manchester. He commenced life in the house of a Manchester merchant, and from a surprisingly early period took an active part in public affairs, obtaining the full confidence of a large section of his fellow townsmen before he was of age. He wrote an able exposure of the conduct of the magistrates and yeomanry at the Peterloo meeting, and exerted himself on the Liberal side, when such advocacy involved no little risk. An altercation arising out of political feeling led to his being indicted for libel in 1819. Mr. Taylor conducted his own case in person, and obtained an acquittal in spite of all the efforts of Scarlett, the ablest advocate of the day. The trial is memorable as the first in which a person indicted for libel was allowed to call evidence to prove the truth of his statements. The ability shown by Mr. Taylor led to his being invited in 1821 to undertake the direction of a Liberal newspaper, the needful capital being advanced on loan. He accordingly established the *Manchester Guardian*, his coadjutor being Jeremiah Garnett (q. v.). Up to this time Manchester had possessed no good newspaper, and after a year of anxious struggle, the ability of the conductors rendered their journal not only an assured success, but a model. For many years the literary department was chiefly in Mr. Taylor's hands. His prudence and sound judgment, and intimate acquaintance with the commercial interests of the district, and even more perhaps his high moral standard and fastidious scrupulousness, made his journal acceptable to readers of all classes and opinions, and the peculiar individuality he successfully impressed upon it gave it a position independent of ordinary politics. He also took a leading part in municipal affairs, especially in obtaining a charter of incorporation. He died Jan. 6, 1844.

TAYLOR, Colonel Meadows [1808—1876], born in Liverpool, was the eldest son of Philip Meadows Taylor, Esq. At the age of 16 he obtained a commission in the service of the Nizam, to whom he remained devotedly attached throughout his long career. He was speedily transferred from mi-

litary duty to a civil appointment, and in this capacity he acquired a thorough knowledge of the language and manners and customs of Southern India. Alternately he was judge, engineer, artist, and man of letters. On his return to England in 1840 he published the first of his brilliant Indian novels, "The Confessions of a Thug," from scenes which he had heard described by the chief actors in them. Other tales followed illustrative of Indian history and society. Among which were "Tara," "Ralph Darvill," "Seeta," &c. About 1850 he was appointed by the Nizam's Government to administer, during a long minority, the principality of the young Rajah of Shorapore. He succeeded, without any European assistance, in raising this small territory to a high degree of prosperity, and such was his influence with the natives, that on the occurrence of the mutiny in Bengal he held his ground without military support, though the young Rajah came to a ruinous end. His merits were now recognised by the British Government, and he was subsequently appointed deputy-commissioner of the western ceded districts, where he succeeded in establishing a new assessment of revenues at once more equitable to the cultivators and more productive to the Government. About 1866 he retired from the service, was awarded a pension, and nominated a companion of the Star of India. "The Story of My Life," edited by his daughter, appeared in 1877.

TAYLOR, Richard Cowling [1789—1851], was born at Stenton, in Suffolk. He was first employed on the Ordnance Survey of Buckingham and Bedfordshire, and then went to Norfolk to execute the survey for the projected harbour of Lowestoft. While resident at Norwich he devoted some time to antiquarian researches, and in 1821 published his "Index Monasticus." In 1830 he left England for the United States. His most important work was "The Statistics of Coal," 1848. He was a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, and a member of various scientific societies in Europe and America.

TAYLOR, Richard [1781—1858], printer and naturalist, was the great-grandson of Dr. John Taylor, the author of the "Hebrew Concordance." At the suggestion of Sir J. E. Smith, the founder of the Linnæan Society, he was induced to become a printer, and during his apprenticeship he devoted his leisure to the study of the classics, and Teutonic dialects. He started in business for himself in Crane Court, Fleet Street, and soon became known as a printer of scientific works. He was patronised by the Royal and Linnæan Societies. In 1822 he joined Dr. Tilloch as editor of the *Philosophical Magazine*. In 1833 he established the *Annals of Natural History*, and united with it in 1841 the *Magazine of Natural History*. Subsequently he issued several volumes of a work intended to contain papers of value, chiefly translated, under the title of "Taylor's Scientific Memoirs." In 1829 he prepared a new edition of Horne Tooke's "Diversions of Purley," which he enriched with many valuable notes, and re-edited in 1840. For many years he represented the ward of Farringdon Without, in the Common Council. He was greatly interested in educational questions, and took an active part in the foundation of the City of London School, of University College, and the University of London. In 1807 he became a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and three years later was elected under-secretary. He was also a member of numerous other learned bodies.

TAYLOR, Robert, B.A. [1792—1844], generally known by the sobriquet of "The Devil's Chaplain," was the son of an ironmonger in Fenchurch Street, who made a

large fortune and retired upon it to Enfield. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1813. Having taken holy orders he became curate of Midhurst, Sussex, where he remained for upwards of five years, at the end of which time he openly began to preach free-thinking doctrines, and finally had his gown taken from him. He then went to London, where he joined the famous Richard Carlile (q. v.), printer and publisher of free-thinking literature, and began a course of lectures all over the country. In summer he frequented the Temple Gardens, where he distributed his tracts and sought disciples. At last his followers bought for him Dr. Bengo Collier's chapel, in Cannon Street, City, which he called the Areopagus, and where he went to such lengths in his lectures, that he was tried and convicted of blasphemy, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He spent the last years of his life at Tours in France, and ultimately returned to the doctrines of the Established Church.

TAYLOR, Tom [1817—1880], author and dramatist, was born at Sunderland, and was the son of a brewer. He was educated at the Grange School, and went through two sessions at Glasgow University, in the course of which he received three gold medals and several other prizes. From Glasgow he proceeded, in 1837, to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a degree as a junior optime, and in the first class of the classical tripos, and was elected a Fellow of Trinity. Mr. Taylor, who held for two years the Professorship of English Language and Literature at University College, London, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in Nov., 1845, and went the Northern circuit until his appointment to the Assistant Secretaryship of the Board of Health, in March, 1850, and on the re-construction of that Board in 1854, he was appointed Secretary, with a salary of £1,000 per annum. When the Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Local Government Act Office, a department of the Home Office, Mr. Taylor was made secretary of that department which was charged with the execution of the important duties devolving on the Home Secretary under the Sanitary Act of 1866. In 1872 the functions of the Local Government Office were transferred to the Poor Law Board, under its new name of the Local Government Board. Mr. Taylor's office was subsequently abolished, and he retired on a pension from public employment after twenty-one years' service. In 1874, on the death of Shirley Brooks, he became editor of *Punch*, a post he filled till his death. He had already been on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Daily News*. He was the author of about 100 dramatic pieces, a tenth of them being adaptations from French plays or novels. Among the most successful may be mentioned "Still Waters Run Deep," "The Fool's Revenge," "An Unequal Match," "The Overland Route," "New Men and Old Acres," "Masks and Faces," "Lady Clancarty," "Our American Cousin," &c. He was also well known as an art critic, and in that capacity wrote for the *Times*. He compiled and edited the "Autobiography of B. R. Haydon," from the journals of that painter, published in 1853; the "Autobiography and Correspondence of C. R. Leslie, R.A.," published in 1859; and the "Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds," left incomplete by Mr. Leslie, R.A., in 1865. His wife was well known under her maiden name of Miss Laura Barker, as a musical composer, and wrote, among other things, an original overture and entr'acte music to her husband's "Joan of Arc."

TAYLOR, William B. Sarsfield [born in Dublin, 1781; died

in London, Dec. 23, 1850], entered the commissariat service and was present at the siege of St. Sebastian, but later took to art painting, military subjects, and landscapes. He exhibited 41 works, but had little success as a painter, and is better known by his writings, "The History of the Fine Arts in Great Britain and Ireland," "The History of Fresco Painting," and his translation of Mérimée's "Practice of Painting."

TAYLOR, William Cooke, LL.D. [1800—1849], miscellaneous writer and historian, was born at Youghal, and was the son of Richard Taylor, a manufacturer. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, on leaving which he came to London, and entered upon a literary career. On the establishment of the *Athenæum* he became one of its chief contributors, and wrote for other periodicals, especially for *Bentley's Miscellany* and the *Art Journal*. He was a recognised authority on all matters relating to education, and was employed in 1846 by the Government to inquire into the systems of education in use on the Continent, on which he made a report to Her Majesty's Privy Council. He was to have been placed on the establishment of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to carry out his views, but did not live to do so. Among his works may be mentioned his "History of Mohammedanism," "The History of the House of Orleans," "Life and Times of Sir Robert Peel," "Revolutions and Remarkable Conspiracies of Europe," &c. He edited also "Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England," "Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome," &c.

TEGG, Thomas [1776—1846], bookseller and publisher, was born at Wimbledon, Surrey, and losing his father at an early age, was sent to Galashiels, in Selkirkshire, where for the sum of £10 he was boarded, clothed, and educated by a Mr. Graham, with whom he stayed for four years. He then had to set out to make his own living, and after suffering great poverty and privations reached Sheffield, where for a time he worked in Mr. Gale's printing office. He next went to London, where he arrived with hardly any money, and utterly worn out and weary with his struggles. After a time he found employment in the publishing firm of Messrs. Arch, of Cornhill, with whom he remained for nine years. At the end of that time he was able to open business on his own account, and first started in Aldersgate Street, whence he removed to 111, Cheapside. By means of evening book auctions, which he carried on for some years, and by entering largely into trade by issuing reprints, and buying remainders of books at a low price, his business soon increased so much that he found larger premises necessary, and removed to 73, Cheapside, known as "the Old Mansion House." There his business became one of the best in London. He was generally supposed to have been the original of "Twigg" in Hood's "Tilney Hall."

TENNANT, James, F.G.S., Professor of Geology at King's College, London, was born early in the century. He compiled "A Catalogue of Fossils found in the British Isles;" "Treatise on Geology, Mineralogy, and Crystallography" (jointly with Professors Ansted and Mitchell), published in 1857; "Art-Gems and Precious Stones;" "A Description of the Imperial State Crown preserved in the Jewel-house at the Tower of London;" "Iceland Spars;" and "A Stratigraphical List of British Fossils," with remarks on their character and localities. He died in London, Feb. 23, 1881, aged 73.

TENNANT, William [1785—1848], a poet and oriental scholar, was born at East Anstruther, in Fife. He was educated at a school in his native place, where

he had Thomas Chalmers for a companion, and in 1799 he was sent to the University of St. Andrew's. In 1801 he became clerk to his brother, a cornfactor at Glasgow, but he still continued his studies, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the classics. He returned to his native place, and in 1812 published his humorous poem, "Anster Fair," which at length attracted notice, and in 1814 was favourably reviewed by Jeffrey in the *Edinburgh Review*. He was successively teacher in the parish schools of Denino and Lasswade. In 1819 he was elected teacher of Oriental languages at the Dollar Academy, where he taught until 1835, when he succeeded the Rev. Archibald Baird in the professorship of Oriental languages at St. Mary's College, St. Andrews. His leisure was employed in compiling grammars of the Syriac and Chaldee languages, which were published in 1840. He was also the author of various poems, dramas, and translations.

TENNENT, Sir James Emerson, Bart. [1804—1869], son of William Emerson, Esq., of Belfast, on his marriage assumed the name of his wife, graduated LL.D. at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1831. He was one of the joint Secretaries to the Board of Trade, and was Secretary to the India Board and the Poor-Law Board, and Civil Secretary to the Colonial Government of Ceylon; was one of the members in the Conservative interest for Belfast, from Dec., 1832, till Aug., 1845, and for Lisburn from Dec., 1851, till Dec., 1852, and was a magistrate for the counties of Antrim, Down, and Fermanagh, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the latter county. He wrote "Travels in Belgium," published in 1841; "History of Modern Greece," in 1848; an "Account of Ceylon, Physical, Historical, and Topographical," and "Progress of Christianity in Ceylon," in 1850; "Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon," in 1861; and other works. Sir James, who was an accomplished scholar, was made a Knight of the Greek Order of the Saviour in 1842, was knighted on proceeding to Ceylon, and was made a baronet, Feb. 5, 1867.

TENTERDEN, Right Hon. Charles Stuart Aubrey Abbott, Third Lord [1834—1882], was the nephew of John Henry, second Lord Tenterden, whom he succeeded in 1870. He was educated at Eton, and in 1854 was appointed to a clerkship in the Foreign Office. In 1858 he was employed at Naples in connection with the affair of the Cagliari. He was nominated précis-writer to Lord Stanley at the Foreign Office in 1866. In 1871 he was made secretary to the Joint High Commission at Washington, for which services he was made a C.B. Lord Tenterden was subsequently engaged in assisting the Lord Chancellor in the preparation of the case for decision respecting the Alabama Claims, and was appointed agent for Great Britain at the Geneva Conference on the same subject. He held the post of Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1871 till 1873, when he was appointed to the Permanent Under-Secretaryship. He was a Royal Commissioner for the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and in the same year was promoted K.C.B. Lord Tenterden was an enthusiastic Freemason, and attained distinguished rank in the Masonic body.

THACKERAY, William Makepeace, was born at Calcutta, July 18th, 1811. His father, of an old Cornish family, held a situation in the East India Company's service. His mother, Anne Beecher, was married young, and was only nineteen when her son was born. Five years later she was left a widow, and some years afterwards she

married Major Henry Carmichael Smyth, for whom his stepson always felt a warm affection. Like so many of his heroes, Thackeray was educated at the Charterhouse—the Slaughterhouse of his early writings, the Grey Friars of his later works. He distinguished himself rather by a turn for burlesque verses and drawings than by hard study, and indeed was constitutionally idle throughout life. In Feb., 1829, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, but left without taking a degree, and went to study art first in Weimar, and then in Paris. He was, however, either unable or unwilling to learn to draw, as anyone may see by looking at his own illustrations to his novels. In many ways these illustrations are capital, full of character, full of humour, but as drawings they will not stand criticism. In 1832 Thackeray came of age, and inherited a fortune of about £500 a year. He started a newspaper, *The National Standard*, which died after much money had been spent on it, then he started another, *The Constitutional*; this exhausted the remainder of his patrimony, and then it too expired. Major Carmichael Smyth was a fellow-sufferer in this second venture. The young man had now to support himself; he wrote a little for the *Times*, but his first regular employment was for *Fraser's Magazine*, wherein "The History of Samuel Titmarsh and The Great Hoggarty Diamond" appeared during 1837-38. In the earlier of these years Thackeray married Miss Isabella Shawe, but after a few years his domestic happiness was clouded by the long and hopeless illness of his wife. In 1840 he brought out the "Paris Sketch-Book," and this, like his earlier works, bore the pseudonym Michael Angelo Titmarsh. About this time he first became connected with *Punch*. Of his many contributions to this, his favourite periodical, the best known are "The Snob Papers" and "The Ballads of Policeman X." In 1843 the "Irish Sketch-Book" appeared; it was dedicated to Lever, and the dedication was signed with Thackeray's own name. It was followed, in 1844, by "The Journey from Cornhill to Cairo," and two years later the publication, in monthly parts, of "Vanity Fair" was commenced. Hitherto the name of Thackeray had been known only in literary circles, but by the time the twenty-fourth and last number of "Vanity Fair" was issued he was only less popular than Dickens. "Pendennis," "Esmond," and "The Newcomes" followed at intervals of two years. "Pendennis" and "The Newcomes" were issued in monthly parts; indeed, of all Thackeray's novels, "Esmond" alone was brought out as a whole, and this fact may perhaps account for the artistic perfection of that masterpiece. In 1851 Thackeray prepared and delivered a series of lectures on "The English Humourists of the 18th Century." During the winter of 1852-53 he delivered the course in America, and on his return prepared a second series on "The Four Georges." In 1857 he contested Oxford in the Liberal interest, but was defeated by a few votes. In that year the first number of "The Virginians" appeared. In 1839 he became editor of *The Cornhill Magazine*, for which he wrote "Lovel the Widower," "The Roundabout Papers," and "The Adventures of Philip." In April, 1862, Thackeray resigned the editorship, but he continued to write for the *Cornhill* until his death, Christmas Eve, 1863. At his death, "Denis Duval" was half written, and was destined to run through the *Cornhill* of 1864. It was Thackeray's wish that no biography of him should be written, and his desire has been held sacred by those who could supply the materials for a life. Anthony Trollope contributed a volume on his writings to the series of "English Men of Letters;"

it is preceded with a short memoir, from which these facts are compiled.

THACKWELL, Sir Joseph, G.C.B. [1781—1859], was a son of John Thackwell, Esq., of Morton Court, Worcestershire. He obtained a commission in the Worcestershire Mounted Fencibles, and served in the latter part of the Irish rebellion. In 1800 he entered the 15th Hussars, in which corps he served for thirty-one years, during the last eleven of which he held the command. He went through the Peninsular war. At Waterloo he received several wounds, lost his left arm, and had two horses shot under him. Returning to England, he was engaged in suppressing many riots at Nottingham, Birmingham, &c. In 1838 he was appointed local Major-General in India, and served with great distinction in the first Afghan war, as well as at Gwalior and in the two Sikh campaigns. He was second in command under Lord Gough at the battles of Ramnugger, Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Gujerat, and received the thanks of the House of Commons on three occasions. He was gazetted a G.C.B. in 1849, and had the order of the second class of the Dooranee Empire.

THACKWELL, Lieutenant Osbert D'Arbitol [1837—1858], son of the above, was present with his regiment at Nusserabad when it mutinied. After its disbandment he was appointed interpreter to the 83rd Foot, was engaged with the rebels at Mundesore several times, and distinguished himself in the defence of Neemuch. During the siege of Lucknow he was with Sir Colin Campbell's force, and on March 20, 1858, while walking in the streets of the city, he was murdered by the Moulvie's sepoys.

THESIGER, The Right Hon. Alfred Henry [1838—1880], third son of Lord Chelmsford, by Anne Maria, youngest daughter of William Tinling, Esq., of Southampton, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A., 1860). He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1862, and was for some time "postman" of the Court of Exchequer. He rapidly gained a large practice and high reputation; was created a Q.C. in 1873; and was Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales. In 1877 he was appointed to succeed Sir Richard Amphlett as one of the Lord Justices of Appeals, and on that occasion was added to the Privy Council. He married in 1863 Henrietta, second daughter of the Hon. George Handcock, a son of Lord Castlemaine.

THIRLWALL, Connop, Bishop of St. Davids [1797—1875], historian of Greece, was the son of the rector of Bowers-Gifford, in Essex, and was educated at the Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. He began to write at a very early age various essays and poems, which his father later collected and published under the title "Primitiæ" (1809). Choosing law as his profession, he was called to the Bar in 1825, but soon renounced it, and entered the Church, being ordained in 1828, and presented to the rectory of Kirby-under-Dale, in Yorkshire. While there he steadily devoted all his leisure time to writing. He had already translated Schleiermacher's work, "Ueber die Schriften des Lukas, ein kritischer Versuch," which was followed by a translation, in conjunction with his friend Archdeacon Hare, of the first two volumes of Niebuhr's "History of Rome." Both these works aroused a good deal of suspicion as revealing the critical principles to be applied alike to sacred and profane history. The first volume of the "History" appeared in 1828, and was soon followed by the second, the third being written by someone else. While Thirlwall was thus showing his sympathy with the

more liberal thought of Germany, the "Oxford Movement" was gradually gaining ground. His "History of Greece" he wrote between 1830 and 1840, the first volume being published in 1835, and the last in 1847. It appeared first as part of "Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia," but was published in an enlarged edition in 1845-52. In 1840 Thirlwall was elevated to the see of St. David's, which he held till 1874, when he resigned on account of advancing age. He wrote no other great work, though he was keenly interested in contemporary events, and generally reviewed all the great questions of the day in his masterly charges. As a member of the Episcopal Bench, he occasionally took part in the proceedings of the House of Lords, and in 1869 distinguished himself by a remarkable speech on the Irish Church, subsequently published in a separate form. He took part in the revision of the Old Testament, upon which he was engaged at the time of his death, and was also for a time one of the editors of the "Cambridge Philological Museum." He was buried beside Grote in Westminster Abbey, and in 1876 his "Literary and Theological Remains" were published in two volumes. A few years later an interesting addition to his personal history was made by the publication of his "Letters to a Friend."

THOMAS, John [1813—1862], sculptor, was of Welsh descent, and was born at Chalford, Gloucestershire. He settled in London, being employed on some of the decorative sculpture of the New Houses of Parliament, and was a constant exhibitor at the Academy from 1838 to 1862. He exhibited chiefly busts, with an occasional design of a monumental character. Among other things he executed the bas-relief at Euston Station, some sculptures at Westminster Palace, prepared designs for several public and private buildings, and left unfinished statues of Joseph Sturge, and Sir Hugh Myddelton. His "Musidora" and "Una and the Lion" were among his best works.

THOMASON, Hon. James, was the son of the Rev. Thomas T. Thomason, a senior chaplain in the East India Company's service. He was educated in England, and returned to India in the service of the Company. His ability brought him under the notice of Lord Auckland, then governor-general, who made him his secretary. Subsequently he became Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces of India. Under his direction the natural resources of these provinces were rapidly developed. He established several native schools, and founded a college for engineers. Shortly before his death he was appointed governor of the Madras Presidency, but he died (Sept. 27, 1853) before entering upon his duties.

THOMPSON, Charles, the younger brother of John Thompson, the wood engraver, was born in London, 1791, and became a pupil of Bewick and Branston. In 1816 he went to Paris, and settled there as a wood engraver. He practised with much success, and it was he who introduced the art of engraving on the *end* of the wood on to the Continent. Among the many publications on which he was engaged were "L'Histoire de L'Ancien et du Nouveau Testament," 1835; "Fables de La Fontaine," 1836; Thierry's "Conquête de l'Angleterre," 1841; and "Corinne," 1841. He died at Bourg-la-Reine, May 19, 1843. In 1824 he had been decorated with the gold medal, and at his death a pension was granted by the French Government to his widow.

THOMPSON, John, born May 25, 1785, at Manchester; like his brother Charles, became the pupil of Branston, the wood engraver. By the beauty and artistic feeling of his work he made for himself a very eminent posi-

tion, both in France and at home. He was employed by the Bank of England to produce a note, which, from its art, should be inimitable. In 1839 he was commissioned by Government to engrave Mulready's design for the postage envelope, and in 1852 he executed the Britannia, which still figures on the Bank of England notes. Between 1852-59 he directed the Female School of Engraving at South Kensington, and presented that Museum with his collection of wood engravings. The Paris Exhibition of 1855 awarded him the grand Medal of Honour. He died at Kensington, Feb. 20, 1866, in his 82nd year. Among his best-known woodcuts are the illustrations to "The London Theatre," 1814-18; "Fairfax's Tasso;" "Hudibras," 1818; "The Blind Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green;" "Gray's Elegy," 1832; "Shakespeare," 1832; "The Arabian Nights," 1841; Mulready's "Vicar of Wakefield," 1843, &c.

THOMPSON, George, was one of the leaders of the Anti-Corn Law League, and the associate of Mr. Cobden in the Free Trade movement. In early life he took a great interest in the agitation for the abolition of slavery, and on that account he was encouraged by Lord Brougham to devote himself to public life. Mr. Cobden found his powerful oratory of great assistance in his agitation of 1841-46, and it is said that a conference of 600 Nonconformist ministers, held at Manchester, to make known the distress caused by the bread-tax was the result of a suggestion of Mr. Thompson. He represented the Tower Hamlets in the Radical interest in the Parliament of 1847. In 1854 he joined Mr. Sturge, and the rest of the peace party, in their opposition to the war against Russia. Subsequently he travelled in India, and the United States, on matters connected with the cause of civil and religious freedom. He died in October, 1878.

THOMPSON, Captain Henry Langhorne, C.B. [1830—1856], son of the Receiver-General for Crown Rents for the Northern Counties, was educated at Eton, and entered the army in 1845. He served in the second Burmese war; and in 1854, though still suffering from his wounds, he volunteered for the proposed campaign in Asia against the Russians, and proceeded to Erzeroum and Kars. With great tact and energy he succeeded, during the Russian attack, Sept. 29, in getting a heavy gun into position on the heights of Karadagh, and materially assisted in winning the victory. In consequence of his gallant conduct at Kars, he was appointed, in 1855, a captain, unattached, of the royal army, and nominated a C.B. On the surrender of Kars, Mouravieff returned him his sword, in admiration of his courage, and as a mark of honour and respect.

THOMPSON, Major-General Thomas Perronet, F.R.S. [1783—1869], political reformer and author, was born at Hull. He was educated at Hull Grammar School, conducted by Joseph Milner, author of the "History of the Christian Church;" and as his parents were Conservatives, the influence of his early days must have been in favour of the old order of things. He entered Queen's College, Cambridge, in Oct. 1798, took his Bachelor's degree as seventh Wrangler, and made an experimental voyage of nine months from the port of Hull, in 1802, and sailed as a midshipman in the *Isis*, the flag-ship of Admiral Gambier, in 1803. He left the navy in 1806, and entered the army as a second lieut. in the Rifle Corps, and while serving in this capacity, was among the prisoners at Buenos Ayres; was sent out in 1808, by the influence of Mr. Wilberforce, to be Governor of Sierra Leone, and exerted himself more vigorously than was pleasing to the Home Government in put-

ting down the project for continuing the purchase of slaves under the plea of apprenticeship, and for this was recalled. In 1812 he returned to active military service; in the campaign in the south of France, in 1814, was placed under the personal orders of Brigadier-General Fane, and at the peace was promoted to the rank of captain. He proceeded to Bombay in the middle of 1815, and having learned Arabic, was attached to the expedition against the Wahabees of the Persian Gulf as interpreter; and in that capacity took a principal part in negotiating the treaty with those tribes, in which the slave-trade was for the first time declared to be piracy. The treaty was dated Jan. 1820, while the United States Act to a similar effect was not declared until the May following, though known first in Europe. In 1821 he returned to England, and in June, 1825, was promoted to the rank of major, and afterwards to that of lieut.-colonel. Having cultivated the acquaintance of Jeremy Bentham and other well-known Liberals, he contributed to the *Westminster Review*, of which he afterwards became editor and proprietor, and wrote a number of pamphlets and papers on "Protection," "Reform," the "Currency," &c. He was returned to Parliament as member for Hull in 1835, and later sat for Bradford. He was one of the earliest and ablest asserters of the principles of free trade. He remained in the army, in spite of his political occupations, and became major-general in 1854. He wrote a "Catechism on the Corn Laws," 1827; a "Catechism on the Currency;" an "Enharmonic Theory of Music," 1829; and "Geometry without Axioms." His works were published in a collected form in 1843.

THOMPSON, William [1805—1852], naturalist, was the eldest son of a linen merchant at Belfast. Destined for a commercial life, he received such an education as was supposed to fit him for that pursuit; but gradually acquiring a taste for natural history, he gave up business in 1832, and devoted himself henceforward to his favourite study. He first became known as a naturalist by his contributions to the Zoological Society of London, on the natural history of Ireland. In 1840 he made a "Report on the Fauna of Ireland, Division, Vertebrata," to the Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Glasgow in that year. From 1841 to 1843 he was a frequent contributor to the "Annals of Natural History," and also engaged in collecting materials for his further report to the British Association on the Invertebrate Fauna of Ireland. About seventy of his papers were published in the Ray Society's "Bibliography." His great work on the "Natural History of the Birds of Ireland," in 3 vols., appeared in 1849-51. He was President of the Natural History and Philosophical Society of Belfast, a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and honorary fellow and member of several foreign and scientific societies.

THOMSON, Dr. Allen [1809—1884], son of Dr. John Thomson, Professor of Surgery in Edinburgh University, was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and after studying at Paris, graduated M.D. at Edinburgh, 1830, and became F.R.S.E. in the following year. In 1839 he was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy, in Marischal College, Aberdeen; in 1842 to that of the Institute of Medicine, in Edinburgh, and in 1848 to the Professorship of Anatomy, in the University of Glasgow. The last post he held till 1877, when he retired from active life, and went to live in London. He was pronounced by a high medical authority one of the most distinguished of living embryologists, and therein

lay his specialty. He contributed some valuable papers to Todd's "Cyclopædia of Anatomy," and to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and wrote many special papers and articles for the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh. The only book he ever wrote was the "Outlines of Physiology," 1847. He was a F.R.S. London and Edinburgh, LL.D. of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and D.C.L. of Cambridge.

THOMSON, Anthony Todd, M.D. [1778—1849], a writer on medical subjects, was born in Edinburgh. He was educated at the High School and University of that city, where he also studied medicine. In 1806 he came to London, and settled at Chelsea, where he practised for twenty-five years most successfully. He devoted all his spare time to writing, publishing his "Conspectus," which attained a European reputation, and his "London Dispensatory," and with Dr. Burrowes, became joint editor of the "Medical Repository." In 1826 he became one of the first professors of the London University, where he held the chairs of materia medica and medical jurisprudence till his death. About this time he wrote his lectures on "Materia Medica," which later appeared in volume form, and was a constant contributor to medical journals. His last works were a translation of Salvarte's "Philosophy of Magic Omens and Apparent Miracles," an edition of Thomson's "Seasons," and a "Treatise on Diseases of the Skin," published after his death.

THOMSON, Mrs. Catherine, wife of the above, was born about the beginning of the present century, and was the authoress of "Memoirs of the Court of Henry VIII.," 1826; "Memoirs of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough," 1839; "Memoirs of Lady Sundon," 1847; "Memoirs of the Jacobites," "Recollections of Literary Characters and Celebrated Places" (chiefly reprinted from *Fraser's* and *Bentley's Magazines*), and of a variety of works of fiction. She died Dec. 17, 1862.

THOMSON, George [1759—1851], musician, author of a collection of Scotch and Welsh airs, &c., was born at Limekilns, Fifeshire. In 1780 he entered the office of the Board of Trustees for Manufactures, at Edinburgh, as clerk, and continued to serve the Board for sixty years. He was the friend and correspondent of Burns, who wrote some of his finest songs for "Thomson's Collection of Scottish Airs," 1799. His letters to the poet are incorporated with those of Burns.

THOMSON, Henry, R.A., was born in London July 31st, 1773. At the age of 17 he entered the Academy Schools, and afterwards was taken by his father, a navy purser, to study the works of the Italian masters. At the close of the century he returned to London, and contributed several subjects from "The Tempest" to Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery. In 1801 he was elected an Associate of the Academy, and from that time was a regular contributor to its exhibitions, wherein he exhibited in all 83 works, chiefly mythological subjects. In 1825 he was elected keeper of the Royal Academy, but resigned two years later in consequence of ill-health. He died at Portsea, April 6, 1843.

THOMSON, James [1834—1882], author of "The City of Dreadful Night," &c., was born of Scotch parents at Port Glasgow, and losing both parents at an early age, was taken care of by relatives. He was admitted into the Caledonian Orphan Asylum, on leaving which he qualified himself for the post of a schoolmaster in the army. As assistant schoolmaster he was sent to Ireland to the garrison stationed at Ballincollig, near Cork, and having two or three hours every day free he made good use of them in the way of reading and study.

While still very young, he fell deeply in love with the daughter of the armourer-sergeant of a regiment in the garrison, a very beautiful girl, who fully returned his affection. Both were looking forward to a bright happy future together, when she died suddenly. Thomson never really recovered from this blow. He served as assistant-schoolmaster in Ireland for about two years, and then went to the Training College at Chelsea to finish the studies necessary to qualify him for the position of schoolmaster. It was while at college that he heard of the death of his *fiancée*. In 1854 he left the college and was sent to serve as schoolmaster in a militia regiment at various places. He had already written several poems, but did not publish any of them till 1858, and in July of that year his "Fateless Bower" appeared in *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*, with the signature of "Crepusculus." He wrote for that magazine until it was discontinued in 1860, and at the same time contributed some prose essays to the *London Investigator*, a periodical edited by Charles Bradlaugh, his friend, whose acquaintance he had made in the army, they both having entered the service about the same time. When the *National Reformer* was started in 1860, he became one of its contributors, and among other things, wrote for it "The Dead Year," and "To Our Ladies of Death." He left the army in 1862, and entered a solicitor's office as clerk, at the same time accepting a home with Mr. Bradlaugh. For the next nine or ten years he lived very quietly, but was working steadily, writing for various magazines. In 1874 "The City of Dreadful Night" appeared in the *National Reformer*. This brilliant but most painful poem was his most remarkable work, and at once brought him into notice with those who care for poetry, bringing him, among other much prized tributes, a letter from George Eliot. In the following year disagreements occurred between Mr. Bradlaugh and Thomson, which caused the latter to secede from the *National Reformer*. He then obtained a literary engagement on the periodical called "Cope's Tobacco Plant," to which he contributed articles on Ben Jonson, Rabelais, James Hogg, Walt Whitman, &c. His first volume of poems was published by Messrs. Reeves & Turner in 1880, and was followed by "Vane's Story" and a volume of prose essays (1881). Suffering terribly from depression, in the end he gave way to habits of intemperance, thinking in that manner to drown his misery. After his death another volume of poems appeared, called "A Voice from the Nile, and Other Poems."

THOMSON, R. W. [1822—1873], a distinguished engineer, was born at Stonehaven, where his father had established a factory. He early developed great mechanical talents, and after spending two years in America, served an apprenticeship in workshops at Aberdeen and Dundee. He subsequently studied for the profession of a civil engineer at Glasgow and Edinburgh. He was employed in the blasting of Dunbar Castle, and in that of Dover Cliff, where he introduced the method of firing mines by electricity. He was next employed by the Stephensons [q. v.] as a railway engineer in the eastern counties. In 1852 he went to Java to erect the machinery of a sugar plantation, became a partner in the estate, and resided there until 1862. He was the inventor of the locomotive traction steam-engine with broad indiarubber tyres on the driving-wheels, for use on common roads, also of the portable steam-crane, and the elliptic rotary engine, and of an improved hydraulic floating dock.

THOMSON, Thomas [1768—1852], was born at Dailly, Ayrshire, of which parish his father was

minister. In 1782 he was sent to the University of Glasgow to prepare for the ministry, but theology not proving a congenial study, he resolved to abandon it for the law, and completed his course of legal study at Edinburgh, passing as advocate in 1793. In 1806 he was appointed deputy-clerk registrar of Scotland, and from this time devoted himself more exclusively to the arrangement and publication of legal and constitutional records. In 1852 he succeeded Sir Walter Scott as President of the Bannatyne Club. He was also a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Besides his official work and other kindred labour connected with the Municipal Reform Commission, Mr. Thomson edited a "Collection of Royal inventories," "The Chamberlain Rolls," "Memoirs of Jerviswood and Lady Grissel Baillie," "The Ragman Rolls," &c.

THOMSON, Thomas, M.D., F.R.S. [1773—1852], was born at Crieff, in Perthshire. He was educated at Stirling and at the University of St. Andrews, and in 1794 commenced the study of medicine at Edinburgh. In 1796 he became connected with the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, for an early edition of which he wrote the articles on chemistry, mineralogy, &c., which form the basis of his "System of Chemistry," published in 1804. He introduced the use of symbols into chemical science, and was the first to open a laboratory in Britain for practical manipulation. He also conducted for the Board of Excise a series of investigations on brewing, which formed the basis of Scottish legislation on that subject. In 1813 Dr. Thomson started in London the *Annals of Philosophy*, and in 1817 he was elected lecturer on chemistry in the University of Glasgow, receiving in the following year the title of professor. He lectured there for upwards of thirty years, and sent out many distinguished pupils. He was one of the first chemists who recognised the value of Dalton's atomic theory, and devoted himself to its elucidation. He was the author of numerous popular works on chemistry, geology, &c.

THOMSON, Sir Charles Wyville, LL.D., F.R.S. [1830—1882], only son of Mr. Andrew Thomson, H.E.I.C.S., of Bonsyde, Linlithgowshire, by Sarah Ann Drummond, only daughter of Dr. Wyville Smyth, Inspector of Military Hospitals, was born at Bonsyde, and educated at Merchiston Castle School and at the University of Edinburgh. In 1850 he was appointed Lecturer on Botany in King's College, Aberdeen, and the next year he became Lecturer on Botany in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen. On the resignation of Mr. Hincks, Professor of Natural History in Queen's College, Cork, which occurred in 1853, Mr. Thomson was appointed his successor, but his stay at Cork was short, for the professorship of Mineralogy and Geology in the Queen's College, Belfast, becoming vacant in 1854, he was transferred from Cork to fill that chair. In 1868 and 1869 he went on scientific dredging expeditions in the *Lightning* and the *Porcupine*, which vessels had been lent by the Admiralty for that purpose. Many new forms of animal life were discovered, and much information obtained regarding ocean temperatures and currents. In Nov., 1870, Mr. Thomson was elected Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. He was afterwards placed at the head of the scientific department of the famous *Challenger* deep-sea exploring expedition, which was sent out under the auspices of the British Government. The *Challenger* left Sheerness, Dec. 7, 1872. During 1873 she made four voyages across the Atlantic, the distance travelled being nearly 20,000 miles. In 1874

she penetrated to the Antarctic regions, remaining as long within the Antarctic circle as the weather would permit, and afterwards proceeded through the seas of Australia and New Zealand, visiting many of the islands in the Malay Archipelago. On Nov. 10 she reached Hong Kong, after a course of nearly 17,000 miles. The year 1875 was devoted to an examination of the Pacific Ocean, in making which upwards of 20,000 miles were traversed. On her homeward route the Atlantic was crossed a fifth time. Altogether her cruise extended to about 68,000 miles. After an absence of nearly three years and a half the *Challenger* cast anchor at Sheerness, May 27, 1876. On the 27th of the following month Professor Thomson was knighted. In 1877 he was appointed to deliver the Rede lecture at Cambridge. He presided over the Geographical Section of the British Association at the meeting held at Dublin in Aug., 1878, when the University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. He was the author of "Depths of the Sea," 1872, containing an account of the cruises in the *Lightning* and the *Porcupine;* and "The Voyage of the *Challenger*. —The Atlantic: a preliminary account of the general results of the voyage, during the year 1875 and the early part of the year 1876," published in Nov., 1877. He resigned his chair in the University of Edinburgh about the end of 1881. He was Vice-President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a Knight of the Polar Star of Sweden.

THORNBURY, George Walter [1828—1876], son of a solicitor, was born in London. He became a contributor of topographical and antiquarian papers to the *Bristol Journal* in 1845, and wrote for the *Athenæum* in 1851, a series of papers, afterwards reprinted, on the Courts of the Crystal Palace. He wrote "Lays and Legends of the New World," published in 1851; "Monarchs of the Main," being a history of the Buccaneers, drawn from old French, Spanish, and Dutch sources, in 1855; "Shakespeare's England during the Reign of Elizabeth," and "Art and Nature at Home and Abroad," containing chapters on home and foreign tours, in 1856; "Songs of Cavaliers and Roundheads," in 1857; "British Artists from Hogarth to Turner," a "Life of Turner," founded on letters and papers furnished by the artist's friends and executors, "Haunted London," illustrated by Fairholt," &c., and numerous novels, and volumes of travel.

THORNTON, Right Hon. Sir Edward, G.C.B. [1767—1852]. In 1807 he was sent to Sweden as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. In 1816 he was sworn a Privy Councillor. The following year he went to Portugal, and later, in 1817, proceeded to the Brazils as Ambassador *ad interim*. In Aug., 1823, he returned to Portugal, where he remained a year. In 1825 the Portuguese government conferred upon him the dignity of Conde di Cassilhas, and in 1822 he was nominated a G.C.B.

THORNTON, Samuel [1755—1838], for fifty-three years a director of the Bank of England, was the eldest son of the well-known John Thornton of Clapham. He was an active member of Parliament for nearly forty years, during most of which time he represented Kingston-upon-Hull (1784-1806), and later the county of Surrey (1807-1818). In 1807 he defeated Lord William Russell, who had previously sat for Surrey during five parliaments. Mr. Thornton was Governor of the Bank of England in 1797, when the stoppage of cash payments occurred. He was for several years a Governor of Greenwich Hospital, Governor of the Russian Co., President of Guy's Hospital, &c.

THORNTON, William Thomas, C.B. [1813—1880], youngest son of

Thomas Thornton, Esq., President of the Levant Company's establishment at Constantinople, was born at Burnham, Buckinghamshire, and educated at the Moravian Settlement at Ockbrook, near Derby. From 1827 to 1830 he was domiciled at Malta with his cousin, Sir W. H. Thornton, Auditor-General in that island, and from 1830 to 1835, with Mr. Cartwright, H.M.'s Consul-General at Constantinople. In Aug., 1836, he obtained a clerkship in the East India House, in 1856 he was placed in charge of the Public Works Department, and in 1858, on the transfer of the government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, was appointed Secretary for Public Works in the India Office. In 1873, on the recommendation of the Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for India, Mr. Thornton was made a Companion of the Bath. Besides being an excellent public servant, he was an influential writer. His published works were "Overpopulation and its Remedy," 1845; "A Plea for Peasant Proprietors," 1848, second edit., 1873 (a book largely used by Mr. J. S. Mill in his "Political Economy"); "On Labour," 1869, second edit.; "Old-fashioned Ethics and Common-Sense Metaphysics;" "Zohrab, and other Poems," 1854; and "Modern Manicheism and other Poems," 1856.

TIETJENS, Theresa [1834—1879], one of the greatest soprano singers, of our time. She was born at Hamburg, and her first appearance in opera was made in her native city in 1849. The character she chose for her *début* was Lucrezia—one in which she excelled to the end. This was followed by very successful appearances in Frankfort and Vienna, and in 1858 she made her first appearance in England. Mr. Lumley must have the credit of discovering her, and a very interesting account is given by him in his "Reminiscences of the Opera," of her *début*. The part she chose was Valentine in "The Huguenots," and her success was complete. Her repertory of characters was very large, and included all the best known *rôles*. She excelled, however, in serious and classical opera, her Fidelio especially being quite unapproached. In oratorio she achieved success but little inferior to the renown she won on the stage, and she sang a pathetic ballad as well as any one. Her voice was one of the finest ever listened to, being of quality and volume quite exceptional. She was never heard to such advantage—as far as mere voice went—as when singing at a Handel Festival or in the great space of the Albert Hall. Mr. Chorley considered that had she achieved the Italian style and method instead of the German she would have been one of the very greatest singers ever heard. As it was, she had in her generation at least no rival in any of those parts which demand noble classic dignity both of singing and acting, and it may be doubted whether, in one or two characters that could be named, even Grisi surpassed her. More than this, she was a woman of the highest character, and her active benevolence was proverbial. She died at her house in the Finchley Road of a painful and lingering complaint, and her place on the stage has not yet been filled.

TIMBS, John, F.S.A. [1801—1875], a well-known author, was born in London, and educated at a private school at Hemel Hempstead. Having served his apprenticeship to a printer and druggist at Dorking, Surrey, he began to write in 1820, for the *Monthly Magazine*, then published by Sir Richard Phillips, to which he contributed a series of papers, entitled "A Picturesque Promenade round Dorking." From that time he settled in London, and became amanuensis to his publisher. He is said to have published altogether about 150 vols., among the most popular

of them being his "Curiosities of London," a compendium of all the ancient lore and modern information connected with that subject; "Anecdote Biography," "Stories of Inventors and Discoverers," "Lives of Wits and Humorists," "London Clubs and Club Life," "Romance of London," &c. He was also editor of the *Mirror* (1827-38), the *Arcana of Science* (1828-39), founded and edited the *Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art* (1839-75), and was chiefly working editor of the *Illustrated London News*, from 1842 to 1858. He was chosen F.S.A. in 1854.

TINDAL, Sir Nicolas Conyngham, D.C.L., Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was the son of Mr. Robert Tindal, a solicitor of Chelmsford, and was born about the year 1776. He was educated at a school at Chelmsford, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1802, and was made a Fellow of his College. Having entered at Lincoln's Inn he in due time began to practise with considerable success as a special pleader. He was called to the bar in 1809, and went the northern circuit, and the reputation which he had already gained secured for him an excellent practice. Among his pupils were Lords Brougham and Wensleydale. The discussion arising from the case of "Ashford *v.* Thornton," in which he was engaged, led to the abolition of the proceeding of appeal for murder, treason, or felony, and the ridiculous method of proving innocence by a trial by battle which had obtained till that time. In 1820, on the recommendation of Lord Brougham, he was retained as one of the counsel for Queen Caroline, and in the conduct of her defence his learning and sagacity were found to be of great assistance. In 1826 he was appointed by Lord Liverpool Solicitor-General, with a seat in Parliament for the Treasury borough of Harwich, and was knighted. He held the office of Solicitor-General from Sept., 1826, to June, 1829, and in the latter year was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, over which court he presided for seventeen years.

TITE, Sir William, Knt., C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A., M.P., &c., the architect of the Royal Exchange, was born in 1802, and became the pupil of Laing, the architect of the Custom-house. His first independent work was the Scotch church in Regent's Square, Gray's Inn Road (1825), and among other work he designed Woking Cemetery, and, in conjunction with Cockerell, the London and Westminster Bank at Lothbury. But the work with which his name is associated is the Royal Exchange. In 1855 he became Member for Bath, and represented that constituency until his death, April 20, 1873. He was president of the Architectural Society, and a member of the Institute of British Architects, was knighted in 1869, and afterwards created Companion of the Bath. He was a great book collector, and after his death his extremely valuable library was sold for very high prices by Messrs. Sotheby.

TODD, The Rev. James Henthorne, D.D., son of C. H. Todd, Esq., surgeon, was born in Dublin, 1805. After taking the usual degrees at Trinity College, Dublin, he became a Fellow in 1831, and was elected a Senior Fellow in 1850. He was President of the Royal Irish Academy for the usual term of five years, and was Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, Librarian to the University of Dublin, and Regius Professor of Hebrew. He wrote "Anti-Christ" (the Donnellan Lecture a Trinity College, Dublin), "A Memoir of St. Patrick's Life and Mission," "Discourses on the Prophecies relating to Anti-Christ," "The Search after Infallibility," &c.; edited some of Wyclif's works, includ-

ing "The Last Age of the Church," "An Apology for Lollard Doctrines," and several ancient Irish manuscripts; among which may be mentioned the "Martyrology of Donegal," and "The Book of Hymns of the Ancient Church of Ireland." He edited, besides, for the Master of the Rolls' series, "The Wars of the Danes in Ireland." He was the chief promoter of the Irish Archæological Society, and held the office of president for five years. He died June 28, 1869.

TODD, Rev. Henry John [1763—1845], born at Settrington, Yorkshire, was educated at Oxford. In 1803 he was keeper of the manuscripts at Lambeth Palace, and rector of All Hallows, Lombard Street. In 1820 he became rector of Settrington, prebendary of York in 1830, and archdeacon of Cleveland in 1832. He began his literary career in 1793 with "Some Account of the Deans of Canterbury from the New Foundation of the Church, by Henry VIII." In 1809 he published an edition of Milton's "Comus," and in 1818 a new edition, in 5 vols., of Johnson's "Dictionary." He also published complete editions of Milton and Spenser, which show him to have been a scholar far beyond the general level of his day. In 1825 he issued a pamphlet on the authorship of the "Icon Basilike," and another in 1829, in which he favours Bishop Gauden's claim to the authorship. His last work was a life of Cranmer, published in 1831.

TODHUNTER, Dr. Isaac [1820—1884], mathematician, having passed some years of his life as usher in a school, proceeded to University College, London, and at the age of twenty-four entered as an undergraduate of St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated with honours in 1848, was in due course elected to a fellowship of St. John's, and subsequently filled the offices of assistant tutor and principal lecturer in mathematics. Although most of his time was absorbed by the duties of these important posts, Dr. Todhunter was well known as the author of numerous mathematical treatises, which obtained a wide circulation, and are recognised as standard works of education in the universities and public schools. Among them may be mentioned his "Differential Calculus," "Analytical Statics," "A History of the Mathematical Theories of Attraction, and the Figure of the Earth from the Time of Newton to that of Laplace," 1873, &c. In 1876 there also appeared from his pen "An Account of the Writings of William Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College, with Selections from his Literary and Scientific Correspondence." By the new University Statutes, the University was authorised to confer the degrees of Doctor in Science and Doctor in Letters, and Dr. Todhunter was among the first upon whom the distinction of doctor in science was conferred and proceeded to that degree in 1883. He took an active part in university affairs, was a member of several syndicates and boards of studies, and an elector to the Plumian professorship of Astronomy.

TOMBS, Major-General Sir Henry, K.C.B. [1824—1874], son of General Tombs, of the Bengal Cavalry, was educated at the Military Colleges of Sandhurst and Addiscombe. He joined the Bengal Artillery in June, 1841, and served in the Gwalior campaign of 1843-44, and was aide-de-camp to Sir Harry Smith [q. v.] during the Sutlej war. In 1848 he acted as deputy-assistant quarter-master-general of artillery in the Punjaub, and was present at the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. He commanded a troop of Horse Artillery in the affairs of the Hindari, in May, 1857, and was actively engaged throughout the mutiny. In 1858 he was nominated a C.B.,

obtained the Victoria Cross, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel and colonel in recognition of his gallantry. He subsequently commanded the force which recaptured Dewangiri in Bhootan, for which he received the thanks of the Government. In 1865 he was awarded a good service pension, and in 1868 was made a K.C.B.

TOMLINS, Frederick Guest [1804—1867], journalist and miscellaneous writer, at an early age became a contributor to periodical literature. In 1834 he was associated with Mr. Thos. Mayhew in bringing out the "Penny National Library," for which he edited among other works a "Variorum History of England," founded on Hume, elucidated by references to subsequent histories. In 1840 he originated the Shakespeare Society, and was its secretary during the twelve years of its existence: the forty-seven volumes which it published passing through his hands. He also started and edited several periodicals, among which may be named the *Topic*, and the *Self Educator*, and subsequently became proprietor of the *Leader*. He was connected for many years with the daily and weekly press as a political and critical writer, and in 1865 became editor of the *Weekly Times*. He was largely instrumental in promoting the success of the movement that had for its object the throwing open the right of dramatic performance to all theatres. He produced a tragedy, "Garcia," under Mr. Phelps's management, at Sadler's Wells, and was the author of a "Brief View of the English Drama from the Earliest Period to the Present Time."

TONNA, Charlotte Elizabeth [1792—1846], a religious writer, better known as "Charlotte Elizabeth," was the daughter of the Rev. Michael Browne, rector of St. Giles's, Norwich. When very young she married Captain George Phelan, but the union proved most unhappy, and a separation ensued. She then removed to Kilkenny, and wrote "Osric, a Missionary Tale," for the Dublin Tract Society. Subsequently she wrote several smaller tales, under the name of "Charlotte Elizabeth," the baptismal name being used as a protection from unjust claims, and to secure her the benefit of her work. In 1841 she married Mr. Lewis H. J. Tonna, Assistant Director of the United Service Institution.

TOOKE, Thomas, F.R.S. [1774—1858], a political economist, born at St. Petersburg, was the son of the Rev. William Tooke, preacher at the English Church at Cronstadt. He early embarked in business as a merchant engaged in the Russian trade, and in 1823 published his "Thoughts and Details on High and Low Prices," which was followed up by his great work, the "History of Prices," in 6 vols., 1838-1857. In the two last volumes of this work he was assisted by his pupil and friend, Mr. Newmarch. In 1820 Mr. Tooke wrote the famous "Merchant's Petition," and in 1831 he founded the Political Economy Club. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a corresponding member of the Institute of France.

TOOKE, William, F.R.S. [1777—1863], younger son of the Rev. William Tooke, and brother of the above, was born in St. Petersburg. He became a solicitor, and practised for many years in London. He was the author of an edition of "Churchill's Poetical Works," 1804, republished among the Aldine poets in 1844. A life of the poet is added by Mr. Tooke, who helped to establish the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of which he was for many years a treasurer. In 1855 he published a work, entitled, "The Monarchy of France: its Rise, Progress, and Fall." He sat as M.P. for Truro, in the Liberal interest, from 1835 to 1837.

TORRENS, Lieut.-Colonel,

F.R.S. [1780—1864], was born in Ireland. He entered the Royal Marines in 1797, and became captain in 1806. In 1811 he successfully defended the Isle of Aukott against a very superior Danish force, and for his services he received the brevet rank of major. He afterwards served in the Peninsula, where he was appointed colonel of a Spanish Legion. In 1831 Colonel Torrens was elected M.P. for Bolton, having previously sat a short time for the borough of Ipswich. He was the author of a large number of tracts on political economy, and for some time he was a part proprietor and editor of the *Globe* newspaper.

TORRENS, Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.C.B., son of Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., Adjutant to the Forces, received his military education at Sandhurst. In 1819 he was appointed page of honour to the Prince Regent, and in 1825 obtained a commission in the Grenadier Guards. From 1829 to 1838 he served as adjutant, and in the latter year exchanged into the 23rd Fusiliers, with which he served during the rebellion in Canada. He obtained the command of the regiment in 1841, and later commanded the troops in St. Lucia. In 1853 he travelled in France, Austria, and Prussia, to investigate the military economy of the armies of those countries. On his return he received the appointment of quarter-master-general at the Horse Guards, which office he retained until nominated a brigadier-general of the army in Turkey. He took part in the battles of Alma and Balaklava, and was severely wounded at Inkerman. For his services he received the thanks of Parliament, and was promoted to the rank of major-general. He was nominated a K.C.B. in 1855. He went to Paris as military commissioner, but succumbed to his wounds on Aug. 24, 1855.

TOWNSEND, Rev. George, D.D. [1787—1857], the son of an independent minister, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. After his ordination, he was appointed a professor in the Military College, Sandhurst, and curate of Farnborough, Hants. His first work was a reply to Sir William Drummond's "Œdipus Judaicus." in which he met the author on his own grounds, and by similar reasoning showed that the signs of the zodiac were not the twelve patriarchs, but the twelve Cæsars. His "Chronological Arrangement of the Bible," 1821, attracted the notice of the Bishop of Durham, who made him his domestic chaplain. While in this capacity Mr. Butler's "Roman Catholic Declaration" appeared. Bishop Barrington requested Mr. Townsend to write an answer, and within six weeks he produced his "Accusations of History against the Church of Rome." As a reward the Bishop presented him to a stall in Durham Cathedral. He also obtained the chapter living of Northallerton, which, in 1839, he exchanged for the perpetual curacy of St. Margaret's, Durham. In 1847 he went to Italy for the purpose of converting the Pope. He obtained an interview with his Holiness, but the result was not satisfactory.

TOWNSEND, Colonel John [1789—1845], aide-de-camp to the Queen, and lieutenant-colonel commanding the 14th Light Dragoons, in which he served for upwards of forty years, entered the army as a cornet by purchase, Jan. 24, 1805. He was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1806, and went to the Peninsula, and brilliantly distinguished himself in all the chief actions of that campaign to March 8, 1814, when he was taken prisoner in France, near the city of Pau. His imprisonment did not last long, and he embarked for America, Oct. 1814, terminating his chief war services in the attack on New Orleans on

Jan. 8 of the following year. He became lieutenant-colonel by purchase in 1829, and full colonel in 1841, by the general promotion in honour of the birth of the Prince of Wales.

TOWNSEND, Rev. Richard [1821—1884], mathematician, and author of some valuable scientific essays, obtained his fellowship in the Dublin University in 1845, upon distinguished answering, and was one of the most accomplished and successful tutors in the college. His best known mathematical work is his "Modern Geometry of the Point, Line, and Circle." He contributed many articles to the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal*, and was the fountain head of much of the geometry for which the Dublin school has obtained a high reputation. In 1866 he became Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1870 was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University. His unaffected manner and generous kindness made him a great favourite with every student, and if the rules of the college had allowed, they would all have had him for their tutor.

TOWSON, John Thomas [1804—1881], was born at Devonport. His father was a chronometer and watch maker, and the son was intended by his parents to follow the same business. His inclinations caused him, however, to turn to the study of scientific subjects. He was the first to direct the attention of photographers to the fact that the luminous and chemical foci were not of the same length, a knowledge of which fact at a later period enabled Dr. Draper of New York to take the first photograph from life. He was also the first to devise the means of taking a photographic picture on glass, and of using the reflecting camera. In 1846 he devoted his thoughts to navigation, especially to determining the quickest routes across the ocean to distant countries. With this object he constructed a set of tables for facilitating the practice of great circle sailing, and invented and brought into practice composite and windward great circle sailing. Mr. James Ashbury, M.P., fully proved the value of windward great circle sailing by the Anglo-American Atlantic race between his yacht the *Cambria* and the American yacht *Dauntless*. By the adoption of this sailing the *Cambria* made more than 200 knots less than the *Dauntless* between Cork and Sandy Hook. Mr. Towson subsequently invented and constructed tables for the reduction of ex-meridian altitudes, a work highly valued in the mercantile marine. The copyrights of these works he presented to the Admiralty, who ordered them to be printed for the use of all mariners. For these services the shipowners, principally of Liverpool, on Jan. 9, 1857, presented him, as a testimonial, with a Dock Bond of the value of £1,000, and an additional gratuity of more than £100. In 1850 Mr. Towson was appointed Scientific Examiner of Masters and Mates for the port of Liverpool, from which situation he retired in 1873, still holding that of Chief Examiner in Compasses. At the meeting of the British Association in 1854, Mr. Towson aided Dr. Scoresby in directing the attention of the scientific section to the importance of investigating more fully the subject of the deviation of the compasses on board iron ships. The result of this discussion was the formation of the Liverpool Compass Committee, and the publication of a manual on the subject.

TOYNBEE, Joseph, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., a distinguished aural surgeon, was born about 1816, and having studied at St. George's and University College Hospitals, was admitted M.R.C.S. in 1838. Soon after he was elected one of the surgeons to the St. James' and St.

George's Dispensary, and was one of the first Fellows of the College of Surgeons. He turned his attention chiefly to the diseases of the ear, upon which he wrote some important letters, was appointed aural surgeon and lecturer on the surgery of the ear at St. Mary's Hospital, and had besides a large private practice. He was much interested in sanitary reforms, and helped to establish the system of local natural-history museums. While experimenting with the vapour of chloroform and prussic acid, he accidentally killed himself at his house in London, July 8, 1866. Among his works may be mentioned his book "On the Use of an Artificial Membrana Tympani in cases of Deafness, &c." (1857), "The Deaf and Dumb" (1858), and "Diseases of the Ear" (1860).

TOYNBEE, Arnold [1852—1883], was the son of the preceding. He took his degree at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1878, soon after which he was appointed Tutor to the Indian civilians at that college, numbering between thirty and forty. He lectured to them on Political Economy, of which he had for years been a diligent student, and on some Indian subjects, and earnestly endeavoured to fit his pupils to be of use to the people of India. He was made Bursar of his college, and thus became familiar with land and land questions. The last four or five years of his life he devoted to two subjects—a new Political Economy, and Church Reform; and on the former, in spite of very delicate health, he lectured with great assiduity in Oxford, and at various times to audiences of working men in the North of England. A few weeks before his death he gave two critical lectures on Mr. George's "Progress and Poverty" in St. Andrew's Hall, Newman Street, and it was the strain of these lectures which finally broke him down. The first one was most successful, and he carried his audience with him, but at the second he was seen to be very ill, and the excitement of addressing a large crowd, partly composed of angry Socialists, was too much for him, and he never recovered from the effects of the fatigue and anxiety he had undergone. He was a devoted pupil of Professor T. H. Green [q. v.], in whose steps he was endeavouring to tread. His addresses and notes were collected and published after his death under the title "Lectures on the Industrial Revolution in England," to which is prefixed a memoir by Professor Jowett, master of Balliol. Toynbee Hall, the seat of the University settlement in the East End of London, was named after him, and is a fitting memorial of his earnest endeavours to promote the good of his fellow-men.

TRAILL, Thomas Stewart [1781—1862], was born at Kirkwall, in Orkney. He completed his medical studies at Edinburgh in 1802, where he was contemporary with Lord Brougham, Sir David Brewster, and Principal Lee. After practising in Liverpool, he was, in 1832, appointed to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh, which he filled until his death. For many years he was the Curator of the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and occupied a seat in the Council. Dr. Traill was the editor of the eighth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

TRAVERS, Benjamin [1782—1858], was the son of a merchant. At the age of sixteen he entered his father's counting-house, but disliking mercantile pursuits, in 1809 he became a pupil of Mr., afterwards Sir Astley Cooper. He was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at Guy's Hospital, and in 1810 elected Surgeon to the Ophthalmic Hospital, and in 1815 he filled the same office at St. Thomas's.

In 1813 he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society; in 1827 was chosen President of the Hunterian, and in 1828 President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. In 1833 he became a member of the Council of the College of Surgeons, and of the Court of Examiners of the Veterinary College. He was the author of several works on medicine and chirurgy, and a member of many foreign scientific societies.

TRAVERS, Rear-Admiral Sir Eaton Stannard, K.H. [1783—1858], entered the navy in 1798, and served in the actions off Holland and the coast of Spain. In 1808 he served as aide-de-camp to Sir Eyre Coote, and to General Don. In 1810 he commanded the boats at the capture of three gun-vessels moored under the batteries near Possitano, in the Gulf of Salerno, and assisted at the capture of a convoy at Palinuro in 1811. He was present at upwards of one hundred engagements, commanded at the destruction of eight batteries and three Martello towers, and at the capture of sixty vessels. In 1834 he was nominated a K.H., and was knighted.

TRELAWNY, Edward John [1792—1881], the intimate friend of Byron and Shelley, of whom he gives an account in his "Records of Shelley, Byron, and the Author," was a member of an old Cornish family. He was sent to sea at an early age, and after some experience of privateering, and many adventures, he settled in London, and wrote for various magazines and papers. While staying at Ouchy, in 1820, he read "Queen Mab," and in 1821 made the acquaintance of Shelley at Pisa, spending the winter there with him and Byron. He was nearly the last person who saw Shelley alive before he set out for that fatal last sail in the Bay of Spezzia, and he was one of the chief persons employed in recovering the body of the poet, and carrying out his last wishes by burning it on the shore. He afterwards conveyed the ashes to Rome. In 1823 he joined Lord Byron in his expedition to Greece, and, in conjunction with Mr. Hamilton Browne, he acted the part of a diplomatic envoy from Lord Byron to the Greek Government. During the last month or two of Byron's life Mr. Trelawny was engaged as aide-de-camp to one of the Greek chiefs named Odysseus. When Byron's illness at Missolonghi threatened to prove fatal, Trelawny was sent for, but did not reach that place till after the poet's death. He contributed largely out of his own means towards the campaign which ended so miserably. He subsequently returned to England, and for a time was a prominent figure in London society, especially at the houses of Lady Blessington, Sir W. Molesworth, &c. He was the author of "The Adventures of a Younger Son," "Recollections of Shelley and Byron," later issued under the title "Records of Shelley, Byron, and the Author," and some fugitive pieces. He sat to Mr. Millais for his picture, the "North-west Passage," and it is said that that is the only authentic likeness of him which exists. He died at Sompting, near Shoreham, Sussex, and his body was cremated at Gotha, and the ashes carried to Rome, and buried beside the graves of Shelley and Keats.

TRENCH, William Steuart [1808—1872], born at Ballegrove, near Portarlington, Queen's County, Ireland, was educated at the College, Armagh, and took his degree at Trinity College, Dublin. He was appointed to the agency of Mr. Shirley's extensive estates in County Monaghan, in April, 1843, but resigned the office in April, 1845, for reasons stated in his "Realities of Irish Life." In Dec., 1849, he was appointed agent over the estates of the Marquis of Lansdowne, in the county of Kerry. In their management he encountered

great difficulties, details of which were given in the above-mentioned work. In March, 1851, he was appointed agent over the Marquis of Bath's estates in the county of Monaghan, and in 1856 agent over Lord Digby's estates in King's County, the head supervision of which three latter estates he held. In 1841 he obtained the gold medal of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland for "the best report on the largest quantity of land reclaimed in Ireland." This report was published in "Transactions" of the Society. In 1869 Mr. Trench published his work, "Realities of Irish Life," giving an account of his school and college days, of the several agencies to which he was appointed, and the dangers and difficulties of the situations, &c., with sundry other matters. The work passed through five editions in one year; 7,000 copies were sold. In 1871 he published the novel "Ierne."

TREVELYAN, Sir Walter Calverley, Bart. [1797—1879], educated at Harrow and University College, Oxford, succeeded his father as sixth baronet, May 23, 1846. He for many years contributed articles on geology, botany, and other scientific and general subjects, to the Transactions of various societies and to periodicals. In 1821 he visited the Faröe Islands, and wrote notices on their vegetation, geology, and climate, and presented the herbarium which he formed there, and other collections, to the Botanical Museum at Kew. He was an opponent of the sale of intoxicating drinks, and the President of the United Kingdom Alliance.

TROLLOPE, Frances [1780—1863], the mother of Anthony and Thomas Adolphus Trollope, married, at the age of 19, a barrister, Anthony Trollope, who died in 1825. Most of her married life was spent at Harrow, but in 1829 she visited America, intending to make her home there. After spending three years at Cincinnati, and in travelling about in other parts of America, she returned to England, and wanting money for the support of her family began to write, her first work being the "Domestic Life of the Americans," which established her reputation in England and caused a good deal of sensation in America. From that time for a period of twenty years she wrote indefatigably novels and stories of travels, all more or less successful, and all full of a bright cheery originality. Among the best known of her works were, "Paris and the Parisians (1835), "Vienna and the Austrians," "The Romance of Vienna," "Belgium and Western Germany," "A Visit to Italy," "Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw," "The Vicar of Wrexhill," "The Widow Barnaby," "The Clever Woman," &c. For some years before her death she lived in Florence, where she died, Oct. 6, 1863.

TROLLOPE, Anthony, son of the preceding, was born April 24, 1815, in Keppel Street, Russell Square, but was taken, when a baby, to Harrow, where his father had built a large farm-house. His boyhood was a very unhappy one, clouded by the petty miseries arising from the mixture of poverty and gentle standing. His father, by profession a barrister, was a gifted, high-principled man, cursed with a violent temper and a perfect genius for misfortune. The family affairs went from bad to worse, and when Anthony was of age to go to college the Trollopes had to settle on the Continent to escape their creditors. When only seven years old he was sent a day boy to Harrow, and three years later, when he was removed, he was still the junior boy of the school. He was then sent to a private school at Sunbury, and when twelve was entered at Winchester school. While he was there Mrs. Trollope and some of the family went to America, and

Anthony remained in a wretched state, without pocket-money, at school. After a time Mr. Trollope settled a second time near Harrow, and Anthony became a second time a day boy until May, 1834, when the house and furniture were in charge of the sheriff's officers. The family then established themselves in a house outside the walls of Bruges, Anthony being at first without work or prospects, till he became a clerk in the General Post-Office, with a salary of £90 a year. He remained there seven years, hating his position, disliked by the head officials, and always in debt, till, in August, 1841, he applied for the situation of surveyor's clerk to the western district of Ireland. The nominal salary was only £100, but with extra payments and travelling expenses it could be brought up to four times that amount. In Ireland Trollope first began hunting, and indeed it was there that he first began to enjoy his life. In 1844 he married Miss Rose Heseltine, an English lady. At that time he had written only the first volume of his first novel, "The Macdermotts of Ballycloran," which was published in 1847, on the half profit system. The half profits were *nil*, and Trollope took his second novel to a fresh publisher, but the result was the same. He then wrote "La Vendée," an inferior work to either of its predecessors, and which had no success. It was published in 1850, and its author received £20 for it. Years were to pass before he should receive another penny from his pen. He wrote a series of letters for the *Examiner* on the Irish famine, but though they were published, he received no money for them. He next wrote a play, "The Noble Jilt," on which he expended much labour, but that too failed, and was afterwards transformed into the novel, "Can you forgive her?" Trollope then proposed writing a "Handbook for Ireland" for Messrs. Murray, but, after nine months, had his MS. returned unopened. Early in 1851 he was employed on a plan for extending the rural delivery of letters, and for two years his official duties absorbed his time. In the course of the job he visited Salisbury, and round the purlieus of the cathedral conceived the story of "The Warden," from whence came that series of novels of which Barchester was the central site. "The Warden" was begun in 1853, and in this year Trollope was raised from surveyor's clerk to surveyor of the northern counties of Ireland, with an income of about £800 a year. "The Warden" was published by Messrs. Longman, on the half profit system, and at the close of 1855 brought its author £9 8s. 6*d*. It was succeeded by "Barchester Towers," which also had a moderate but gradual success. The copyright of his next story, "The Three Clerks," he sold to Bentley for £250, and in 1858 he sold the still uncompleted MS. of "Dr. Thorne" to Messrs. Chapman for £400. He was in a desperate hurry to arrange for the book, having been commissioned to go to Egypt on post-office business. While abroad he finished "Dr. Thorne," one of his most successful novels, and began "The Bertrams," which was something of a failure. On his return from Egypt he went in an official capacity to the West Indies, and while there wrote "The West Indies and Spanish Main," which he always held to be his best work. On his return he got himself appointed surveyor of the eastern districts of England, and while he was preparing to settle near London had an offer from Thackeray to write a novel for the projected *Cornhill Magazine*. The offer was made in Oct., 1859, and the first part of the story, for which £1,000 was paid, appeared in Jan., 1860. Thus "Framley Parsonage" was written, and from that time Trollope's success was assured. He

then settled at Waltham Cross, in Hertfordshire, and led a busy, happy life, writing, hunting, and performing his official duties with unflagging vigour. He rose daily at 5.30, and devoted the first three hours of the day to writing novels, for which he was generally paid at the rate of £600 for a one volume story, and £3,000 for a long tale to be published in twenty parts, which is equal to the length of five ordinary volumes. In 1861 he visited America, and wrote "North America." Two years later he retired from the post-office, and became editor of the *St. Paul's Magazine*. In 1868 he contested Beverley unsuccessfully, and earlier in the same year went on a post-office mission to the United States. In 1871 he, with his wife, went to Australia to visit a son who was settled there, and his book on "Australia and New Zealand" was the fruit of that visit. Before leaving England he sold Waltham House, and on his return settled in Montagu Square, where he died, Dec. 6, 1882. These facts are compiled from his charming and genial "Autobiography" (Blackwood, 1883).

TROLLOPE, Admiral Sir Henry, G.C.B., son of John Trollope, Esq., grandson of the 3rd Bart., was born about the year 1754. He entered the navy in 1770, and took an active part in the American war, after which he went to Holland, and in 1781 was promoted to the rank of post captain. In 1796, while in command of the *Glatton*, of 56 guns, and cruising off Helvoetsluys, he unexpectedly encountered a French squadron of about seven large vessels, and selecting the largest of them for attack was soon engaged with one on each side. The *Glatton* opened fire with tremendous effect, and finally put the whole squadron to flight. For his courage and promptitude on that occasion Captain Trollope was knighted, and received from the merchants of London a piece of plate of the value of 100 guineas. A picture of the engagement was painted by H. Singleton, and exhibited at the Academy in 1804. In Oct., 1797, he was sent with a small squadron to watch the Dutch fleet in the Texel, and give notice of their movements, and by his vigilance was able to apprise Admiral Duncan of the enemy's sailing, which led to the victory of Camperdown. He had been for years before his death subject to gout, which latterly affected his intellect, and he committed suicide by blowing out his brains, Nov. 2, 1839.

TRURO, Right Hon. Thomas Wilde, 1st Baron [1782—1855], born in London, was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Wilde, an attorney. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and on leaving was articled to his father, and for some years practised as an attorney. In 1817 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and speedily rose to eminence as an advocate. In 1824 he was made a serjeant-at-law, and three years later a king's serjeant. In 1831 he entered Parliament as member for Newark, but was thrown out at the general election in the following year. In 1835 he was again elected, and retained his seat, having for his colleague Mr. W. E. Gladstone, until 1841, when he successfully contested Worcester. In 1839 he succeeded Sir R. M. Rolfe (Lord Cranworth) as solicitor-general, and became attorney-general in 1841, but resigned when the Liberal party went out of office. On the restoration of the whig administration in 1846, he was replaced as attorney-general, but within a week afterwards was raised to the bench of Common Pleas as Lord Chief Justice, and was sworn a Privy Councillor. On the formation of Lord John Russell's government in July, 1850, he was made Lord Chancellor, and created a peer by the title of Baron

Truro. He resigned the Chancellorship on the retirement of his party from office in Feb., 1852. The most memorable cases in which he was professionally engaged previous to his elevation were the trial of Queen Caroline in 1820, and the trial of O'Connell in 1844, to whom he gave his services without fee or retainer to obtain a reversal of the decision of the Dublin law courts. In Parliament his name is most permanently connected with the case of "Stockdale *v.* Hansard," which involved the constitutional question as to whether the House of Commons had the right of publishing its reports without rendering its officers thereby liable to proceedings in the courts of law. On this question Lord Truro took the affirmative side. While holding the Chancellorship he promoted various important law reforms. He appointed a commission to enquire as to the pleading and practice of his court, and assisted Lord St. Leonards in carrying into effect the most important regulations in the report. He established a system of paying the fees of the court by means of stamps, and greatly reduced their amount. His exertions were not confined to the Court of Chancery, but extended to the common law courts, where he originated many important changes. He was twice married, first, in 1813, to Mary, widow of Wm. Deveynes, and daughter of Wm. Wileman, who died in 1840, and secondly to Augusta Emma, Mademoiselle d'Este, only daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex and Lady Augusta Murray.

TUCKER, Henry St. George [1771—1851], was born at Bermuda, where his father was President of the Council and acting governor. In 1790 he received an appointment in the East India Company's service, and held a variety of offices, more or less important, until 1799, when he was made secretary in the Revenue and Judicial Department. In 1801 he was nominated Accountant-General, an office he resigned in 1804 to become a partner in the house of Cockerell & Co. After a very brief experience of commercial pursuits he returned to the public service, and resumed his office of Accountant-General. He retired in 1812, and took up his residence in England. In 1826 he was made a director of the East India Company.

TURLE, Mr. [1800—1882], who for a period of fifty-eight years was organist of Westminster Abbey, began to officiate in 1817, two years later was formally named deputy to Mr. Greatorex, and in 1831 was appointed organist and master of the choristers by Dean Ireland. In 1871 he gave up all active work to a permanently appointed deputy. He was a friend of Spohr and Mendelssohn, and aided the later in bringing out his "St. Paul" at Birmingham.

TURLE, Henry Frederic [1835—1883], editor of *Notes and Queries*, was the son of the above. Educated at Westminster School, he was appointed a temporary clerk in the War Office, but his fondness for archæology led him to seek more congenial employment. In a few years he became assistant to Dr. Doran, and succeeded him as editor of *Notes and Queries* in 1878.

TURNBULL, William Barclay [1811—1863], son of Walter Turnbull, of Edinburgh, was called to the Scottish bar in 1832, and to the English bar in 1856. In 1833 he joined in founding the Abbotsford Club, and acted as its secretary from that date until 1841, being at the same time an extensive contributor to its historical publications. In 1859 he edited the "Book of Scottish Chronicles" for the Master of the Rolls, who subsequently appointed him to the office of calendaring foreign state papers between the accession of Edward VI. and the revolution of 1688, his work

being to make abstracts of every document, and to arrange and index the whole. His first vol. appeared in 1861, and owing to the outcry raised against him as a Catholic in the *Athenæum*, and by various Protestant religious societies, he resigned his appointment, a step which became the subject of a debate in Parliament. He was an hon. member of several British and foreign literary societies.

TURNER, Charles, A.R.A. (Born at Woodstock, 1773; died in London, Aug. 1, 1857.) In 1795 he entered the Academy Schools, but devoted himself entirely to engraving, and attained great eminence in the dot and line manners, but more especially in mezzotint. He engraved the early numbers of the "Liber Studiorum," Turner's "Wreck," Owen's "Beggars," Reynolds' "Marlborough Family" (a plate worthy of the greatest engravers), and several portraits after Lawrence, Jackson, and Shee.

TURNER, Right Hon. Sir George James, D.C.L. [1798—1867], was born at Great Yarmouth, where his father, the Rev. Richard Turner, was for thirty years the minister. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he was ninth Wrangler, and Fellow of his College. He was called to the bar in 1821, became a Q.C. in 1840, and a Vice-Chancellor in 1857, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He became a Judge of Appeal in Chancery, and one of the governors of the Charterhouse. He sat as M.P. for Coventry in the Liberal interest from 1847 to 1851.

TURNER, Joseph Mallord William, R.A., was born April 23, 1775, at No. 26, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, where his father carried on business as a hairdresser. Of his childhood and youth little is told, but his genius for art developed very early, and when only 13 years old he exhibited a water-colour landscape in the Academy. In the next year he entered its schools, but drew there very little, and studied chiefly in the fields and in the parlour of his first patron, Dr. Munro, who had a fine collection of water-colour drawings. His chief companion at that time was Girtin, and both lads were much influenced by the art of John Cozens, and these three formed a little group of water-colour artists, students of atmospheric effects, and professing a higher aim than their contemporaries. In 1793 Turner exhibited an oil painting, "The Rising Squall," but until after his election in 1799 as A.R.A. he continued to be chiefly known as a painter of Welsh and English views in water-colour. In 1802 he was made Academician, and about this time his art developed very rapidly. His early drawings are conspicuous for their careful completion, subdued colour, and effective light and shade, in which the dark greatly predominates. His earliest oil paintings resemble those of Wilson. But from this time he allowed freer scope to his genius, and though for some years his style was influenced first by the Dutch masters, and later by Claude, his work gained yearly in power, in beauty, in originality, and above all, in the wonderful rendering of light and sunshine. To this middle period, 1802-1830, belong most of his masterpieces. In 1807 he was appointed professor of perspective in the Academy, and for several years he delivered courses of lectures on the systems of pictorial composition adopted by the great landscape painters of earlier times, and on their principles of effect and colour. Unfortunately these lectures were so ill-arranged and badly delivered as to be incomprehensible, and for many years before he resigned his professorship, Turner gave no instruction. Both by nature and habit he was ill-fitted for a lecturer. Shy, retiring, and uneducated, he was in-

capable of expressing his ideas, even when among his friends; his person, short, stout, and coarsely made, was unimpressive; and his manner was undistinguished until the end of his life. In 1808 he began his beautiful and famous "Liber Studiorum," undertaken in rivalry of Claude's "Liber Veritatis," of which fac-simile aquatint engravings had been made by Earlom and others. Turner's series, reproduced by the same method, embraced examples of all the principal forms of landscape composition. Fine examples of the "Liber" prints are now extremely rare and in great request; but there have been several republications, and in 1882 the Autotype Company began to publish fac-similes of all the plates, with critical notices by the Rev. Stopford Brooke. From the publication of the "Liber Studiorum" until his death Turner continued most in request with publishers and engravers of any English landscape painter. Among the most famous of his book illustrations are "Scenery of the Southern Coast," "England and Wales," "Rivers of England," "Rivers of France," "Rogers's Italy," and the poems of Rogers, Byron, Scott, and Campbell. In 1812 he built the house No. 47, Queen Anne Street, which he retained until his death, and where he kept such of his paintings as he was unwilling to sell. In 1819 he visited Italy for the first time, and in 1829, when in his fiftieth year he made a second visit, and after this date sacrificed everything in his painting to the rendering of light and all its prismatic varieties. Yet some of his finest works, such as "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" (1832), and the "Téméraire" (1839), belong to this third period. Turner was possessed of the most marvellous artistic memory, and was an indefatigable worker. The 257 works exhibited in the Academy represent only a portion of his labours, for many of his finest paintings did not appear in any public gallery, and 17 were exhibited in the British Institution. His sketches and studies in water colour and in pencil are innumerable. His works are particularly accessible to the public, for at his death he bequeathed nearly 100 oil paintings and about 2,000 water-colour drawings to the nation. These are now in the National Gallery; the South Kensington Museum contains 20 of his works given by various art collectors, and Mr. Ruskin, his eloquent prophet, has given many exquisite drawings to the University Galleries at Oxford. It was Turner's wish that his property, sworn as under £140,000, should found an asylum for decayed artists, but the will was informal, and was contested by the heir-at-law, to whom the bulk of the property was ultimately assigned, though £20,000 was granted to the Royal Academy, and forms the "Turner Fund" for the relief of distressed artists not of their body. Turner died in lodgings in a small riverside house in Chelsea, Dec. 19, 1851, and is buried beside Sir Joshua Reynolds in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. His "Life" has been written by Messrs. P. G. Hamerton, J. Dafforne, G. W. Thornbury, J. Burnet, and W. C. Monkhouse ("Illustrated Biographies of Great Artists"). Further authorities for his life and works are Mr. Ruskin's "Modern Painters," and "Notes on the Turner Gallery at Marlborough House," and R. N. Wornum's "The Turner Gallery."

TURNER, Sharon [1768—1847], historian of the Anglo-Saxons, was born in London. He was educated at a private school at Pentonville, and at the age of fifteen was articled to an attorney in the Temple. On the death of his master he carried on the business alone, remaining in his old chambers, and it was there that he began to collect the materials for his chief work "The

History of the Anglo-Saxons;" the first volume of which appeared in 1799, the third in 1805. He subsequently continued the history to the death of Queen Elizabeth, and the whole work (12 vols.) took a good place in the historical literature of the country. His next most important work was "The Sacred History of the World," 3 vols., which as well as the "History" was repeatedly reprinted, and he published at different times during his life the following minor works: "Sacred Meditations by a Layman," a volume of poems; "Prolusion on the Greatness of Britain and other subjects," and "Richard III.," a poem. He was intimately acquainted with most of the leading literary characters of his day, among whom Cumberland, Tobin, Charles Butler, Prince Hoare, Richard Duppa, Southey, and many others predeceased him, and Disraeli and Sir Martin Shee survived him.

TURNER, The Very Rev. Sydney, M.A. [1814 — 1879], youngest son of the preceding, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, as eighteenth Wrangler. He was ordained deacon in 1837, and priest in 1838. After serving for four years as curate of the large parish of Christ Church, Blackfriars, he was invited to undertake the management of the Philanthropic Society's Reformatory Schools, then in St. George's-fields, now established at Redhill, near Reigate, Surrey. In Jan., 1857, Mr. Turner was appointed to the office of Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Great Britain, and held that imporportant office for nearly nineteen years. He was collated to the rectory of Hempstead, near Gloucester, in 1867; and appointed by the Crown, in Dec. 1875, to the deanery of Ripon, vacant by the resignation of Dr. McNeile. He resigned the deanery, in consequence of ill-health, in March, 1876. Mr. Turner was the author of "Mettray," 1846, and of a pamphlet on Reformatory Schools, in the form of a letter addressed to the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., in 1855.

TURNER, Thomas, D. L. [1805 —1883], was educated at Cambridge, where he was second Wrangler and senior Smith's prizeman, and afterwards became Fellow of Trinity College. He was called to the Bar in 1831, and practised for some years in the Chancery Courts. As a Middlesex Magistrate and Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, he was mainly instrumental, in 1850, in bringing about a reformation in the appropriation of the Houses of Correction for distinct classes of criminals instead of using them for all cases of convicted prisoners. By his careful management as treasurer of Guy's Hospital, he was able in 1870 to add a new wing. He was connected with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Bishop of London's Fund, and the Metropolitan Board of Works, of which he was a member from the commencement.

TURNER, General Sir Tomkyns Hilgrove, K.C., D.C.L., entered the army in 1782. He served in Flanders throughout the war, and distinguished himself at the capture of Fort St. André. In 1801 he went to Egypt. For the gallantry he displayed throughout that campaign, he was decorated by the Emperor of Russia with the order of St. Anne, and also received the Turkish Order of the Crescent. While in Egypt he gained possession of the celebrated Rosetta Stone now in the British Museum. In 1814 he was knighted, and in the same year went with a command to South America. Subsequently he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, and also Governor of Bermuda. In 1827 he was nominated a Grand Cross of the Royal

Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and in 1830 was Groom of the Bedchamber in the Royal Household. He contributed several papers of interest to the Society of Antiquaries.

TURNER, Thomas Hudson [1815—1852], was the son of a printer. He was educated at a school at Chelsea, where he early distinguished himself by a love of antiquarian research. At the age of sixteen he was taken into the printing office of Mr. W. Nicol, but he soon obtained more congenial employment at the Record Office. Later he assisted Mr. Tyrrell, the City Remembrancer, in the collection of materials for a history of London. At the termination of his engagement with Mr. Tyrrell he undertook to edit a volume of "Early Household Expenses," presented to the Roxburghe Club by Mr. Beriah Botfield. After this he was made Secretary of the Archæological Institute, an office he resigned to become a Record Agent. He had commenced a work "Some Account of Domestic Architecture in England, from the Conquest to the end of the Thirteenth Century," of which the first volume only appeared in 1851.

TURNER, William, landscape painter, known as "Turner of Oxford" was born at Blackbourton, Oxfordshire, Nov. 12, 1789, and was apprenticed to Varley. After leaving Varley he settled in Oxford where he passed his life, and died Aug. 7, 1862. He first exhibited in 1808, and a year later became a member of the Water Colour Society, where he continued to exhibit his remarkable water-colour landscapes until 1852, choosing his subjects in Scotland, Wales, and the neighbourhood of Oxford. There are two drawings by him in the South Kensington Collection.

TURNERELLI, Peter, the son of an Italian modeller, was born in Belfast in 1774, and in 1798 came to London and entered the Academy Schools. His early works, including a bust of the Infant Princess Charlotte, and of George III., were in wax, but the bust of the king became so popular that eighty copies were made in marble. It was modelled in 1810. Among his many distinguished sitters was Louis XVIII., and he was appointed Sculptor to the Queen and the Princess of Wales. He exhibited 108 works in the Academy, and executed the monuments of Sir John Moore in Canterbury Cathedral; Admiral Sir John Hope in Westminster Abbey; and Burns at the plough for the Dumfries Monument. He died suddenly in London, March 20, 1839, aged 65 years.

TURTON, Right Rev. Thomas, D.D., Bishop of Ely [1780—1864], was a native of Yorkshire, and in 1801 entered Queen's College, Cambridge, but two years later migrated to St. Catherine's Hall, where he graduated in 1805 as Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman. Having been elected Fellow, and held some college and university offices, in 1822 he was appointed Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, and Regius Professor of Divinity in 1827, in which year he was collated to a prebendal stall in Lincoln Cathedral. In 1830 he was preferred to the deanery of Peterborough, whence he was transferred to the Deanery of Westminster in 1842 and three years later consecrated to the see of Ely. Dr. Turton was well known for his theological works, more particularly for having published 2 vols. in refutation of the doctrine of the Eucharist, as laid down by Dr. (Cardinal) Wiseman. He also published in 1827, under the signature "Crito Cantabrigiensis," a vindication of the literary character of Porson from the aspersion of Dr. Burgess.

TUSSAUD, Marie [1760—1851], was born at Berne. At the age of 6 she was adopted by her uncle,

M. Curtins, a skilful modeller in wax, by whom she was instructed in the art. M. Curtins' house in Paris was the resort of Voltaire, Rousseau, Mirabeau, Lafayette, and others well known in literature and art. Madame Tussaud became an adept in modelling, and she had numerous pupils, among them the Princess Elizabeth, sister of the King. During the Revolution she was imprisoned for three months in La Force. In 1802 she came to London after having experienced great difficulty in obtaining a *permit*. She established a wax-work exhibition in Baker Street, which soon became one of the great attractions of the metropolis, and which still, in new and magnificent quarters, bears her name. A few specimens of her talent still remain, the best being the portrait model of Voltaire.

TWISS, Horace [1787—1849], senior Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple, was the eldest son of Francis Twiss, Esq., by Frances, second daughter of Mr. Roger Kemble, and sister to Mrs. Siddons. He was called to the bar in 1811, went the Oxford Circuit, and became K.C. in 1827. In 1820 he entered Parliament as member for Wootton Basset, which borough he represented for ten years, and soon made his reputation as a parliamentary orator by his speeches on Catholic Emancipation, on the Court of Chancery, &c. In 1828, on the formation of the Duke of Wellington's Administration he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies. He sat for Newport in 1830, but his opposition to the Reform Bill cut short his parliamentary career, and he was not in the parliaments of 1831-2. He was returned for Bridport from 1835-7, but failed to be re-elected when he contested the boroughs of Nottingham and Bury St. Edmunds. During Lord Liverpool's administration he was counsel to the Admiralty, and Judge-Advocate. Finding his practice at the bar rather inadequate he turned his attention to literature and accepted a post on the *Times*, for which he wrote leading articles. But he will be chiefly remembered for his elaborate "Life of Lord Eldon," a collection of some of the most remarkable political transactions of the Chancellor's era. He relinquished his appointment on the *Times* on being made in 1844 Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In private life Mr. Twiss was much liked and respected, and his house was the recognised meeting place for all the celebrated politicians, authors, wits, musicians, &c., of the day.

TWISTLETON, The Hon. Edward Turner Boyd [1809—1874], youngest son of the Hon. and Ven. Archdeacon of Colombo and brother of the thirteenth Lord Saye and Sele, was educated at Winchester School and at Trinity and Balliol Colleges, Oxford. He took his B.A. degree at Trinity in 1829, and a year later was made a Fellow of Balliol. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1835, was Assistant Poor-Law Commissoner in England in 1839, was a Commissioner of Inquiry into the Scotch Poor-Laws in 1843, and held the office of Chief Commissioner of Poor-Laws in Ireland from 1845 till 1849. He was appointed one of the Oxford University Commissioners in 1855, a Commissioner of Inquiry into the English Public Schools in 1861, and was one of the Civil Service Commissioners from 1862 till 1870, when he retired from public life. He took an active part in the controversy about the "Letters of Junius," and in 1871 published an elaborate work defending their attribution to Sir Philip Francis, entitled, "The Handwriting of Junius, Professionally Investigated by Mr. Charles Chabot, Expert; with a Preface and Collateral Evidence."

His "Tongue not Essential to Speech," appeared in 1873. He offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Cambridge in 1859, but was unsuccessful.

U.

UPCOTT, William [1779—1845], born in Oxfordshire, was in early life an assistant to Mr. R. H. Evans, the well-known bookseller of Pall Mall, and subsequently to Mr. Wright of Piccadilly. His quickness and steady application to business attracted the attention of many literary men, and in 1806 he was appointed sub-librarian of the London Institution. Mr. Upcott was a great collector of autographs, and has indeed been called the founder of that branch of curiosity-hunting. From his collection, which was both extensive and valuable, the correspondence of Henry Hyde, second Earl of Clarendon, and that of Ralph Thoresby, were published. He also brought the manuscript of Evelyn's Diary to public notice, and in 1825 edited "Evelyn's Miscellaneous Works." He was the author of "A Bibliographical Account of the Principal Works relating to English Topography," and made very considerable collections for the history of Oxfordshire.

URE, Andrew, M.D., F.R.S. [1778—1857], a distinguished chemist, was born at Glasgow, and studied at the University of his native town, and at Edinburgh. In 1802 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Andersonian Institute at Glasgow, and also lectured on Materia Medica in connection with the medical courses of the institution. In 1809 he became actively interested in the establishment of the Glasgow Observatory, of which he was appointed astronomer. For a number of years Dr. Ure devoted himself to scientific research, the results of which he communicated to the world in a series of papers, some being printed in the "Transactions" of the Philosophical Society. In 1821 he published "A Dictionary of Chemistry." In 1830 he removed to London, and in 1834 was appointed analytical chemist to the Board of Customs. His great work, "A Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines," was first published in 1837, with a supplement two years later. Besides the volumes already mentioned, he was the author of many other practical and useful works. In 1822 Dr. Ure was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and was one of the original Fellows of the Geological Society.

URQUHART, David [1805—1877], son of David Urquhart, Esq., of Cromarty, N.B., the representative of a family who suffered in the cause of the Stuarts, born in the North of Scotland, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and before he could take a degree, entered the diplomatic service, and became Secretary of the British Embassy at Constantinople. He travelled in all parts of the East, for the purpose of gaining information respecting the commercial and political influence of Russia, of which country he was from the first an active opponent, having made himself known by several publications as an energetic denouncer of the policy of that country. He spent his life in laying bare what he believed to be the fatal tendencies of that policy, and was looked up to by his followers as a prophet. In 1847 he was returned to Parliament as member for Stafford, which place he represented for five years. He made himself conspicuous in the House by the pertinacity of his attacks on the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston. His fanaticism, however, wearied people, his followers fell away, and long before he died

he was almost forgotten. He performed, however, one positive service to his countrymen; he introduced the Turkish Bath into England. He wrote, among other things, "Turkey: its Resources," 1833; "Spirit of the East," 1838; "The Crisis;" "On the Turkish Bath," &c.

UTTERTON, The Right Rev. John Sutton, D.D. [1814—1879], son of Colonel Utterton, was born at Ipswich. He was educated at Oxford, became a Scholar of Oriel College, and graduated B.A. in 1836, taking a first-class in classics, and being for two years afterwards a most successful private tutor, numbering Bishop Waldegrave, Dr. Goulburn, Dr. J. S. Hodson, and many other distinguished men, among his pupils. He was appointed perpetual curate of Holmwood, near Dorking, in 1838; rector of Calbourne, Isle of Wight, in 1851; vicar of Farnham, Surrey, in 1853; archdeacon of Surrey, in 1859; canon of Winchester, in 1860; and was consecrated the first bishop of Guildford as suffragan to the Bishop of Winchester, Mar. 15, 1874. He was presented with an honorary D.D. by the University of Oxford. The Bishop of Guildford, as Archdeacon of Surrey, was the founder of the Surrey Church Association, in 1860, of which the South London Fund is a branch. He devoted himself with peculiar interest to the dense and spiritually destitute population in that locality, and resigned the important and valuable living of Farnham (after holding it for twenty-one years) that he might give himself up more entirely to episcopal duties in South London. During his incumbency at Farnham, the Bishop raised and expended £21,000 in the erection and improvement of churches, schools, &c., in the parish. He was the editor of a volume of Parochial Sermons written by various distinguished authors, and also published several charges, sermons, and different treatises, especially on the ministry.

UWINS, Thomas, R.A., was born at Pentonville, Feb. 24, 1782. He studied as an engraver, but in 1798 entered the Academy schools, and obtained work as a book illustrator. In 1808 he became an associate of the Water Colour Society, and member in 1810, contributing subjects of the class of rustic genre. After a time his health gave way, and in 1814 he was forced to remove to the South of France, and whilst living there was plunged into money difficulties through the default of one for whom he had stood surety. To free himself from these obligations he settled in Edinburgh, and resigning his membership of the Water Colour Society, devoted himself to drawing portraits in chalk. In 1824 he went to Italy, and stayed there for seven years, studying, but sending no works home for exhibition. On his return he began exhibiting Italian subjects, painted in oils. In 1832 he was elected A.R.A., Academician in 1838, and Librarian of the Academy in 1844. In the following year he was appointed surveyor of the Royal pictures, and in 1847 keeper of the National Gallery, but resigned both the latter offices in 1855. His death occurred at Staines, Aug. 25, 1857. The "Recollections of Thomas Uwins, R.A.," were published by his widow in the following year. Uwins exhibited 153 paintings in London. There is a collection of his works both in oil and water-colour in the South Kensington Galleries.

V.

VALPY, Abraham John, M.A., M.R.S.L. [1787—1854], was the second son of the Rev. Richard Valpy, D.D., Master of Reading Grammar School, and was educated

at that school, and at Pembroke College, Oxford. In 1807 he commenced business as a printer in Tooke's Court, Chancery Lane. His first speculation was a new edition of the Greek "Thesaurus" of Henry Stephens the Younger, which was ruined by Bishop Blomfield's critique in the *Quarterly Review*. His next venture, a new and corrected edition of the classics, was highly successful. In 1810 Mr. Valpy started the *Classical Journal*, and in 1813 "The Pamphleteer: a Collection of the best Pamphlets of the Day." About 1815 he printed and published "Plautus, with English Notes," "Eutropius," "Æsop's Fables," and "Elements of Hebrew Grammar." He also published various editions of Greek authors. From 1822 to 1825 he printed and published the *Museum*, a weekly publication. In 1831 Mr. Valpy commenced an "Epitome of English Literature." He next projected a series of Translations from the Classics; then a new edition of the works of Pope, and a 12mo edition of Hume and Smollett's "History of England." His last enterprise was "Sermons by Divines of the Church of England." About 1837 he retired, and subsequently became actively engaged in the affairs of some public companies. He was a commissioner of lieutenancy for London.

VANDELEUR, Sir John Ormsby [1763 — 1849], son of Richard Vandeleur, Esq., of Kilrush, co. Clare, entered the army in 1781. He served in Flanders, under the Duke of York, and subsequently in India, where at the battle of Laswaree, on Nov. 1, 1803, he turned the enemy's left flank, and took 2,000 prisoners. During the Peninsular war he served on the staff as major-general. While leading a division to the breach of Ciudad Rodrigo he was severely wounded, but was present at the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria. He took part in the battle of Waterloo, and commanded the whole of the British Cavalry from the time the Marquis of Anglesey was wounded until Louis XVIII. entered Paris. For his eminent services on these occasions he was nominated a K.C.B., and appointed to the colonelcy of the 19th Dragoons. In 1823 he became colonel of the 14th Light Dragoons, where he remained until 1830, when he was removed to the 16th Lancers. Sir John was nominated a G.C.B. in 1833, and attained the full rank of general in 1838.

VANDENHOFF, John [1790—1861], born at Salisbury, was of Dutch extraction. He was educated at Stoneyhurst, and intended for the priesthood, but preferring the stage, he made his first appearance, at the age of 18, in his native city, as Osmond, in "The Castle Spectre." Meeting with great encouragement from Mrs. Jordan, he continued his provincial career with steadily advancing prospects. In 1820 he made his *debut* on the London stage, in the character of King Lear, at Covent Garden. Finding, however, that the best parts were already in the possession of Young, Macready, and Charles Kemble, Mr. Vandenhoff returned to Liverpool in 1822, where his appearance led to the "Salter Riots." Mr. Vandenhoff played on alternate nights with Mr. Salter, and in the end was acknowledged to be the better actor. In June, 1834, he again went to London, and led the business at the Haymarket through the season, receiving the highest praise from the critics, and the warmest support from the public. He next went to Covent Garden and Drury Lane, and when Osbaldiston became lessee of Covent Garden, Mr. Vandenhoff successfully upheld his position, appearing frequently in conjunction with Macready and Charles Kemble; and under the Macready management he was a prominent member of the com-

pany. He retired from the stage on Oct. 29, 1858.

VANDENHOFF, Miss [1818—1860], daughter of the above, made her first appearance at Drury Lane as Juliet, April 11, 1836. She next went to Covent Garden and the Haymarket, and succeeded in establishing her reputation as an actress of merit. In Feb., 1852, she appeared to advantage as an authoress, her original play of "Woman's Heart" was produced at the Haymarket Theatre and obtained a marked success. She was married to Mr. Swinbourne, an actor of considerable provincial celebrity.

VARLEY, John, was born at Hackney, Aug. 17, 1778. His father, the tutor of Lord Stanhope's son, and a man of scientific attainments, discouraged his son in the pursuit of art, but at his death the boy found employment with a portrait painter, and, at the age of 16, with an architectural draughtsman, whom he accompanied on his professional sketching tours. In 1798 he exhibited his first work, "Peterborough Cathedral," and continued to exhibit in the Royal Academy until 1804, when he became a founder of the Water Colour Society, to which he contributed 344 drawings during the first eight years of its existence. His subjects in the first exhibition were almost entirely renderings of Welsh scenery, and afterwards the Thames provided him with many subjects, but in later years he painted studio compositions that lacked the freshness and merit of his earlier outdoor sketches. Throughout all its changes he clung to the Water-Colour Society and continued a member until his death Nov. 17, 1842. Varley painted in a rather mannered, though broad and simple style; the great merit of his work is its freshness of tint, beauty of composition, and facility of handling. Besides the great number of drawings exhibited in the Water-Colour Gallery he was an occasional exhibitor in the Academy, wherein 41 of his works appeared. There is a collection of his drawings in the South Kensington Museum.

VARLEY, Cornelius, the younger brother of the preceding, was born at Hackney, Nov. 21, 1781, and until his 20th year was engaged with his uncle, a philosophical instrument maker. He then joined his brother John, with whom he made several sketching tours to Wales, and in 1804 was one of the foundation members of the Water-Colour Society. He exhibited comparatively few works, and those chiefly of a classic character, "A Mountain Pastoral" (1809), "The Sleeping Shepherd" (1810), "Palemon and Lavinia" (1811), "Ruins of Troy" (1820), "Vale of Tempé" (1821), &c. In 1815 he became treasurer of the society, but resigned his membership in 1821. He was from that time an occasional exhibitor in the Academy and other galleries until 1859, after which date he ceased to exhibit. But though a painter he never abandoned his scientific pursuits, and made improvements in the microscope, camera lucida, and camera obscura, and at the Exhibition of 1851 received a medal for the invention of the graphic telescope. He was the last survivor of the founders of the Water-Colour Society, and died Oct. 21, 1873, aged 91 years. He published "Etchings of Boats and other Craft on the Thames." Four of his drawings are in the South Kensington Collection.

VAUGHAN, Sir Charles Richard, Knt. [1775—1849], was a son of John Vaughan, Esq., M.D., of Leicester. He was entered at Rugby School, and from thence proceeded to Merton College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1798. Shortly afterwards he was elected a Fellow of All Souls, and intended to enter the

medical profession, but gaining a travelling fellowship in 1800 the next ten years were chiefly devoted to visiting many countries in Europe and Asia. In 1809 he was appointed private secretary in the Foreign Office. The following year he became Secretary of Legation and of Embassy in Spain, and was Minister Plenipotentiary in that country during the absence of the Marquis of Wellesley in 1815-16. In 1820 he went to France as Secretary of Embassy, in 1823 to Switzerland as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederated States, and in 1825 as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States, having been sworn a member of the Privy Council. In 1833 he was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and received the honour of knighthood.

VAUGHAN, Henry Halford [1812—1885], Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, was the son of Mr. Justice Vaughan by his first wife, the daughter of Lord St. John, of Bletso. He was educated at Rugby, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1833 as First Class in Classics. He was subsequently elected a Fellow of Oriel, and in 1836 obtained the Chancellor Prize for an English Essay. Choosing law for his profession, he was called to the Bar, and appointed, about 1845, Clerk of Assizes on the South Wales Circuit. In 1848 he was made Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, and held that chair till 1858, when he resigned it. His lectures at Oxford, of which as yet only two have been published (1849), were eloquent and attractive, and have their place in the intellectual history of the University; particularly those delivered between the years 1852—55, on the History of England to the death of Stephen. He was actively interested in University Reform; gave strong evidence before the University Commission of 1850 in favour of extending the professorial system; and led a controversy with Dr. Pusey on that subject in 1853-4. In the latter year he replied to Dr. Pusey and his other assailants on the subject in a pamphlet called "Oxford Reform and Oxford Professors," which brought an elaborate rejoinder from Dr. Pusey. He published in 1878 a volume called "New Readings and Renderings of Shakespeare's Tragedies," of which a second volume appeared later, and had also prepared for publication a book upon Moral Philosophy, which was advertised, but never appeared. He was a member of the Public Schools Commission of 1861. On leaving Oxford Mr. Vaughan lived for some years at Hampstead, whence he removed to Upton Castle, near Pembroke, in South Wales. There the last twenty years of his life were spent, and there he died, April 19, 1885.

VAUGHAN, Rev. Robert, D.D. [1795—1868], an eminent non-conformist divine, was born in Wales, and educated at the Bristol College. He was for a time minister of an independent congregation at Worcester, which he left to accept a like position at Kensington. He became Professor of Ancient and Modern History at the London University in 1830, and twelve years later was appointed President of the Lancashire Independent College, when he removed to Manchester, resigning his Kensington pastorate. Ill-health obliged him to give up these appointments in 1857, after which he was for a short time minister at Uxbridge, and spent nearly the whole of the last part of his life in London. He started the *British Quarterly Review* in 1844, and edited it from that time till 1867. Among his works may be mentioned his "Life and Opinions of Wycliffe" (1828), "Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell" (1838), "History of England under the House of Stuart" (1840),

'Protestant Nonconformity," 1843, &c.

VAUGHAN, The Most Rev. Roger William Bede [1834—1883], Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, was the second son of Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan of Courtfield, Herefordshire, and brother of the Bishop of Salford. He was educated at St. Gregory's College, Downside, and at Rome, where he was ordained priest in 1859. He returned to Downside in the latter end of the same year, and was at once made missionary priest of a large district. In 1861 he was appointed Professor of Philosophy at St. Michael's Benedictine Priory, near Hereford, and in 1862 was elected to the Cathedral Priorship. This office he retained until his consecration in 1873 as coadjutor to the Archbishop of Sydney, with the title of Archbishop of Nazianzus. In 1877 he entered into full possession of the see of Sydney. Archbishop Vaughan was an eloquent and powerful preacher, and acquired a high literary reputation by various theological works, especially by his "Life and Labours of S. Thomas of Aquin," 1871-2.

VENABLES, Edward Frederick, the defender of Azimghur, was the son of L. J. Venables, Esq., barrister-at-law of Liverpool. He went to India, and established himself as a planter. On the outbreak of the mutiny, he took energetic steps, on his own account, to repress the rebellion in his district, and while gallantly assisting in pursuit of the rebels under Kooer Singh, he was killed in action, April 19, 1858. He rendered most valuable assistance to the Government by his intrepidity and energy, which was tempered with a singularly calm and sound judgment; and his success in saving Azimghur made a great sensation.

VENDRAMINI, John, an Italian by birth, was born at Bassano in 1769, but at the age of 19 he came to London to study engraving, under Bartolozzi, and four years later married an English wife. Among his best known engravings are those from Paul Veronese's "Vision of St. Catherine," Spagnoletto's "St. Sebastian," Lionardo Da Vinci's "Leda," and Sebastiano del Piombo's "Raising of Lazarus." He died in Regent Street, Feb. 8, 1839.

VENN, Rev. Henry, honorary secretary of the Church Missionary Society, was a prominent member of the Evangelical school. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1821, and became B.D. in 1828. He was formerly curate of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West; was perpetual curate of Drypool, in Yorkshire, from 1827 to 1834, and incumbent of St. John's, Upper Holloway, from the last-named year to 1846. He died at his residence, at East Sheen, on Jan. 13, 1873.

VERNER, Sir William [1782—1871], born in Ireland, was the youngest son of Mr. James Verner, a member of the Irish House of Commons. Having entered the army at an early age, he saw active service in Spain and in France. At Waterloo he was severely wounded, and for his gallantry was promoted on the battle-field. In 1832 he was returned for Armagh, in the Conservative interest, and held his seat without interruption for thirty-six years. In 1846 he was created a baronet, and was a magistrate for the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, and a deputy-lieutenant for the latter county. He was a leading member of the Orange body, and was at one time deputy-grand master of that association.

VERNON, Augustus Henry Venables [1830 — 1883], sixth Lord, was for a time President of the Royal Agricultural Society, and, after the war of 1870, was Chairman of the French Farmers' Seed Fund. In this capacity he was indefatigable in his exertions; and under his

directions a plan of succour for the ruined French farmers was organized, which sent large supplies to agents in various parts of France, the successful distribution of which was warmly acknowledged by the authorities. Lord Vernon was a member of the Royal Agricultural Commission, and on the day of his death he was to have moved the second reading in the House of Lords of a Bill for tenants' compensation, which dealt with great fairness with the respective interests of landlord and tenant.

VERNON, Robert, F.S.A. [1775—1849], who gave to the nation a magnificent collection of the works of modern artists, now known as the "Vernon Collection," on which he is said to have laid out the sum of £150,000, was long and actively engaged as a successful breeder of horses. The profits of his trade he devoted to the furtherance of arts and sciences. He was a munificent patron of art and artists, and made it a rule always to buy from the painters themselves, and not from dealers. In order to carry out his idea of forming a gallery, which should at all times represent British art, as the painters advanced in their profession, Mr. Vernon from time to time disposed of some of his pictures, but never parted with any man's work unless he intended to commission him to execute another in his improved style. He took great delight in discovering and fostering talent, and he expended large sums in charity, public and private. A portrait of him by H. W. Pickersgill, and a bust by Behnes, are in the National Gallery.

VERNON, Thomas, was born about 1824, in Staffordshire, and after studying line engraving in both France and England, attained to great excellence in his art. His finest work is after Murillo's "Christ Healing the Sick;" but "The Madonna and Child," after Raphael, "The Princess Helena," and "Lady Constance Grosvenor," after Winterhalter, and "Olivia Unveiling," after C. R. Leslie, are also good examples of his pure line manner. He died Jan. 22, 1872. He exhibited eight engravings in the Academy.

VESTRIS, Lucia Elizabeth (Mrs. Mathews) [1797—1856], actress, was a daughter of the eminent engraver, Francesco Bartolozzi. At the age of 16 she was married to M. Armand Vestris, principal dancer and ballet-master of the King's Theatre, Haymarket, who, remarking her great ability as a musician and linguist, induced her to go upon the stage. She first appeared as Proserpine, in the opera of "Il Ratto di Proserpina," but was not very successful. She then went to Paris with her husband, playing there in French pieces till 1819, when they both returned to England, and she accepted an engagement with Mr. Elliston at Drury Lane. Her reputation was made by her successful performance of the part of the hero in a burlesque of "Don Giovanni," which created a great sensation, and she became the spoilt favourite of the public both at Drury Lane and Covent Garden. Among her most successful personations were Lydia Languish, in "The Rivals;" Letitia Hardy, in "The Belle's Stratagem;" and Miss Hardcastle, in "She Stoops to Conquer." She lost her husband in 1825, and four years later became lessee of the Olympic, which she made the most elegant and popular theatre in London, and where, assisted by an excellent company, she first produced the brilliant extravaganzas of Messrs. Planché and Charles Dance. She married Charles Mathews [q.v.] in 1838, and went with him to America, but not meeting with as much success as they had expected, they returned to England in the

following year, and entered upon the lesseeship of Covent Garden. Having fulfilled various engagements with Macready, Webster, and Maddox, they in 1847 opened the English Opera House in Wellington Street, under the name of the Lyceum, and all the old Olympic favourites reappeared with them. Madame Vestris played such parts as "The Wonderful Woman," the "Pride of the Market," besides more pathetic characters, such as Slingsby Lawrence's "Chain of Events," and in the translation of Madame de Girardin's "La Joie Fait Peur," called "Sunshine through the Clouds." But her strength began to fail, and she appeared for the last time in July, 1854, for her husband's benefit, after which she confined herself chiefly to the stage management of their theatre. She was renowned during her youth for her beauty and *esprit*, and during the latter years of her life for her great taste and knowledge of everything belonging to dramatic effect.

VIGNOLES, Charles Blacker, F.R.S., an eminent engineer, was descended from an old French Huguenot family. He was educated by his grandfather, Dr. Charles Hutton, Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and eventually joined the 1st Royals, and was present at the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom. He was afterwards in the Peninsular war, and subsequent to the battle of Waterloo acted as aide-de-camp to Sir Thomas Brisbane. At the close of the European war he visited Florida, and employed himself in making a survey of the country. Returning to England, he devoted himself to civil engineering, and greatly contributed to the passing of the Act of Parliament for the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. He was actively engaged in engineering matters in all parts of the world, and his great knowledge gave him a high rank in his profession. He died at Hythe, Nov. 17, 1875.

VIGORS, Nicholas Aylward, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., was a member of Trinity College, Oxford; but leaving the University without a degree, he became an officer in the guards. Subsequently he proceeded to take his degrees, and at the commemoration of 1832, was created an honorary D.C.L. Previous to his parliamentary career, Mr. Vigors devoted himself to the science of zoology. From 1826 to 1833 he was secretary of the Zoological Society, to which on its formation he gave the whole of his collection. He entered the House of Commons in 1832, in the Liberal interest, as member for Carlow. He was unseated in 1832, but the election being declared void, Mr. Vigors was again chosen. A new petition was, however, presented, and after a long scrutiny before a Committee of the House of Commons, the Liberal members were rejected. In Feb. 1837, he again offered himself to the constituency, and was returned; as also at the general election in July of the same year. He almost invariably voted with the Radical party. He died in London, Oct. 26, 1840.

VILLIERS, The Right Rev. H. Montagu, D.D. [1813—1861], Bishop of Durham, was the fifth son of the Hon. George Villiers, and was born in London. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, took his degree in 1834, and soon after his ordination began his career as a curate in Lancashire. In 1837 he was appointed to the living of Kenilworth, in 1841 was translated to St. George's, Bloomsbury, and in 1847 became canon of St. Paul's. As rector of St. George's he worked indefatigably among the poorer classes of his parish, by whom he was much admired and liked. In 1856 he was appointed Bishop of Carlisle (being one of those commonly de-

scribed as "Lord Shaftesbury's bishops"), and in 1860 was translated to the see of Durham. He published two volumes of sermons and several lectures.

VIVIAN, Richard Hussey, Lord [1775—1842], eldest son of John Vivian, of Truro, Cornwall, Warden of the Stannaries, entered the army in 1793 as ensign in the 20th infantry. Having been on active service in Holland and the West Indies, during which at various battles and affairs of outposts he showed great zeal and courage, in 1808 he sailed in command of the 7th Dragoons for Corunna, where he distinguished himself, and on his return to England, was made brevet-colonel in 1812. In 1813 he went to the Peninsula, and was on active service from that time to Waterloo, being present at the battles of Orthes, Nive, and Toulouse. He was severely wounded in carrying the bridge of Croix d'Orade, near Toulouse. He returned to England in the following year, was made major-general, and appointed to the staff at Brighton. At Waterloo he commanded the 6th Brigade of Cavalry, consisting of the 1st Dragoons, 10th and 18th Hussars. He attained the rank of lieut.-general in 1830, and was appointed to the colonelcy of the 1st Dragoons in 1837. He was created a baronet by patent in 1828, and received a grant of arms, alluding to his military services. He was returned to Parliament as member for Truro in 1820, and for Windsor in 1826, which he vacated in favour of Lord Stanley on being appointed Commander of the Forces in Ireland. He was made Master-General of the Ordnance in 1835, and sworn a Privy Councillor, and was member for Cornwall from 1837 to 1841, soon after which he was made a Baron of the United Kingdom. He took an active part in the debates of the House, and was a highly esteemed and popular officer.

VON HOLST, Theodore, the son of a Livonian music-master, was born in London, Sept. 3, 1810, and was early admitted a student of the Royal Academy. Possessed of real power he was led astray by a romantic taste, and, regardless of the advice of his friends and the indifference of the public to his works, continued to exhibit such subjects as, "Students Watching the Clock of Eternity," "Pleasure, a Vision," "The Appearance of the Ghost to Lord Lyttelton," &c. He also designed the frontispiece and vignette for an edition of "Frankenstein." He died in London at the early age of 33, Feb. 14, 1844. He exhibited 50 paintings.

VULLIAMY, Lewis, was the son of Vulliamy, the noted clock-maker. He was educated as an architect, first under Sir Robert Smirke, and afterwards in the Academy Schools, where in 1813 he was awarded a gold medal for a design of a country mansion, and had the Academy Travelling Scholarship bestowed on him in 1818. After a sojourn on the Continent he settled in London and soon established a large practice, erecting, among other buildings, Dorchester House, Park Lane; the London and Westminster Bank; Westonbirt church, near Tetbury, and no less than twenty-eight other churches. Of these, and of his other works, a complete list was published in *The Builder* of 1871. In 1826 he published a work on "Ornamental Sculpture in Architecture." He died at Clapham, Jan. 4, 1871.

VYVYAN, Sir Richard Rawlinson [1800—1879], was descended from one of the oldest Cornish families. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1820, and was returned to Parliament for Cornwall in 1825. He vigorously opposed the Reform Bill and the Catholic Emancipation Act, and denounced all concessions to the people. Defeated in Cornwall

by a Liberal, he gained a seat for Okehampton, which he held until its disfranchisement. In the reformed Parliament, Sir Richard was returned for Bristol, but at such a heavy cost as to considerably reduce his financial resources. He lost his seat at the dissolution of 1837, but was returned in 1841 for Helston, which he continued to represent until 1857, when he withdrew from political life.

W.

WADDINGTON, Very Rev. George, D.D., Dean of Durham [1793—1869], was the son of George Waddington, vicar of Tuxford in Nottinghamshire, and was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Browne's Medallist in 1811 and in 1814, and University Scholar and Chancellor's Medallist for English verse in 1813; graduated B.A. in 1815, and became Senior Chancellor's Medallist. He was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity College, and spent some years in foreign travel. Dr. Waddington wrote "A Visit to Ethiopia," published in 1822; "A Visit to Greece," in 1825; "The Present Condition and Prospects of the Greek or Oriental Church; with some Letters written from the Convent of the Strophades," in 1829; a "History of the Church, from the Earliest Ages down to the Reformation," in 1835; followed by a "History of the Reformation on the Continent," in 1841. He was nominated to the Deanery of Durham in 1840, and a year later Warden of Durham University. Some lectures on National Education, which he had delivered at Newcastle-on-Tyne, were published in 1845.

WADDINGTON, Major-General, C.B. [1796—1858], entered the service of the East India Company in 1812. In 1840 he was appointed commanding engineer with the Scinde Field Force, and served there both before and during the conquest. He took part in the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, and for his gallantry was nominated a C.B. and promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On leaving Scinde in 1844 he was made superintending engineer at Aden, where he built the extensive fortifications. In 1851 he obtained the chief engineership at Bombay, and in 1854 brevet rank as major-general. In 1857 he was appointed to the temporary command of the Scinde Division, but ill health compelled him to return to England, where he died five weeks after landing.

WAGHORN, Lieutenant Thomas, R.N. [1800—1850], was born at Chatham, and entered the service in 1812. He attained the rank of lieutenant in 1816, and was appointed to the Bengal Pilot service, where he remained till 1824. In that year he volunteered for the war in Arracan. At the cessation of hostilities, in 1827, he returned to Calcutta, and devoted himself to the formation of the overland route to India. His scheme met with incredible opposition, but with unabated energy and perseverance, supported only by the Bombay Steam Committee, he was enabled to complete the route three years before it was taken up by the British Government. In 1832 he suggested to the Egyptian authorities the advantages of a railway between Cairo and Suez. In 1847 he effected a saving of thirteen days by travelling *viâ* Trieste, instead of going through France, and he also explored other routes, by Genoa, and through the Papal States. The prosecution of the Trieste line, in 1846, involved Lieutenant Waghorn in pecuniary difficulties, from which the sacrifice of his entire estate was unable to release him. A short time before his death the English Government granted him a pension, of which

he lived to receive only the first quarterly payment.

WAINWRIGHT, THOMAS GRIFFITH, artist, was of Welsh descent, and was educated at Dr. Burney's school at Greenwich. He contributed to the *London Magazine* from 1820 to 1823, under the title of Janus Weathercock, some absurd art criticisms, and exhibited for the first time at the Royal Academy in 1821, when he sent "A Romance from Undine," which was followed by "Paris in the Chamber of Helen," "The Milkmaid's Song," and a "Scene from Der Freischutz." Up to that time he had enjoyed a very good position in London society, but removing to Mortlake, he married clandestinely the daughter of the lady in whose house he lodged, and his wife's sister, whose life he had insured, dying very suddenly, he was suspected of having poisoned her with strychnine. He went to France for a time, but in 1836 on returning to England was taken up on the charge of having forged his wife's signature to the transfer of £5,200 stock. He pleaded guilty, and was transported to Van Diemen's Land. He was admitted to the General Hospital at Hobart Town in 1854, and when he left that place at the end of a few years he took up his profession again, painting several portraits of Tasmanian beauties. He did not succeed, however, and was again accused of attempting to poison. He died in the Hobart Town Hospital of apoplexy. The story of his crimes will be found in Sir Edward Lytton's "Lucretia," and in Mr. Justice Talfourd's "Memorials of Charles Lamb."

WAKEFIELD, DANIEL [1776—1846], was the son of a London merchant, and educated privately. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1807, and soon rose to be the ablest equity draughtsman of his day. He was nominated a K.C. in 1833 and enjoyed an extensive practice. He was counsel for Mr. Attwood, in the great case of "Small *v.* Attwood," when the Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst gave judgment against him. Mr. Wakefield advised and undertook the successful appeal to the House of Lords, and for the great ability he displayed on this occasion he received a silk gown from the Lord Chancellor, and a cheque for £5,000 from Mr. Attwood. He was a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and an active member of the committee for building the new hall and library.

WAKEFIELD, EDWARD GIBBON [1796—1862], the founder of the Wakefield system of colonization, was a son of Edward Wakefield, author of "Ireland Statistical and Political." In early life he figured as the hero in the Turner Abduction Case, for which he suffered three years' imprisonment. While undergoing his sentence he studied attentively the conditions of prison life, together with the motives and passions of the criminal class. Subsequently he extended his inquiries to the convicts in the Australian colonies, and published "Letters from Sydney," which attracted much attention. The original ideas propounded by him in regard to colonisation (one of which was the desirability of founding colonies composed both of town and country colonists), led to the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the disposal of Colonial Lands. Before, however, the Committee had reported, an association was formed for founding the colony of South Australia on the Wakefield system, by which the unsettled lands should be sold at a low price to attract settlers, and the purchase-money used to assist further emigration. Mr. Wakefield then turned his attention to the colonization of New Zealand, which was effected in 1841 on his earnest representations. In 1839 he accompanied the Earl of Durham to Canada as private

secretary, and by his knowledge and advice materially assisted in allaying the discontent which then prevailed in the colony. He was the author of "England and America, a Comparison of the Social and Political State of both Nations," "View of the Art of Colonization," and "Facts on the Punishment of Death in the Metropolis."

WAKLEY, Thomas [1795—1862], founder, proprietor, and editor of the *Lancet*, was born at Manbury, in Devonshire, and having studied for the medical profession, came to settle in London in 1815. He attended the lectures of Sir Astley Cooper on Surgery at Guy's and St. Thomas's, and afterwards settled in Argyll Street. He retired from practice in 1823, and established the *Lancet*, with which he was connected for nearly forty years, and in which he advocated important medical reforms. He met with a storm of opposition, and on two occasions had to go into Court, the first time for reporting in his paper Abernethy's lectures, delivered at St. Bartholomew's, and the second time on a charge of libel brought against him by Bransby Cooper for a report on an operation performed by him at Guy's, under which the patient died. Mr. Wakley won both cases, thus establishing his right to publish lectures publicly delivered in a theatre. He next turned his attention to a reform of the government of the Royal College of Surgeons, helped to establish clinical lectures in London, and was the first to publish reports of the proceedings of the various medical societies. In 1839 he was made coroner for Middlesex. He contested Finsbury unsuccessfully in 1832-34, but was returned by a large majority, in 1835, and continued to hold his seat, in conjunction with Thomas S. Duncombe, down to 1852, when he retired from Parliament. He was distinguished in the House for his shrewd common sense, and for his active interest in all measures tending to promote popular progress. He gave up the editorship of the *Lancet* some years before his death, and gradually ceased to have any share in the conduct of it.

WALCOTT, The Rev. Mackenzie Edward Charles, B.D., F.S.A. [1822—1880], son of Admiral Walcott, M.P. for Christchurch, Hants, born at Bath in 1822, and educated at Winchester and at Exeter College, Oxford, graduated in honours in 1844. He was for some years Curate of St. Margaret's, evening lecturer of St. James's, Westminster, was appointed Precentor and Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral in 1863, and was Minister of Berkeley Chapel 1867-70. He wrote numerous antiquarian and ecclesiological works, among which may be mentioned, "The History of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster" (1847), "Memorials of Westminster" (1849), "Handbook for St. James's, Westminster" (1850), "Cathedrals of the United Kingdom," &c. He wrote also numerous poems and sermons, besides papers for the "Transactions" of various learned societies.

WALE, General Sir Charles, K.C.B. [1763—1845], son of Thomas Wale, Esq., of Shelford, entered the army in 1779. The following year he was dispatched with his regiment, the 97th, to the relief of Minorca, and he was on garrison duty during the whole of the siege of Gibraltar. In 1786 he retired, and accepted an adjutancy in the Cambridge Militia, in which corps he remained until 1797, when he returned to the regular service. He took part in the campaign in Holland, and served under the Duke of York. He won the greatest distinction at the attack on Guadaloupe, and for his gallant services on that occasion he received an important command in the captured island, and subsequently succeeded to the command of all

the troops there stationed. In 1812 he was appointed Governor of Martinique, a position he filled until the restoration of the island to Louis XVIII. He was nominated a K.C.B. in 1815, attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1821, and that of general in 1838.

WALKER, Sir Baldwin Wake, Bart., K.C.B. [1803—1876], some time Surveyor-General of the Navy, entered the navy in 1812; became lieutenant in 1820, and was appointed to the *Nautilus* on the Jamaica station. From 1823 till 1826 he was actively employed on the coasts of South America and Africa, in the *Brazen*, and afterwards served in the Mediterranean in the *Rattlesnake* and *Ætna*, the captain of the latter vessel being Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B. While first lieutenant of this ship, in Oct., 1828, he rendered valuable aid to Captain Lushington in the reduction of the castle of Morea, the last hold of the Turks in the Peloponnesus, and for this service was rewarded with the order of the Redeemer of Greece, and the cross of the Legion of Honour. He sailed in the *Asia* and *Britannia*; and in the *Barham* continued to serve in the Mediterranean until 1834, when he obtained the rank of commander. In 1838 he became captain, being employed in the Mediterranean on board the *Vanguard*, and commanded the *Queen* and the *Constance*. At the close of 1847 he was appointed Surveyor of the navy, and after thirteen years was created a Baronet, July 19, 1856. He attained Flag rank in 1858, was appointed to the command of the South African station in 1860, and afterwards to that of the East Indian station. For some years he was a Rear- and Vice-Admiral in the Turkish service, and was made a K.C.B. in 1841, for the gallant conduct which he displayed during the brilliant operations on the coast of Syria under Admirals Stopford and Napier. He was a Knight of the Second Class of the Iron Crown of Austria, of St. Anne of Russia, and of the Red Eagle of Prussia.

WALKER, Frederick, A.R.A. [1840—1875], one of the most exquisite artists of our time, was born in Marylebone, and commenced his artistic studies in the British Museum, where he drew for some time from the antique statues. At the suggestion of an uncle, however, he was placed, when scarcely 16 years of age, with an architect and surveyor, in whose office he remained about eighteen months. He then returned to the British Museum to renew his studies in the daytime, and entered the evening class of Mr. Leigh's school of art, Newman Street. At the age of 17 he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy. Already he had begun to draw on wood, and in order to improve in this direction he placed himself with Mr. J. W. Whymper, the engraver, for three days a week during three years. Having been introduced to Mr. Thackeray, then editor of the *Cornhill*, Mr. Walker began to work regularly for that magazine. He also drew much for *Once a Week*, and for Messrs. Dalziel Brothers. With the illustrations to Miss Thackeray's novels he terminated his work for the wood-engraver. He began to paint in water-colours, and met with great and rapid success. In 1864 he was elected an associate of the Old Water-Colour Society, his election to full membership following only two years later. Here he exhibited "Philip in Church," "The Fairy," "The Housewife," "The Fishmonger's Shop," and "The Harbour of Refuge." But Walker had taken to oil-painting almost as soon as he had to water-colours. The first work in oil that he exhibited at the Royal Academy was "The Lost Path" (1863), a pathetic picture of a poor woman wandering in

the snow. This was succeeded by "The Bathers,"—a lovely work, generally supposed to be his masterpiece—1867; "The Vagrants," 1868; "The Old Gate," 1869; "The Plough," 1870; "The Harbour of Refuge," 1872; and "The Right of Way," 1875. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1871. He was buried at Cookham on Thames, where there is a tablet in the church erected to his memory by his brother artists who loved him and his work. There is unfortunately no specimen of his charming and eminently English art either in the National or South Kensington Galleries. Exhibitions of his works were held in 1876, and 1885.

WALKER, James, LL.D., F.R.S., &c. [1781—1861], was born at Falkirk, and received his early education at the parish school of his native town. He subsequently studied at the University of Glasgow, and in 1800 went to London to train for the profession of an engineer. He devoted himself chiefly to the marine branch, and as engineer to the Trinity House, he constructed various light-houses, including that of Bishop's Rock. He was largely consulted on navigation, and canal works; and the Stockwell Street Bridge at Glasgow was built after his plans. In 1834 he was appointed president of the Institution of Civil Engineers on the death of Mr. Telford. He was a member of the Royal Society of London, and in 1824 was elected a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. At the time of his death he was engaged, as Government engineer, upon the harbours of refuge at Alderney and Jersey, and the one at the mouth of the Tyne.

WALLACE, Right Hon. Thomas, First Baron [1769—1844], was the son of James Wallace, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was contemporary with the Earl of Liverpool, and Mr. Canning. In 1790 he was elected member for Grampound, and sat in Parliament until 1826, as the representative successively of Penrhyn, Hindon, Shaftesbury, Weymouth, Cockermouth, and Weymouth. Precarious health precluded a very regular attendance in the House; but, in 1792, when the critical state of the country led to the sudden reassembling of Parliament, Mr. Wallace was the seconder of the address on that occasion. In 1800 he became one of the commissioners for the affairs of India. On the retirement of Mr. Pitt, in 1801, Mr. Wallace continued, at his express request, to hold office under his successor, and was soon after sworn privy councillor. From 1807 to 1816 he was a member of the Government, and in 1818 was appointed vice-president of the Committee of the Privy Council for the Management of Trade. This office he retained until 1823, when he retired amid general expressions of regret. In Oct. of the same year he accepted the post of master of the Mint. On the formation of Mr. Canning's ministry, in 1827, Mr. Wallace was invited to take office, but declined. Under the administration of the Duke of Wellington he was, in 1828, raised to the peerage, under the title of Baron Wallace of Knaresdale.

WALLACE, W. Vincent, musical composer, was, like his contemporary Balfe, a native of Ireland. His early life was erratic; indeed, as violinist and pianist he tinged it with something of the romance of the early troubadours. He is almost entirely known to fame as a composer of English operas, and in this line he is second in popularity only to Balfe. His death, which happened in the South of France in Oct. 1865, deprived us of a facile and talented musician, who to a charming gift of spontaneous melody united skill and

science of a high order. His mastery of orchestral resource was very great, and he seemed generally to work with less regard for monetary effect than with a conscientious desire to fulfil honestly the requirements of his art. His works were varied and numerous, but he is best known by his operas "Lurline," "Maritana," "The Amber Witch," and "The Desert Flower," all of which were given by the Pyne and Harrison Company, at the Lyceum, and are still frequently heard (the first two at least) at the hands of Mr. Carl Rosa's Company.

WALLICH, Nathaniel, M.D., F.R.S. [1786—1854], was by birth a Dane, and in early life served as a surgeon in the Danish East Indian settlement of Serampore, until that place was taken by the English. He availed himself of permission to enter the British service, and rose to the first botanical post in India—the superintendence of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta. In 1820 he began, in conjunction with Dr. Carey, to publish the "Flora Indica," which was greatly augmented by his own discoveries. His "Tentamen Floræ Nepalensis," was the result of the materials accumulated during the author's official examination of that province. In 1825 he was commissioned by the Government to inspect the timber forests of Western Hindostan. On his return to Europe in 1828, he published his great work, "Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores," the whole cost being defrayed by the East India Company. Dr. Wallich was Vice-President of the Linnæan Society.

WALLIS, Robert [1794—1878], a well-known and accomplished landscape engraver, was born in London, and soon won his way to notice, and was acknowledged as a worthy associate of Goodall, Miller, Cousins, and the other engravers of his time. Among his best works were his engravings, after Turner's drawings, for the "Southern Coast," the "England and Wales," and "Rogers' Poems." Among his larger works his "Lake Nemi," and "Approach to Venice," after Turner, were the best. His last work was exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1859. Soon after that date Mr. Wallis gave up all his professional engagements, and retired to Brighton, where he died.

WALSH, Edward, whose father, a Cork farmer, had joined the Militia, was born while the regiment was stationed in Londonderry (1805). On the disbandment of the corps the Walshes returned to Cork, and at the Millman Street School Edward received a good education. On leaving school he became a schoolmaster, and his life was passed in teaching. His spare time he devoted to the study of the Irish language, and produced a number of translations and poems, which afterwards appeared under the title of "Jacobite Poems." The life of Walsh was very dreary; for some time he was schoolmaster to the convicts at Spike Island, and at the time of his death was teacher to the pauper children in Cork Workhouse. He died August 6, 1850.

WALTER, John [1776—1847], chief proprietor of the *Times*, was the son of John Walter, printer to the Customs, and for many years chief proprietor of the *Times* newspaper. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at Trinity College, Oxford, and at first meant to enter the church, but gave up that idea, and became regularly apprenticed to the printing business under his father. When he had gained a thorough knowledge of the details of printing and publishing, his father in 1803 made him joint proprietor and exclusive manager of the *Times*, which up to that date had not been much of a success; and under his management it rose to a position of social and political importance unrivalled among the journals of the world.

To him more than to any other person is due the change which transformed what had been a mere "news-sheet" into a paper deriving full, trustworthy, and rapid information from every important city in both hemispheres; and thus he may fairly be described as almost the creator of the modern newspaper. He was also the first to apply steam power to printing. In 1810 the paper was nearly wrecked, owing to the strike of the pressmen and compositors who demanded higher wages. Mr. Walter, however, obtained fresh hands, and carried it on in spite of all obstacles. Meanwhile the circulation was increasing so rapidly that the question how to meet the demand was becoming a serious one. Mr. Walter had already tried to effect improvements in the printing press, and had consulted the first mechanics of his day on the subject, but with little or no success, till in 1812 Friedrich Koenig, a German, from Eisleben, Saxony, having made a steam printing-press, invited the conductors of the chief London journals to see the working of it. Mr. Walter, having made a careful examination of it, ordered two double presses on the same model, and two years later (Nov. 29, 1814), for the first time, triumphantly printed the *Times* by steam, to the astonishment and consternation of the pressmen. Till then only about 300 or 400 copies an hour had been produced by the old press, with the new press 11,000 copies an hour were printed. In 1840, in consequence of the exposure in the *Times* of a vast fraud started in Belgium to swindle foreign bankers of a million sterling, the chief conspirator, George Bogle, brought an action for libel against the paper, and gained his case, with, however, only a farthing damages. The merchants and bankers of London wished to refund the costs of the trial. Mr. Walter refusing the proffered help, the money was used to place a tablet in the *Times* office and the Royal Exchange, and to found two scholarships, one at Christ's Hospital, and one at the City of London School, to commemorate the efforts of the paper for the public benefit. In 1832 Mr. Walter was elected M.P. for Berkshire. He was chosen again in 1835, but in 1837 resigned his seat in consequence of the opinions of the majority of his constituents being opposed to his own on the question of the new Poor Law. In 1840 he offered himself for the borough of Southwark, but was rejected. In April, 1841, he was returned for Nottingham, and at the general election the same year announced himself as a candidate, but in consequence of serious rioting among the electors, withdrew half an hour before the poll was opened. After his death the paper came into the hands of his son, and under him first the Koenig press was superseded by the Applegath press, and that again gave way to the Walter press, the most complete one yet designed. It owes its origin for the most part to a gentleman who had for many years worked on the *Times* staff, Mr. John C. MacDonald, and was patented between 1863 and 1871. Its speed, economy, and simplicity, are truly marvellous. By means of it 15,000 copies an hour are turned off. At one end of the machine on a reel a roll of paper four miles long revolves, and at the other the printed sheets issue, folded and ready for delivery to the publisher. At the *Times* office every night the Walter presses transform about ten tons of paper—a roll 160 miles in length—into newspapers. At the present time the Walter press is in use in most of the chief European newspaper offices of Europe and America.

WALTON, Elijah [1833—1880], landscape-painter, exhibited his first work at the Royal Academy at the age of fourteen, and at eighteen

had completed his studies in the Life School with great success. Then having travelled some time in Egypt, and to the Alps, making a collection of drawings and paintings of the scenery, he began those annual exhibitions of his works which became so popular in London. The latter part of his life he passed chiefly in America.

WALTON, James [1803—1883], began business about 1824, at Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax, and achieved a first success by a new method of friezing the "Petersham" cloth, then so much in vogue. He also established machine works, from which issued the largest planing machine which had up to that time been attempted in this country. Later he invented and introduced the use of india-rubber and cloth in place of leather as a foundation for wire-cards for the carding of cotton and other fibres. He was the senior partner in the firm of James Walton and Sons, Haughton Dale Mills, Denton, near Manchester. One of his sons is the inventor of linoleum floor-cloth, and of the Lincrusta-Walton wall decoration. Mr. James Walton was high sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1877.

WARBURTON, Eliot Bartholomew George [1810—1852], author of "The Crescent and the Cross," &c., was born near Tullamore, in Ireland, and received his education at Queen's College and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Irish Bar, but gave up law to travel about, and take up the pursuit of literature. His first work, "The Crescent and the Cross; or Romance and Realities of Eastern travel," was published in volume form in 1844—15th edition in 1859—having first appeared in the *Dublin University Magazine* under the title "Episodes of Eastern Travel." It was the editor of that magazine, Charles Lever, who persuaded him to make it into a book. It was very well received, especially among those who were being influenced by the Tractarian movement. Next came, in 1849, "Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers," followed by "Darien; or the Merchant Prince" (1851), "Memoirs of Horace Walpole and his Contemporaries" (1851), &c. He was lost in the West India Mail Steamer *Amazon*, which was utterly destroyed by fire at sea, Jan. 4, 1852.

WARBURTON, Henry, F.R.S. [1785—1858], was the son of a London merchant. After completing his education at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, he engaged in commercial pursuits, and traded extensively in timber. In 1826 he was returned for Bridport, and distinguished himself in the House of Commons by the perseverance with which he advocated medical reform and the abolition of the game-laws. His influence in the House contributed much to induce the more violent Radicals to accept the Reform Bill. The part he took in all reform measures lost him his seat, but in 1843 he was returned for Kendal, which he continued to represent until the dissolution in 1847. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of nearly all the learned bodies in the metropolis. He was one of the principal fellow-workers with Lord Brougham in the foundation of the University of London, and he was a member of the Senate when the first and second colleges were incorporated.

WARD, Baron, a Yorkshire groom, who rose to be a minister at the Court of Parma, left Yorkshire as a boy in the employ of Prince Lichtenstein of Hungary. After a successful career of four years on the turf at Vienna as a jockey, he entered the service of the reigning Duke of Lucca, first as stableman, and afterwards as valet. About 1816 he was made Master of the Horse to the Ducal Court. Eventually he became Minister of the

Household, and Minister of Finance, which office he held when the Duke abdicated, in 1848. At this time Ward became an active agent of Austria during the revolution. He returned to Parma as Prime Minister, negotiated the abdication of Charles II., and placed the youthful Charles III. on the throne. Ward then went to Austria as Minister Plenipotentiary to represent Parma at the Court of Vienna, where he remained until the assassination of Charles III., in 1854. He retired from public life, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits in the Austrian territory. Without early educational training, he contrived to write and speak German, French, and Italian, and conducted the affairs of State with considerable skill, if not with absolute straight-forwardness. He died at Vienna in October, 1858.

WARD, Edward Matthew, R.A., a nephew on his mother's side of the authors of "Rejected Addresses," was born in Pimlico, 1816, and when nineteen years old he entered the Academy schools. In the following year he went to Rome, where, in 1838, he was awarded a silver medal by the Academy of St. Luke. After remaining three years in Rome, he spent some months in Munich studying fresco painting under Cornelius. From the date of his return to England, 1839, until his death, Ward was a constant exhibitor at the Academy; but until the appearance of "Dr. Johnson reading the MS. of the Vicar of Wakefield" (1843) his work attracted but little attention. The good impression created by this painting was confirmed in 1845, when he exhibited "Dr. Johnson in Lord Chesterfield's Ante-room," a work so highly thought of, that it led to the painter's election as A.R.A. in the following year, and which is now in the National Gallery, together with the "Disgrace of Lord Clarendon" (1846), "The South Sea Bubble" (1847), and "James II. receiving the news of the Landing of William of Orange" (1850). In 1852 he was commissioned to paint eight frescoes for the corridor of the House of Commons; they represent "Charles II. assisted in his escape by Jane Lane," "The Executioner tying Wishart's book round the neck of Montrose," "Monk declaring for a free Parliament," "The Lords and Commons presenting the Crown to William and Mary," "The Last Sleep of Argyll," "Alice Lisle concealing the fugitives after the battle of Sedgemoor," "The Landing of Charles II.," and "The Acquittal of the Seven Bishops." The two last-named works are executed in "waterglass." In 1855 he was elected Academician. Among his later and most popular paintings, many of which are widely known through engravings, are "Charlotte Corday led to Execution" (1852), "The Execution of Montrose" (1853), "The Last Sleep of Argyll" (1854), "Marie Antoinette parting from the Dauphin" (1856), "The Last Moments of Charles II." (1861), "Earl Leicester and Amy Robsart" (1866), "Judge Jeffreys and Richard Baxter" (1870), "The Last Interview between Napoleon I. and Louisa of Prussia" (1877). He committed suicide while suffering from an attack of mental depression, Jan. 14, 1879. He exhibited 113 paintings in various galleries. His portrait of "Maclise" is in the National Portrait Gallery. [See his "Life and Works," by J. Dafforne, 1879.]

WARD, Sir Henry George, G.C.M.G. [1798—1860], Governor of Madras, was the only son of Mr. Robert Plumer Ward [q. v.]. He was appointed attaché at Stockholm in 1816. In 1818 he was transferred to the Hague, and the following year went to Madrid. In 1823 he went to Mexico with the first commission. At the end of two years he returned to England,

and entered Parliament, in 1832, in the Liberal interest, as member for St. Albans, which he continued to represent until the dissolution, in 1837. From 1837 to 1849 he sat for Sheffield. He attracted attention in the House by his enmity to the Irish Church, against which he directed an annual motion. In 1846 he became secretary to the Admiralty, a post he resigned in 1849, on being appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, on which occasion he was knighted and nominated a G.C.M.G. As Governor of the Ionian Islands he distinguished himself by his firm, yet consistent and liberal conduct under somewhat trying circumstances. In 1856 he was made Governor of Ceylon, and promoted, in 1860, to the Governorship of the Madras Presidency. He died of cholera a few days after his arrival at the seat of his government. While in Parliament he established a newspaper, the *Weekly Chronicle*, which he edited for some time.

WARD, James, R.A [1769—1859], was born in Thames Street, London, and was articled as an engraver to his brother William, under whom he served for nine years. When in practice for himself, he soon earned a reputation by the artistic qualities of such mezzo-tint engravings as "Cornelius," after Rembrandt, and "Mrs. Billington," after Reynolds; but he afterwards took to painting, imitating the manner of his brother-in-law, George Morland, and some of his early works were sold in Ireland under Morland's name. In 1794 he was appointed by the Prince of Wales his painter and engraver; soon after this date a connection with the Agricultural Society caused him to turn his attention to animal painting, a branch of art in which he attained great eminence, his masterpiece being the "Bull," painted in 1822 in emulation of Paul Potter, and bought by the National Gallery in 1862 for £1,500. Ward was elected Associate in 1807, and Academician in 1811, and was an exhibitor from 1792 to 1855; and out of his 400 exhibited works, 298 were contributed to its exhibitions. His famous "Bull," "Gordale Scar, Yorkshire," and a fine "View of Harlech," are in the National Gallery: "Bulls fighting in a landscape," and three other pictures, with a water-colour drawing of "The Watercress Girl," are in the South Kensington Gallery. His own portrait is in the National Portrait Gallery.

WARD, Robert Plumer [1765—1846], born in Spain, was the son of John Ward, Esq., a Spanish merchant. He was educated at a school at Walthamstow and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1790. For some time he travelled on the Northern Circuit, but ultimately confined his practice chiefly to the Court of Appeal. In 1802 he entered Parliament as member for Cockermouth. He became one of the Welsh judges in 1805, and in the same year retired from the legal profession on his appointment as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1807 he was created a Lord of the Admiralty, and elected M.P. for Haslemere, which borough he continued to represent until the dissolution, in 1820. In the meantime he published several important works on international law and polity, among which should be mentioned his "History of the Law of Nations," and on his retirement from official work he published "Tremaine; or, the Man of Refinement," a novel, which attained some popularity. This was followed by "De Vere; or, the Man of Independence," &c.

WARD, William [1787—1849], a prominent London merchant, was, in 1817, elected a director of the Bank of England. He acquired a reputation by his intimate acquaintance as a cambist with foreign

exchanges. In 1819 he gave evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the bullion question. In 1826 he was returned for the City of London, in the Tory interest, was re-elected in 1830, and in 1835 he again offered himself, but was defeated, and retired from public life. In 1830, at the special request of the Duke of Wellington, he assumed the duties of chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the East India Company preparatory to the opening of the China trade.

WARD, William George [1812—1882], who took a prominent part in the Tractarian movement, was the eldest son of Mr. William Ward, some time a director of the Bank of England, and M.P. for the City of London. He was educated at Winchester (where he was a contemporary of Lords Selborne and Sherbrooke), and at Christ Church, Oxford. For some years he was mathematical tutor at Balliol, of which college he was a Fellow. From the first he took an active interest in the "Tracts of the Times;" and when "Tract 90" appeared (1841), he openly avowed his acceptance of its reasoning in the main, and vehemently opposed the action of the "Four Tutors" in regard to it. In 1844 he published "The Ideal of a Christian Church," which provoked a storm almost as fierce as that roused by "Tract 90." It was formally censured and condemned in Convocation at Oxford, in Feb. 1845. The author was deprived of his M.A. degree, and compelled to retire from the University. Shortly afterwards Mr. Ward joined the Roman Communion. In 1850 another work appeared following up the same lines of controversy, entitled, "The Anglican Church contrasted in every Principle of its Constitution with the Church Catholic of every Age." For many years he was the editor and proprietor of the *Dublin Review*, and proved himself an able successor to Cardinal Wiseman. For some time Mr. Ward resided at St. Edmund's College, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, where he lectured to the students on subjects connected with morals and theology. For his services here he was rewarded by Pius IX. with a doctor's degree, an honour rarely bestowed on a layman.

WARE, Samuel Hibbert, M.D., F.R.S. [1782—1848], was the eldest son of Samuel Hibbert, Esq., of Chorlton, Lancashire, and assumed the name of Ware, by royal licence, in 1837, as the eldest representative of Sir James Ware, the historian of Ireland. He early turned his attention to science, and first brought into notice the large amount of chromate iron to be found in the Shetland Isles. In 1820 he removed to Edinburgh, and became a Fellow of the Royal Society of that city, and of other literary and scientific associations. He was secretary of the Society of Antiquaries from 1823 to 1827, and subsequently passed two or three years on the Continent, examining the volcanic districts of France and Italy, and the northern parts of Germany. On his return he embodied a portion of his observations in "A History of the Extinct Volcanoes of the Basin of Neuwied, on the Lower Rhine," 1832. He was also the author of several other important geological works.

WARNEFORD, The Rev. Samuel Wilson, D.C.L. [1758—1855], born at Sevenhampton, near Highworth, Wiltshire, was a member of an ancient North Wiltshire family. He was educated at University College, Oxford, and having taken holy orders, was presented by his college to the livings of Lydiard Millicent, Wilts, and Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire. He founded schools and almshouses in his own parish, and was a contributor to schools, colleges, and hospitals throughout

the kingdom. The Clergy Orphan School benefited to the extent of £13,000. He founded a hospital at Leamington, bearing his name, and another for lunatics at Oxford. To King's College, London, he presented anonymously several donations of £500 each, but to Queen's College, Birmingham, the total amount of his contributions was upwards of £25,000. In 1844, in recognition of his wide-spread beneficence, he was made an honorary canon of Gloucester Cathedral; and in 1849 a statue of him was erected in the Warneford Lunatic Asylum at Oxford, the expense being defrayed by public subscription.

WARREN, Samuel, D.C.L. [1807—1877], eldest son of Rev. Dr. Warren, born in Denbighshire, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and intended to follow the profession of medicine, but changed his views, and devoted himself to the law. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in in 1837, and was made Q.C. in 1851, and recorder of Hull in 1852. Whilst studying for the Bar he contributed a series of sketches to *Blackwood's Magazine*, under the title of "The Diary of a late Physician." It was reprinted in a separate form, was translated into several continental languages, and was followed by "Ten Thousand a Year," in 1841, his most ambitious and best known work; "Now and Then," a novel, in 1847; a curious unrhymed poem, "The Lily and the Bee," in 1851; and "Miscellanies, Critical, Imaginative, &c.," and "Moral and Intellectual Development of the Age," in 1854. He contributed extensively to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and a collected edition of his works appeared in 1854-5. Mr. Warren wrote several works in connection with his profession; such as "Introduction to Law Studies," published in 1834; "Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors," in 1848; "Letter to the Queen on a late Court-martial," in 1850; "The Law and Practice of Election Committees," and "Blackstone systematically Abridged," in 1857. He was made Honorary D.C.L. at Oxford, on Lord Derby's installation in 1853. In Feb. 1856, he was returned for Midhurst, in the Conservative interest, and again at the general election in March, 1857. He vacated his seat in Feb. 1859, being appointed by Lord Chelmsford one of the two Masters in Lunacy. Mr. Warren resigned the recordership of Hull in 1874.

WARTER, The Rev. John Wood, B.D. [1806—1878], Vicar of West Tarring, eldest son of H. De Grey Warter, Esq., of Cruck Meole, Shropshire, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1827. From 1829 to 1833 he was chaplain to the British Embassy at Copenhagen, and in 1834 became vicar of West Tarring. He married the poet Southey's eldest daughter, and for years was engaged in editing his father-in-law's literary remains. Vols. vi. and vii. of "The Doctor" were published under his care, and in 1848 the whole work, in one volume; also "Southey's Letters," his "Commonplace Book," &c.

WASHINGTON, Rear Admiral John, entered the navy as a first-class volunteer, in 1812, and for some time was stationed in North America. In 1814 he returned to England, and entered the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth. On leaving that institution he was again employed on the coast of North America until 1821. In August, 1830, he was appointed flag-lieutenant to the *Royal George*, and advanced to the rank of commander in 1838. To active service, he united the practice of maritime surveying, and the pursuits of a scientific hydrographer and geographer. In 1835 he became Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society of London, but resigned that office in 1841, on being appointed to continue the

survey of the North Sea, with which he was engaged until 1844. During this time he was occasionally occupied in correcting the existing charts, as the position of the shoals and the directions of the navigable channels had in many cases become changed. In 1842 he was made post-captain, in compliment to the King of Prussia. In 1845 he was appointed a commissioner for inquiring into the state of the rivers, shores, and harbours of the United Kingdom. In 1855 he succeeded Sir Francis Beaufort as hydrographer to the Admiralty, and subsequently attained the rank of rear-admiral. He was a member of various learned societies, and the author of many scientific works connected with his profession. He died in 1863.

WATERTON, Charles [1782—1865], a distinguished naturalist, was the eldest son of Thomas Waterton, Esq., of Walton Hall, Yorkshire, by one of the family of Bedingfield, of Oxton, Norfolk. He was educated at the Jesuit College of Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, where he remained till he was nearly 21, after which he spent some time travelling about on the Continent, chiefly in Spain. In 1804 he went out to Demerara to superintend the estates of an uncle who died in 1812, and then Waterton returned to England, giving up the Demerara Trust, his visits to South America after that time being undertaken solely for the purposes of studying natural history. His charming "Wanderings in South America" gives an account of his adventures during those journeys. In his ancestral home he was surrounded with the scenes and creatures he loved so well, and by forbidding the use of firearms on his estate, he made it the haunt of many rare birds and animals. He was a devoted Catholic, but not bigoted, and his genial, cultivated manners made "Squire Waterton," as he was affectionately called, a great favourite among high and low. He died from the effects of an accidental fall in his grounds, and was buried in his favourite wood, his funeral being conducted according to his own curious directions. Among his other writings may be mentioned his "Essays on Natural History," which first appeared in *Loudon's Magazine*. "Charles Waterton, his Home, Habits, and Handiwork," by Richard Hobson, M.D., appeared in 1866.

WATKINS, The Rev. Charles Frederic [1795—1873], youngest son of the Rev. William Watkins, of Court Coleman, and Rector of Port Eynon, born at Corsley, Wilts, and educated at Christ's Hospital; joined the *Hotspur* frigate as midshipman in 1810, and was engaged in teaching the midshipmen mathematics and natural science. At the conclusion of the war he left the navy, and entered at Christ College, Cambridge, was ordained as a Literate, became curate of Downton, Wilts, and in 1820 curate in sole charge of Windsor. He was appointed, in 1822, warden of Farley Hospital, near Salisbury, where he remained ten years, and made observations on the geology of the neighbourhood, which he communicated to Dr. Buckland and other geologists; and formed his fine collection of the siliceous fossils of the chalk formation. A portion of the agatized and chalcedonic specimens was purchased for the British Museum, and other portions were presented by Mr. Watkins to the Geological Society, and the museums of Oxford and Cambridge. He was the author of various works, including a "History of the Basilica."

WATSON, Ellen [1856—1880]. Her father was tutor of University College, London, of which she afterwards became a distinguished student. She passed several examinations with great success, and in her mathematical and scientific studies

was helped by Professor W. K. Clifford and Professor Carey Foster. Her delicate health obliged her to leave England, and in 1879 she went to South Africa, and joined the staff of teachers in the Diocesan School, Graham's Town. Her enthusiasm for her work, together with the great charm of her personality, endeared her to all with whom she came in contact, and her early death from consumption at the age of twenty-four was keenly felt by many pupils and friends. A memoir of her, by Anna Buckland, published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., appeared in 1884.

WATSON, Hewett Cottrell [1804—1881], botanist and author, was the son of Holland Watson, a country gentleman, a magistrate for the counties of Chester and Lancaster, known in his time as an antiquary. As a seceder from the Church of England, he completed his education by attending the courses of lectures for four years in the University of Edinburgh. This locality, and intimate acquaintanceship with George and Andrew Combe, had a lasting effect on the character of his writings; which have differed much from those of most other botanists. For some years he edited the *Phrenological Journal*, but eventually withdrew from it, on finding that grave offence was given to more zealous advocates of that study, through his too freely pointing out the imperfect character of its evidences and definitions, and the need of more exact investigations. From that time he devoted himself more exclusively to botany. His works are: "Outlines of the Geographical Distribution of British Plants," for private circulation only, printed in 1832; "Remarks on the Geographical Distribution of British Plants," published in 1835; "New Botanist's Guide," in 1835-7; "The Statistics of Phrenology," in 1836; and some other writings on phrenology and botany.

WATSON, James [1766—1838], a chemist, was in 1817 tried for high treason, together with Thistlewood, Preston, and Hooper, for conspiring to promote revolution, and the equal division of property. The discontented artizans of the metropolis were to be armed, and a seizure made of the Bank and the Tower. Several gunsmiths' shops were robbed, and the riots came to a crisis on Dec. 2, 1816. In the evening Watson was apprehended at Highgate, on suspicion of being a footpad. He was tried in June of the following year, but acquitted. He continued to take part in the seditious meetings until the capture of the Cato Street Conspirators, in 1820. Watson was not arrested on that occasion, and he shortly afterwards went to America, where he encountered many vicissitudes, and died in the New York Hospital.

WATSON, Sir Thomas, Bart., M.D., LL.D., D.C.L. [1792—1882], eldest son of Mr. Joseph Watson, of Thorpe, Essex, was born at Kentisbeare, Devonshire. He was educated at the Grammar School of Bury St. Edmund's, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818, and M.D. in 1825. He studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and in 1826 was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He was elected to the office of Representative of the College in the General Council of Medical Education and Registration in 1858, but resigned his seat in 1860 to the great regret of the fellows of the college. He was elected president of the college in 1862, and held that office for five years. He was one of the physicians to the Middlesex Hospital from 1827 to 1843, and in the arrangement of University College as a school of medicine, was nominated to the chair of clinical medicine. This post he only held for a year, his services being then transferred to King's College, where in 1836 he

was appointed Professor of the Practice of Physic. His lectures there at once established his reputation, and their publication placed him in the first rank of his profession. He was appointed physician extraordinary to the Queen in 1859, and as such, together with Sir William Jenner and Sir Henry Holland, was in attendance on the Prince Consort during his last illness. He was created a baronet in 1866, and appointed physician-in-ordinary to the Queen in 1870. He was an honorary LL.D. of Cambridge, an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and an honorary Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland.

WATT, James [1769—1848], was the eldest son of James Watt, the improver of the steam-engine. He studied chemistry, mineralogy, and natural philosophy, and for a time was secretary of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. In 1789 he went to Paris for scientific study, and was soon in sympathy with the revolutionary movements. At first he was in high favour with the leaders, but becoming averse to their excesses, he was denounced before the Jacobin Club by Robespierre, and was obliged to flee to Italy. He returned to England in 1794, became a partner in the Soho firm, and took an active part in the progress of steam navigation. In 1817 he bought the *Caledonia*, of 102 tons, fitted it up with new engines, and went in it to Holland and up the Rhine to Coblentz. After his return he made material improvements in marine engines.

WATT, James Henry [1799—1867], line engraver, was born in London, and on leaving school, at the age of 16, became a pupil of Charles Heath. He always worked upon copper. Among his best known works are his engravings of Stothard's "Procession of the Flitch of Bacon," "The Highland Drovers' Departure," after Landseer; Leslie's "May Day in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth;" Eastlake's "Christ Blessing Little Children," &c. He also executed the following book-plates: the "Portrait of Lady Dover," after Lawrence; "Portrait of Mrs. A. Watts," after A. E. Chalon; an ideal "Portrait of Ninon de l'Enclos," after Newton; and "Twelfth Night," from Smirke, for Heath's "Shakespeare."

WATTS, Alaric Alexander [1797—1864], a well-known writer, was born in London, and educated at a private school in Kent, where his brother was a master. Having held the post of a private tutor in a family at Manchester, he published, in 1822, his first work, a small volume of "Poetical Sketches," which was very well received, and soon ran through five editions. In the same year he became editor of the *Leeds Intelligencer*, a post he held for three years, and then undertook to establish the *Manchester Courier*. He came to London in 1824, and for about fourteen years was engaged chiefly in bringing out "The Literary Souvenir," and its successor, "The Cabinet of Modern Art." Being disappointed in the success of these two speculations, he became editor of the *United Service Gazette*, founded by Mr. Spottiswoode, which he carried on for many years, and was engaged also on the *Standard*, and several other Conservative papers. In 1850 his "Lyrics of the Heart, and other Poems," appeared, a volume containing forty-one line engravings, after Lawrence, Stothard, Leslie, &c., and in which are reprinted some of his earlier poems. Two of these, "The Death of the Firstborn," and "My Own Fireside," had originally drawn forth a most flattering letter from Sir Robert Peel, and induced him, eighteen years after their first publication, to confer on the poet's son a Treasury appointment. In 1853 a pension

of £100 a year was bestowed on him for his services to literature, and he also received an appointment in the income-tax department at Somerset House, which made his last years free from pecuniary troubles. His life, by his son, has been lately published.

WATTS, Thomas [1811—1869], some time keeper of printed books in the British Museum, was born in London, and first received a post in the British Museum in 1838. Thanks to his exertions the Museum is said to contain the best Russian library that exists anywhere out of Russia, and the same may be said of Hungarian and Danish works. The arrangement of the books in the library—which between 1838 and 1868 increased from about 250,000 volumes to more than three times that number—was under Mr. Watts's direction, and in 1857, the magnificent new reading-room of the Museum, the erection of which he had suggested twenty years before, was placed under his superintendence. On first obtaining admission to the reading-room of the British Museum, he found that the library possessed no Russian or Hungarian books, and that in other modern languages the deficiencies were very glaring; and he addressed to the *Mechanics' Magazine* a series of letters on the subject, containing various proposals, which he lived to carry into effect. Mr. Watts printed, in 1839, "A Letter to M. Panizzi on the reputed earliest Printed Newspaper, the English Mercurie, 1588," in which he proved the alleged newspaper to be a forgery. He was a contributor to various periodicals, among others, to the *Quarterly Review* and the *Athenæum*, and was the author of the lives of more than a hundred foreign authors in the Biographical portion of the "English Cyclopædia." He contributed various papers to the *Transactions of the Philological Society*, one of which, an "Essay on the Hungarian Language," procured him the honour of being elected a member of the Hungarian Academy, in conjunction with Lord Macaulay. He was promoted to the Keepership of the printed books in the British Museum in Aug., 1866.

WAY, Albert, M.A., F.S.A. [1805—1874], founder of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain, was the son of Mr. Lewis Way, a barrister by profession, but who entered holy orders late in life, and devoted a large fortune, brought to him by a singular turn of fate, to the conversion of the Jews, and to various philanthropic objects. Mr. Albert Way was educated at home with the sons of Wilberforce, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Shortly after taking his degree, he joined the Society of Antiquaries, and contributed several memoirs to the "Archæologia." In 1843 he was chosen Director of the Society, and held the office till 1846. In 1845 the first meeting of the Archæological Institute was held at Winchester under conditions of the highest success, to the interests of which nearly all Mr. Way's subsequent labours were devoted. His contributions to the "Journal" of the Institute were exceedingly numerous and varied, and for many years he was the acting editor. Besides these, his most important works were the arrangement and editing of Sir Samuel Meyrick's book upon Ancient Armour, and the editing of the "Promptorium Parvulorum" for the Camden Society, a work remarkable for its varied learning and minute criticism. He completed the Marbœuf Chapel, the first place of English Protestant worship in Paris.

WAY, Sir Gregory Holman Bromley, C.B. [1776—1844], born in London, was the fifth son of Benjamin Way, Esq., of Denham Place, Bucks. He entered the army in 1797, and served in the Mediterranean. He accompanied the ex-

pedition to Buenos Ayres, and at the storming of the city led the right wing of the infantry brigade. In 1808 he obtained a majority in the 29th Foot, and proceeded to Portugal to join the army under the Duke of Wellington. He remained there until 1811. At Albuera, on the fall of his lieutenant-colonel, he succeeded to the command during the action, and was severely wounded. In 1813 he embarked a second time for the Peninsula, but the climate had a bad effect on his wounds, and obliged him to return to England. George IV. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and nominated him a C.B. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to the staff in North Britain as deputy adjutant-general, and in 1822 was made colonel of the 3rd Royal Veteran Battalion. In 1830 he was raised to the rank of major-general, and to that of lieutenant-general in 1841.

WEALE, John. For more than forty years he carried on the business of a publisher in Holborn, and made it his great object to suggest, create, and mature works which have been of acknowledged aid to professional men and others. He long enjoyed the personal friendship of some of the leading scientific men of the day. As one of the first publishers of cheap literature he proved himself a benefactor of the reading public, as is evinced by his well-known rudimentary series, which comprised educational, classical, and scientific works of high value. He was the editor of "Divers Works of Early Masters," "Weale's Drawing Books for Engineers and Architects," "Weale on the Making of American Railways, with Illustrations," "Weale's Papers of Architecture and Archæology," and "Weale's Survey of London." He died in London, Dec. 18, 1862. He was the father of the learned antiquary and historian of art, Mr. W. H. James Weale.

WEBB, John, a well-known connoisseur and collector of works of fine art. On the opening of the South Kensington Museum he acted as agent to that and to the British Museum, purchasing for both institutions selections from the Bernal collection. Shortly afterwards he was sent to Toulouse to examine and report on the collection belonging to M. Soulages. Much public discussion ensued about the purchase of this collection, which Mr. Webb successfully brought to England, and which was eventually bought by the South Kensington Museum, at a price far below its present value. In the course of his frequent travels on the Continent, Mr. Webb became the possessor of some precious works of art. His precise appreciation of genuine workmanship of different periods, together with his knowledge of how, when, and where remarkable objects were to be obtained, enabled him to bring together many rare specimens. For some years his collections were exhibited on loan at the South Kensington Museum. He died June 14, 1880.

WEBB, Jonas [1796—1862], an eminent agriculturist, born at Great Tharlow, Suffolk, was the second son of Mr. Samuel Webb, of West Wickham, Cambridgeshire. Commencing business as a farmer in 1822 at Babraham, he speedily turned his attention to the breeding of Southdown sheep, believing that more mutton and wool of the best quality could be made per acre from Southdowns than from any other breed. In 1840 he gained the first prize at the show of the Royal Agricultural Society held at Cambridge, for stock ewes and lambs, and at the Smithfield Club he was repeatedly successful. The summer of 1861 witnessed the final dispersion of the famous Southdown flock, which realized altogether £16,000. America, France, and Spain, were among the buyers. Mr. Webb also devoted his atten-

tion to the breeding of short-horned cattle, and his persevering patience, unsparing application of capital, and able judgment, produced in this department of his operations highly successful results, as the records of many agricultural meetings can testify.

WEBB, Captain Matthew [1848—1883], a famous swimmer, was born at Irongate, near Dawley, in Shropshire. He was trained as a sailor on board the *Conway* training-ship in the Mersey. In 1870 he dived under his ship in the Suez Canal and cleared a foul hawser. At one time he was captain of a merchant ship, but soon after he relinquished that profession and devoted himself to the sport of swimming. At long-distance swimming in salt water he was excellent, but he did not show to much advantage in fresh water. In June, 1874, he swam from Dover to the North-East Varne Buoy; in 1875 from Blackwall Pier to Gravesend, and from Dover to Ramsgate. On Aug. 12 he tried to swim the channel, but failed, owing to heavy seas. Another attempt on Aug. 24 of the same year was entirely successful. After various minor feats he endeavoured to swim across the rapids below the falls of Niagara, but was drawn into the whirlpool and sank July 24, 1883. Captain Webb is said to have been physically one of the most splendid specimens of humanity ever seen.

WEBB, Philip Barker [1792—1854], was the grandson of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq., F.R.S., solicitor to the Treasury. He early devoted himself to the study of natural history, particularly botany, and was, in 1818, elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society. He was chiefly distinguished by his critical knowledge of South European plants, acquired during extensive journeys in Spain, Italy, and the Canary Islands. Mr. Webb was the joint author, with M. Sabin Berthelot, of the "History of the Canary Islands," for the publication of which the French Government voted a sum of money on the recommendation of M. Guizot, then Minister of Public Instruction. For many years Mr. Webb resided in Paris, where he was known as the possessor of one of the largest private herbaria in Europe. Besides the great work above mentioned, he published numerous essays on scientific subjects.

WEBSTER, Benjamin Nottingham [1800—1882], comedian, born at Bath, was educated for the navy. The termination of the war in 1815 caused a change in his intentions, and he studied for the musical profession, which he exchanged for that of an actor. He made his first appearance on the stage at Warwick, whence, in 1825, he was transferred to a metropolitan theatre. His readiness in assuming, at the shortest notice, the part of Pompey for Mr. Harley, in "Measure for Measure," first gave the public an opportunity of estimating his histrionic powers, and firmly established his claim to rank among the leading actors of the day. He assumed the management of the Haymarket in 1837, and his lesseeship was marked by a liberal patronage of native dramatic talent, —Bulwer-Lytton, Knowles, Jerrold, and Bayle Bernard having written original dramas for his theatre, at which Macready, Wallack, Strickland, Farren, Mathews, Miss Faucit, Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. Glover, and Mrs. Stirling appeared. Mr. Webster paid annually about £2,000 for the copyrights of British plays; and, on one occasion, gave £500 for a prize comedy. In 1844 he became proprietor of the old Adelphi, and produced there Dion Boucicault's "Old Heads and Young Hearts," Douglas Jerrold's "Time Works Wonders," &c. He afterwards built the new Adelphi, his management of which proved most successful. Later he also undertook the lesseeship of the Olympic, the Princess's,

and the St. James's. In 1874 the dramatic profession gave him a complimentary benefit at Drury Lane, which produced a total of £2,000. He helped to establish the Dramatic College, of which he was president. His name is necessarily associated with a long list of characters; but his latest, and certainly not his least successful, impersonations were those of Lavater, Tartuffe, Belphegor, and Triplet, and Pierre Lereux, in "The Poor Strollers."

WEEKES, Henry, R.A. [1807—1877], sculptor, born at Canterbury, in early life became a pupil of Mr. W. Behnes, and studied under Chantrey, to whose studio at Pimlico he succeeded. Whilst a young man, he was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and in 1837 completed a bust of Her Majesty, the first that was taken after her accession to the throne. He executed the statues of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley for the "Martyrs' Memorial" at Oxford; of Dr. Goodall, at Eton; of the Marquis Wellesley, for the India House; of Lord Bacon, for Trinity College, Cambridge; of Lord Auckland, for Calcutta; and of Sir E. Barnes, for Ceylon. His later works include busts of Dean Buckland, Lord Truro, Sir C. Bell, the Duke of Marlborough, Sir G. C. Lewis; statues of John Hunter, Harvey, one of the groups for the Albert Memorial, and a statue of Charles II. for the House of Lords. He exhibited "The Suppliant" in 1850, "A Shepherd" in 1852, and the same year obtained the gold medal offered by the Society of Arts for the best treatise on the Fine Art Section of the Great Exhibition. He was elected A.R.A. in 1850, R.A. in 1863, and Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy, May 16, 1873. He exhibited 133 works; his bust of Dean Buckland is in the National Portrait Gallery.

WEIR, William [1802—1858], editor of the *Daily News*, was born in Scotland, and educated at the university of Göttingen. In 1826 he was called to the Scottish bar, but soon after he abandoned the legal profession for politics and literature. He was the first editor of the *Glasgow Argus*, started in 1831 by some of the leading Reformers of the Whig School. He also conducted *Tait's Magazine*. Removing to London, he at once took a high position in his profession, and joined the *Spectator*. When the *Daily News* was established, in 1846, he obtained an appointment on the staff, and in 1854 succeeded to the principal editorship of that journal.

WELD, Charles Richard [1818—1869], some time Assistant Secretary of the Royal Society, son of Isaac Weld, Esq., of Dublin, born at Windsor, was educated at Dublin, and was called to the bar in 1844. He was appointed Assistant Secretary and Librarian to the Royal Society in 1845, and wrote a "History of the Royal Society," published in 1847; "Auvergne, Piedmont, and Savoy," in 1848; "A Vacation in the United States and Canada," in 1854; "A Vacation Tour in Brittany" in 1856; "Vacations in Ireland" in 1858; "The Pyrenees, East and West" in 1859; "The Highlands, Orcadia, and Skye" in 1860; "Sketches in India" in 1862; "Last Winter in Rome" in 1865; "Florence, the New Capital of Italy" in 1867; and various pamphlets relating to the Arctic expeditions. In 1861 he resigned his post at the Royal Society, was intrusted by the Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862 with the getting up and management of the Philosophical Department of the Exhibition, and was afterwards appointed a District Superintendent of the entire Exhibition.

WELLESLEY, Lord Charles [1808—1858], youngest son of the first Duke of Wellington, was born in Dublin. He entered the army

in 1824, and attained the rank of major-general in 1856. He served in Canada during the rebellion, and returned in 1840 in command of his regiment, the 15th Foot. From 1842 to 1852 he represented South Hampshire in Parliament, and was returned for Windsor at the general election, but retired the following year through losing his sight. In politics he was a Liberal-Conservative, voted for free trade, and all progressive measures advocated by Sir Robert Peel.

WELLESLEY, Richard Colley, Marquis Wellesley of Norragh, 2nd Earl of Mornington [1760—1842], born in Dublin, was the eldest son of Garret, first Earl of Mornington. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. On the death of his father in 1781, he entered upon his political life, and sat in the Irish House of Lords until the union. He took his seat in the English House of Commons on becoming member for Beeralston in 1784. He first attracted attention during the regency debate in 1789 in the Irish Parliament, when he advocated the restriction of the Prince's authority during what might be only a temporary malady of his father; and this coming to the notice of George III. the earl was returned for Windsor at the next election, and was appointed a member of the Irish Privy Council. Subsequently he became one of the Lords of the Treasury, and in 1793 was sworn a member of the British Privy Council. In 1797 he was appointed governor-general of India, and raised to the British Peerage under the title of Baron Wellesley. On his arrival in India in May, 1798, he found the finances of the East India Company exhausted, the army and fortresses in a destitute condition, and the safety of the British territory threatened by the alliance of Tippoo Saib with the French. Having strengthened his army he marched, in October, into the territory of the Nizam, and forced him to disband his French subsidiary troops; and in Feb., 1799, he sent an army to Mysore, which defeated that of Tippoo at Malavelly, and stormed Seringapatam. The next efforts of Lord Wellesley were directed to the commercial interests of India. He made advantageous treaties with the Nizam, the Rajah of Tanjore, and the Sultan of Muscat, which were the commencement of those important financial reforms which eventually raised the revenue of the Company from seven millions to upwards of fifteen millions annually. In 1801 he sent an expedition to take part in the attack upon the French in Egypt. He also negotiated treaties securing the British possession of the frontier provinces of Oude, and the sovereignty of the Carnatic from the foot of the Mysore mountains to the coast of Coromandel. These new accessions brought Lord Wellesley into contact with the powerful Mahratta chieftains, between whom and the English war soon broke out. After a sharp struggle the whole country between the Jumna and the Ganges was conquered, and the campaign was brought to a successful termination by the brilliant victory at Assaye. Much complaint was expressed in England, however, at the vast expense of these movements, and at alleged acts of cruelty towards the native rulers, and Lord Wellesley tendered his resignation, which was not accepted. At last he was allowed, in 1805, to resign the government of India. In the House of Commons articles of impeachment were presented against him, but without effect. In 1808 he was sent as ambassador to Spain, but was recalled in the following year, and became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1821 he was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and his decided opinions in favour of Catholic claims led to great dis-

turbances. In spite of much opposition, especially from the Orangemen, Lord Wellesley greatly improved the internal condition of that country. On the accession of his brother, the Duke of Wellington, to the premiership, he resigned on account of their disagreement on this Catholic question. He accepted office in the ministry of Earl Grey formed in 1830, in 1831 was made Lord Steward, and in 1833 was again appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. This office he resigned when Sir Robert Peel became premier, and on the formation of the second Melbourne ministry in 1835 he accepted the office of Lord Chamberlain, but in the course of the same year retired altogether from public life. Besides a number of occasional pamphlets, a quantity of "Despatches," &c., were published after his death, purporting to be written by him while governor-general of India. These remain most valuable authorities for the history of English rule in that country.

WELLINGTON, ARTHUR WELLESLEY, 1ST DUKE OF [1769—1852], born at Dangan Castle, co. Meath, was the third son of Garret, first Earl of Mornington, and brother of the preceding. He was educated at Eton, whence he was transferred to a private school at Brighton, and afterwards to the Military Academy at Angers in France. In 1787 he received his first commission as an ensign in the 73rd Foot. His first active service was in May, 1794, when in command of the 33rd Regiment, he joined the British Army in the Netherlands. In Jan., 1795, as lieutenant-colonel, he commanded the brigade which covered the retreat of the British force from Flanders. The following year he went as colonel with his regiment to India. In 1799 when war was declared by his brother, then governor-general of India, against Tippoo Saib, the 33rd was attached to the Nizam's force, and Colonel Wellesley was employed to dislodge the enemy from some strong posts in front of Seringapatam. After the siege he assumed command of the place, and was appointed governor of Mysore. In 1802 he was raised to the rank of major-general, and in Feb., 1803, he was given the command of a force intended to march into the Mahratta territory. He occupied Poonah and took Ahmednuggur, and completely routed the Mahrattas at Argaum. In 1805 he returned to England, and the following year was elected member for the borough of Rye. In 1807 Sir Arthur Wellesley was appointed Secretary for Ireland, and sworn a Privy Councillor. In August of the same year he gave up his Irish post, accompanied the expedition which captured the Danish fleet at Copenhagen, commanding a part of the land force, and on his return received the thanks of Parliament. In 1808 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and put in command of the force for the Peninsular War. On Aug. 1 he landed in Mondego Bay, and marched towards Lisbon, defeated De Laborde at Rolica, and on the 21st repulsed the French at Vimiera. After the convention of Cintra and the French evacuation, Sir Arthur Wellesley returned to London, and in Jan., 1809, resumed his seat in the House of Commons, and received the thanks of both Houses for his distinguished services in Portugal. Hostilities were soon renewed, and, having submitted a plan for the defence of the Peninsula, he went to Lisbon in April as Commander-in-Chief of the Peninsular Forces. On May 12 he captured Oporto, and on July 28 defeated the French at Talavera. For this victory he was raised to the Peerage as Baron Douro of Wellesley and Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Somerset, and the government voted him a pen-

sion of £2,000 per annum for two generations. In 1810 he fought the battle of Busaco, after which he entered the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras, where he maintained his position for ten weeks in the face of a well-disciplined army of 50,000 men. In May, 1811, Wellington attacked the French at Fuentes d'Onor, and soon after Almeida fell. In 1812 he captured Ciudad Rodrigo, for which he was made Earl of Wellington, Spanish Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and Portuguese Marquis of Torres Vedras. On the night of April 6 Badajoz was taken, and on July 21 the battle of Salamanca was fought. After a short sharp action the French were completely routed; a French officer described the affair as "beating 40,000 men in 40 minutes." Among the results was the evacuation of Madrid, which the Allies entered on Aug. 12. Wellington received the thanks of Parliament, was raised to the dignity of a marquis, and a sum of £100,000 was voted to purchase him an estate. The campaign ended with the decisive battle of Vittoria. In exchange for the bâton of Jourdan, which was found on the field, the Prince Regent forwarded Wellington the bâton of a Field Marshal of England. On Feb. 27, 1814, he defeated Soult at Orthez, and again on April 10 at Toulouse. He entered the city on the 12th, heard of the occupation of the French capital by the Allies, and left for Paris on the 30th. In May he was made Duke, and on his arrival in England was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm, and for the twelfth time received the thanks of Parliament. In August he was sent as ambassador to Paris. In Jan., 1815, he replaced Lord Castlereagh in the Congress of Vienna. Meanwhile Napoleon had escaped from Elba, and Wellington urged the sending of a large force to the Netherlands, of which he took command in April, fixing his headquarters at Brussels. On June 18, 1815, he gained his crowning victory at Waterloo, which changed the destinies of Europe. The King of the Netherlands made him Prince of Waterloo. The English Government gave him the estate of Strathfieldsaye, costing £263,000, and £60,000 as his share of the Waterloo Prize Money. In 1818 he was made Field Marshal of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and appointed Master-General of the Ordnance. After this he began once more to turn his attention to politics. He attended Parliament with great regularity, but rarely took part in debate. In 1828 he was called upon by George IV. to form an administration. Of strong Tory politics, he was, nevertheless, the first minister to cede to the growing popular power. During his premiership he assented to the Catholic Emancipation Act, which he had previously opposed, his change of opinion leading to many newspaper attacks, and to a duel between himself and Lord Winchilsea, in which neither was harmed. His opposition to Reform made him exceedingly unpopular; and anticipating a defeat in the House of Commons on Mr. Brougham's proposition for reform, he resigned office in 1830, and was succeeded by Earl Grey. He strenuously opposed the Reform Bill, for which, in 1832, he was hooted in the streets, the windows of Apsley House were smashed, and an attempt was made to burn his country house. In 1834 he was installed as Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Upon the resignation of Lord Melbourne, Wellington was requested by William IV. to undertake the premiership. This he declined, but offered to carry on the government until the arrival of Sir Robert Peel, who was then in Italy. This was agreed to, and for a time Wellington became practically the whole Cabinet, to the indignation of the Liberals, who denounced the arrangement as unconstitu

tional. Under the administration of Sir Robert Peel, he accepted the office of Foreign Secretary, and in 1841 he again became a member of the Cabinet as minister without office, and supported Sir Robert in his free trade measures. On June 22, 1852, he made his last speech in Parliament. After the dissolution he went to reside at Walmer Castle, and on Sept. 13, he succumbed to an attack of apoplexy. His death was generally considered a blow to the whole country, and the public grief was profound. On Nov. 18, 1852, the body of the Duke, after lying in state at Chelsea for five days, was conveyed with unprecedented magnificence and honours to St. Paul's Cathedral, and buried in the crypt.

WELLINGTON, Arthur Richard Wellesley, Second Duke of, was the elder of the two sons of the first Duke of Wellington, but at the time of his birth, Feb. 3, 1807, his father was known as Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley—the dukedom having been conferred on May 11, 1814. The second Duke of Wellington was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and in 1823 he entered the Rifle Brigade. He was, for a considerable time, a member of the House of Commons, having first sat, in the Tory interest, for Aldeburgh, Suffolk, from 1829 to 1831. He did not sit in the first reformed Parliament, but in 1837 was elected for Norwich, a seat he continued to hold till just before his accession to the dukedom, Sept. 14, 1852. In the following January he became Master of the Horse and a Privy Councillor, but resigned the former honour in 1858, when he withdrew from Parliamentary life. In that year he was made K.G., and ten years later was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex. He died suddenly at the Brighton Railway Station, Aug. 13, 1884. The Duke of Wellington left no issue and was succeeded by his nephew Henry, eldest son of the late Lord Charles Wellesley.

WEMYSS, Right Hon. Francis Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas, 8th Earl of, Earl of March, &c. [1796—1883], was the son of Francis the Seventh Earl, and succeeded to the family honours on the death of the latter in June, 1853. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Midlothian, Vice-Lieutenant of Haddingtonshire, a magistrate for the counties of Berwick and Perth, and Lieutenant-General of the Royal Archers of Scotland. He was also Lord-Lieutenant of Peebleshire from 1853 down to 1880. The barony of Wemyss, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was created in 1821. The Earl of Wemyss married in 1817, Lady Louisa Bingham, fourth daughter of Richard second Earl of Lucan. Almost to the time of his death he devoted a great deal of his time to the out-door pursuits of a country gentleman. He was well-known as a keen and accomplished sportsman, and few could equal him on the moors or in the hunting-field. He was for many years master of the Berwickshire, East Lothian, and Northumberland hounds. He took great interest in the welfare of his tenantry, and was looked upon by them as a kind and generous landlord. One of his last public appearances was at the opening of the new fishermen's harbour at Port Seton (1882), towards which he contributed £2,000. In politics he was a staunch Conservative. He was succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest son, Lord Elcho.

WENSLEYDALE (Baron), The Right Hon. James Parke [1782—1868], born at Highfield, near Liverpool, was educated at the Grammar School of Macclesfield, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, as a pensioner, in Oct., 1799, obtained one of the Craven classical scholarships, was

elected Scholar of his college in 1800, and graduated B.A. as fifth Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medallist in 1803. He obtained a prize for the Latin ode and a second Bachelor's prize, and was elected to an open Fellowship at Trinity College, in 1804. He removed to London, and after practising some years successfully as a special pleader in the Temple, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Easter term, 1813. In 1828 he was promoted to a Judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the death of Sir G. Holroyd, and in 1834 was transferred to the Exchequer. In Aug., 1833, he was sworn a Privy Councillor, at the time when Lord Brougham established the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; to which, among other duties, he assigned the decision of a great accumulation of appeals from the East Indian Courts. On the Judicial Bench he had gained an experience of twenty eight years. As he was possessed of an admirable memory, it was thought that his presence in the House of Lords as an assistant to the five "law lords" would be of peculiar value, and on retiring from the Bench, Jan. 16, 1856, he was created Lord Wensleydale of Wensleydale, by patent, "for the term of his natural life." The Earl of Derby, Lord Lyndhurst, and Lord Campbell questioned the right of the Crown to create peerages for life; and after several stormy debates, the Peers decided that such a patent did not give the recipient a right to sit and vote in the House of Lords, and recommended the Government to create the title afresh, which, after some demur, was acceded to, by making him Baron Wensleydale of Walton, with the usual remainder to heirs male. In the House of Lords, and on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the services of Lord Wensleydale were of much value.

WENTWORTH, William Charles [1791—1872], son of Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth, a surgeon at Norfolk Island, was born there, and at the age of seven was sent to England to be educated. He went first to a school at Greenwich, and some years later matriculated at Cambridge. He was called to the bar in this country, and then returned to Sydney, where he began to practise as a barrister. He took also a keen interest in public affairs, and became a journalist, and started with a friend, Dr. Wardell, the *Australian* newspaper. He became the leader of the Patriotic Association, founded to promote the claims of the people of New South Wales to the same civil and political privileges as those enjoyed by England. He succeeded in gaining "Trial by Jury," the first civil jury being empannelled in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Nov. 1, 1824. At the general election of June, 1843, Mr. Wentworth was chosen, with Dr. Wm. Bland, to represent the city of Sydney in the Liberal interest. His views were at first very radical, but, by degrees, from fear of the results of democracy, he became almost a conservative. In 1849 he took up the project of establishing a University in Sydney, and got the Bill passed through Parliament for it, Oct. 1, 1850. Together with Mr. Deas Thomson, he was made colonial secretary in 1854, and sent to England to advocate the Constitution Bill (which he had framed) before the Imperial Parliament. In 1862 he went to live with his family in England, and remained there till his death. He was the author of "A Statistical, Historical, and Political Description of the Colony of New South Wales," and of several political pamphlets.

WESLEY, Samuel Sebastian, Mus. Doc. [1810—1876], was son of Mr. Samuel Wesley, who was one of the first musicians to introduce into England the works of Bach.

After that great composer it may be assumed that young Wesley was named. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and in 1819 was chosen chorister of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, where he remained for about eight years. Shortly afterwards he was elected organist of St. James's, Hampstead Road. There he stayed some years and left it to take the position, in 1835, of organist of Exeter Cathedral. In 1842 he went to Leeds Parish Church, which, both before and since his time, has been noted for the high excellence of its service. Seven years later he became organist of Winchester Cathedral, and in 1865 relinquished that post for a similar one at Gloucester. At all and each of these churches he did good work. His compositions are not very numerous, but they are sound and dignified, while some reach a high pitch of excellence. His book of twelve anthems is an important contribution to ecclesiastical music, and its contents are very generally known and as widely admired.

WESTALL, Richard, R.A., was born at Hertford in 1765 of a Norwich family, and when 14 years old was apprenticed to an engraver in London. In his leisure hours he studied drawing, and in 1784 exhibited a chalk drawing in the Academy. In the following year he entered the Academy Schools. He made a number of drawings for book illustrations, a class of work for which his talent was eminently suited, and his designs for the Bible and Prayer-Book, History of England, Crabbe's "Tales," "The Arabian Nights," and Moore's "Loves of the Angels," became very popular. He published a volume of original verses with his own illustrations, "A Day in Spring," in 1808. It is by his illustrations that Westall is chiefly remembered, but he first attracted notice by his water-colour drawings of historical subjects, and he also exhibited some good water-colour portraits and large pictures in oil, among them the "Christ Crowned with Thorns," now over the altar of All Souls, Langham Place. In 1792 he was elected A.R.A., and R.A. in 1794. In 1813 the British Institution bought his "Elijah restoring the Widow's Son to Life," for 450 guineas. He was at that time very well to do, but later indulged in unfortunate speculations in "Old Masters," and having run through his money he became a pensioner of the Academy. His latest employment was teaching drawing to the Princess Victoria. He died Dec. 4, 1836. He exhibited 313 paintings in the Academy, and in 1814 held an exhibition of his paintings and drawings at his gallery, 54, Upper Charlotte Street, W. His "Cassandra in the Temple of Minerva," is in the South Kensington Collection.

WESTALL, William, A.R.A., the younger brother of Richard Westall, was born at Hertford, Oct. 12, 1781, and learned drawing under his brother in the Academy Schools. When 19 years old he was appointed draughtsman to Captain Flinders' voyage of discovery to Australia. Two years later he was wrecked off the north coast, and was rescued by a ship bound for China, where he remained some months, and in the interior of the country made many interesting sketches. Thence he sailed to Bombay, and visited the Mahratta country, and the excavated Kurlee and Elephanta Temples. After an absence of four years he returned to England, but soon set sail for Madeira and the West Indies. Throughout 1810 he was busy on the illustrations of the Australian voyage, and painted several pictures commissioned by the Admiralty. In 1811 he became an Associate of the Water-Colour Society, and Member in 1812, but he immediately resigned, and in the same year was elected A.R.A. He after-

wards exhibited some landscapes in oil, but they were less liked than his water-colours. He was, however, mainly employed on making designs for the illustration of books of travel, and landscape, such as "Madeira, the Cape, China, and India" (1811); "Views of the Yorkshire Caves" (1818); "Britannia Delineated," &c. He died at St. John's Wood, Jan. 22, 1850, having exhibited 107 works. Three of his drawings are in the Water-Colour Galleries at South Kensington.

WESTBURY (Baron), The Right Hon. Richard Bethell [1800—1873], son of a physician, born at Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, was educated at a private school in Bristol, and entered at Wadham College, Oxford, in Oct., 1814. Early in 1815 he obtained a scholarship at his college, and closed an undergraduate career of great promise by taking his B.A. degree in 1818, gaining a double First Class. He acted as resident private tutor, obtained a Fellowship, repaired to London, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1823, began practice as a Chancery barrister, and soon obtained distinction as well as a considerable share of business. Dr. Gilbert, afterwards Bishop of Chichester, then Principal of Brasenose College, who had been one of his examiners in 1818, and had been struck by the manner in which he translated a passage of Pindar, chose Mr. Bethell as junior counsel for his college in a suit instituted against it by an influential nobleman, in which an adverse decision would have been a serious blow to the society over which he presided. The college was encouraged to resist the action by the earnest representations of Mr. Bethell, then comparatively an untried man, and gained the day. This success greatly augmented his practice, which continued to increase, and early in 1840 he was nominated a Queen's Counsel. He continued to practise with success in the Equity Courts, and on the formation of the Aberdeen Cabinet, in Dec., 1852, was appointed Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood. As Solicitor-General, Sir Richard assisted in carrying through the Lower House the Succession Duty Bill, the Oxford University Reform Bill, the Bill for the Abolition of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and several measures of importance. He became, in Nov., 1856, Attorney-General, in which capacity he carried, after a formidable struggle, measures for the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Testamentary Courts, the establishment of the Divorce and Probate Court, &c. He brought before Parliament the Fraudulent Trustee Act, and the Charitable Trusts Act, in addition to other important measures relating to improvements in the Equity and Common Law Courts. When the new Court of Probate and Divorce was about to be formed, it was understood that Lord Palmerston offered the Judgeship to Sir Richard, as an acknowledgment of his distinguished services in conducting to a successful issue the important measures of law-reform upon which the Court was established, but he declined the post. He retired from the Attorney-Generalship in Feb., 1858, on the fall of Lord Palmerston's first Administration, and resumed it in Lord Palmerston's second Administration in June, 1859. He was returned member in the Conservative interest for East Yorkshire in Dec., 1832, and again in Jan., 1835, and in Aug., 1837. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Shaftesbury in August, 1847, sat (as Liberal member) for Aylesbury from April, 1851, till April, 1859, and then sat for Wolverhampton, till he was raised to the peerage, on being made Lord Chancellor in the new Liberal Government, June 27, 1861. In consequence of a vote of the House of

Commons, at the close of the session of 1865, implying censure of the Lord Chancellor for not having exercised due caution and discretion in the appointment of the Registrar in the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy, he resigned the great seal July 1, and was succeeded by Lord Cranworth. The measures adopted by the Inns of Court for the education of the students, and large reforms in the Bankruptcy Law and laws relating to the title of Landed Estates, are due to his exertions, and he was from the commencement Chairman of the Council of Legal Education. Many of Lord Westbury's judgments are celebrated as models of sound law and masterly statement. Such, for instance, was his decision in the "Essays and Reviews" case, and many others. He died on the same day as his great opponent—it may almost be said, his great enemy—Bishop Wilberforce.

WESTERN, Right Hon. Charles Callis, First Baron [1767—1844], was the son of Charles Western, Esq., of Rivenhall, Essex. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and entered Parliament as member for Maldon in the old Whig interest in 1790. He was again chosen at the general election of 1796 and 1802, but was defeated in 1806. From 1812 to 1831 he represented the county of Essex, but the passing of the Reform Bill cost him his seat. As a reward for his consistent services, he was called to the Upper House by the title of Baron Western of Rivenhall. He was one of the leading promoters of the Corn Bill of 1815, and a staunch advocate for protection.

WESTMACOTT, Sir Richard, Knight, R.A., born in London, 1775, died in London, Sept. 1, 1856. He was the son of a statuary in Mount Street, and early resolved that he would be a sculptor. When seventeen years old he went to Rome to study art. There he gained the gold sculpture medal in the Academy of St. Luke, and later, in Florence, the premium of the first class in sculpture, and was also awarded the Pope's medal. In 1797 he returned to London, and from that time was a constant exhibitor in the Academy, wherein eighty-two of his works appeared. In 1805 he became an Associate, and in the next year obtained his first important commission, the "Addison," for Westminster Abbey. It was followed by "Pitt," "Fox," and "Percival," in the same Church; several statues in St. Paul's erected by the State in memory of the officers who fell in the French Revolutionary war; "Lord Erskine," for Lincoln's Inn; "Lord Nelson," for Liverpool Exchange, &c., &c. In 1815 he was elected R.A., and in 1827 the appointment of Professor of Sculpture was conferred upon him; in 1839 he was knighted. Among his classic works are "Hero and Leander," 1820; "Psyche," 1822; "Cupid made Prisoner," 1827; and "Euphrosyne," 1837.

WESTMACOTT, Richard, R.A., F.R.S. [1799—1872], sculptor, son of Sir R. Westmacott, born in London, visited Italy in 1820, and studied there for six years. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1827; was elected Associate in 1838, R.A. in 1849, and Professor of Sculpture in 1857. Among his best ideal works are "Venus and Ascanius" in 1831; "The Cymbal Player," in the Duke of Devonshire's collection, exhibited in 1832, a group of a Girl and a Fawn; "Venus instructing Cupid;" "Paolo and Francesca" in 1838; and "Blue Bell," a bas-relief. He excelled in religious compositions; his finest examples are the "Angel Watching," part of a large monumental group to the Ashburton family, in 1842; a bas-relief, "Go and Sin no more;" a recumbent monumental figure of Archbishop Howley, in Canterbury Cathedral,

in 1850; and one of the Earl of Hardwicke, at Wimpole. After his retirement from the practice of his profession (1855), he occupied himself chiefly in the literature connected with his art, and in delivering lectures. He contributed to most of the encyclopædias and journals articles and essays on the subject of his professional study; and was the author of a "Handbook on the Schools of Sculpture," and an essay "On Colouring Statues." He exhibited eighty-six works. He did not formally withdraw from the Academy until about a year before his death.

WESTMINSTER, Most Hon. Robert Grosvenor, First Marquis, K.G. [1767—1845], was the second son of the first Earl Grosvenor. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and on leaving the university travelled with William Gifford as tutor. In 1788 he entered Parliament as member for East Looe, and the following year was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty. In 1793 he was made one of the Commissioners of the Board of Control, and at the general election of 1790 he was returned without opposition for the city of Chester. He continued to sit in Parliament as representative of Chester until his succession to the peerage in 1802. During the war with France he raised, at his own expense, a regiment of volunteers in the city of Westminster, which he commanded for several years. He was a warm supporter of Mr. Pitt's administration, but on the death of that statesman he seceded from the Tory party and joined the Whigs. On the coronation of William IV. he was advanced to the rank of a marquis, and the arms of the city of Westminster were granted him as a coat of augmentation. The Marquis was a great patron of the turf, and a most successful competitor. He left a richly-stored library, and one of the finest picture galleries in the kingdom.

WESTMORELAND, The Right Hon. John Fane, Eleventh Earl of [1784—1859], was the only son of John, tenth earl. Educated at Westminster, he entered the army in 1803, and served as aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Don in the expedition to Hanover in 1805. He subsequently served in Sicily, the Dardanelles, Egypt, and the Peninsula, where he was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington. In 1813 he acted as military commissioner to the allied armies in Germany, and the following year became envoy at the Court of Florence. In 1815 he served with the Austrian army in the campaign against Naples, and was for some years British minister at the Court of Tuscany. In 1841 he succeeded to the peerage, and was appointed ambassador at the Court of Berlin, where he remained until 1851. During this time he acted as mediator between the Danish and Prussian plenipotentiaries in the Schleswig-Holstein affair. In 1851 he succeeded Lord Ponsonby as ambassador to Vienna. He was one of the special plenipotentiaries at the Vienna Congress of 1855, after which he returned home. Besides being a soldier and a diplomatist, he was a distinguished musician, and greatly interested in the concerts of ancient music. He was a member of the Privy Council, a K.C.B., and possessed various foreign orders.

WESTPHAL, Admiral Sir George Augustus [1785—1875], entered the navy in 1798, and after serving on the North American and West Indian stations, he joined the *Victory*, and took part in her in the action of Trafalgar, where he was severely wounded. Being carried below, he was laid in the next berth to Nelson, whose last moments he witnessed. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1806, he was employed on the North

American, West Indian, and Mediterranean stations until 1813, when he was made commander, and given the command of the *Anaconda*, which was purchased into the service after being captured by himself. He took part in the attack on New Orleans in 1815; obtained post rank in 1819, and afterwards served in various ships in different parts of the world till 1834. He was knighted in 1842 in recognition of his gallant services, and in 1846 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen. He was three times wounded, eight times gazetted for signal services before the enemy, and more than one hundred times in action.

WETHERALL, Sir George Augustus, G.C.B., K.H. [1788—1868], son of Gen. Sir F. Wetherall, educated at the Hyde Abbey School and the Royal Military College, Farnham, served at the Cape, and in the conquest of Java, and acted as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief at Madras from 1822 till 1825. He afterwards served as Lieut.-Colonel 1st Foot in India and in Canada, and for his services in suppressing the insurrection in 1837-8, was made C.B. He was Adjutant-General during the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny, and on resigning in 1860, was appointed to the command of the Northern District, attained the rank of General in the army Oct. 23, 1863, and was made a G.C.B. in 1865. Sir George was Colonel of the 84th Foot, and was appointed Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in Aug., 1866.

WETHERELL, Sir Charles, Knt. [1770—1846], the third son of the Dean of Hereford, was educated at Oxford, and called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1794. Until 1801 he was a common-law practitioner, and then turned his attention to the equity branch, and attained the rank of King's Counsel in 1816. In 1818 he was returned in the Tory interest as member for Shaftesbury, but he never acquired any great influence with the House. By both sides he was treated as a whimsical pedant, and his determined opposition to all reforms was not appreciated even by his party. From 1820 to 1826 he sat for Oxford, and subsequently represented Plymouth until 1830, when he was elected for Boroughbridge. In 1824 he was appointed Solicitor-General, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. In 1826 he succeeded to the Attorney-Generalship, an office he resigned the following year on the fall of the Liverpool ministry. On the return of the Tories to power in 1828 he again became Attorney-General; but on being asked to assist in preparing the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, he resigned, and never again held ministerial office.

WHALLEY, G. H., M.P. [1813—1878], was the son of James Whalley, Esq., of Gloucester. Educated at University College, London, he was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1839, and went the Oxford Circuit. From 1836 till 1847 he was Assistant Tithe Commissioner. He unsuccessfully contested Leominster in 1845, and Montgomery borough in 1852, but he represented Peterborough in the Liberal interest from November, 1852, till May, 1853, when he was unseated on petition. He was re-elected in June, 1853, May, 1859, July, 1865, November, 1868, and February, 1874. In 1853 he was appointed Examiner of Private Bills for Parliament, and High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire. In 1863 he introduced a bill for "Abolishing Committees as a Court for Private Bill Legislation," and in 1865-66 a bill for "Abolishing Turnpikes in England." He was a D.L. and J.P. of Denbighshire, a J.P. of Montgomeryshire and Merionethshire, and Captain of the Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry. At the time

of the Crimean war he volunteered the service of his troop, and received the thanks of the War Office. Mr. Whalley, who had often made himself conspicuous by denouncing what he believed to be the schemes of the Jesuits, at last made himself ridiculous by espousing the cause of the Tichborne claimant. In this he was so intemperate as to get himself sent to prison by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn for contempt of court.

WHARNCLIFFE, Right Hon. James Archibald Stuart Wortley Mackenzie, First Baron [1776—1845], was the second son of the Hon. James Archibald Stuart Wortley Mackenzie, M.P. for Bute, and grandson of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and in 1791 entered the army, which he quitted at the Peace of 1801. In 1797 he succeeded his brother in the representation of Bossiney, in Cornwall, and continued to sit for that borough until 1818, when he was returned one of the members for Yorkshire. He first attracted attention in 1812, when, in an excellent speech, he moved an address to the Prince of Wales, urging the formation of "a strong and efficient ministry." He continued to sit for Yorkshire until 1826. His opinions on the Catholic question had given great offence to the majority of his constituents, and on his retirement he was raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Wharncliffe. He strenuously opposed the Reform Bill, and was for a long time a very efficient member of the Opposition; but on the formation of Sir Robert Peel's ministry, in 1834, he was appointed Lord Privy Seal, and in 1841 he accepted the post of President of the Council. This office he retained till his death. Lord Wharncliffe was Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, a Commissioner of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India, and a Trustee of the British Museum. To his love for active business he added considerable literary taste, and edited the "Letters of Lady Wortley Montagu."

WHATELY, Right Rev. Richard, D.D., archbishop of Dublin [1787—1863], an eminent writer and a celebrated wit, was the son of the Rev. Dr. Whately, of Nonsuch Park, Surrey. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where his career was most brilliant, was elected a Fellow in 1811, and took his M.A. degree in the following year. Oriel was the leading college in the University; and at that time among the members of its common-room were Keble, Arnold, Pusey, Copleston, J. H. Newman, &c. Whately was appointed Bampton lecturer in 1822, in which year he accepted the rectory of Halesworth with Chediston, in Suffolk, where he laboured with great energy, and found time besides for writing. He was recalled to Oxford in 1825, and appointed Principal of St. Alban's Hall. During his tenure of that post he was generally regarded as one of the men of most weight in the University. For one year, from 1830 to 1831, he was Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, which post he resigned on being appointed by Earl Grey Archbishop of Dublin. His position was rather a difficult one, the Roman Catholic Relief Act had only been passed two years previously; to him fell the duty of carrying out the principle which it embodied. He was well fitted by his liberal views and sympathies for the task, but many of his own clergy distrusted him; he went too far for them, and, of course, not far enough to conciliate the Catholics. After about twenty years of energetic work, particularly towards the promotion of unsectarian education, he retired from the National Board because he and Dr. Cullen could not agree on some vital points. By degrees his clergy became reconciled to him, and he led a most active and influential

life, taking part in all questions of social and ecclesiastical importance. He may be said to have stemmed the formidable attack made by O'Connell and the Catholic party upon the Established Church in Ireland, by his compromise relative to the tithes, and the decrease of the Irish bishopries. He was made Bishop of Kildare in 1846, when that see was united with Dublin; was a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland until 1853, when he resigned; was a visitor of Trinity College, President of the Royal Irish Academy, and Chancellor of the Order of St. Patrick. He also founded a professorship of political economy in the University of Dublin. Among his writings may be mentioned his "Elements of Logic" (1826) (a book which, till the appearance of Mill's great work, was the chief handbook of the nominalist school in this country), "Elements of Rhetoric" (1828), "Errors of Romanism traced to their Origin in Human Nature" (1830), "Introduction to Political Economy" (1830-31), and "Historic Doubts respecting Napoleon Buonaparte," a *jeu d'esprit* intended to confute the argument employed in Hume's essay against the credibility of miracles. He contributed to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, and to several other periodicals. For further details, see his "Life and Correspondence," by Miss E. J. Whately.

WHEATSTONE, Sir Charles, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. [1802—1875], who, together with Sir W. F. Cooke, introduced and carried out practical electric telegraphy, was the son of Mr. W. Wheatstone, of Gloucester, at which place he was born. He was educated at a private school, and brought up to the business of making musical instruments, which turned his attention to the study of acoustics. He published his first work in 1823, "New Experiments in Sound," and having studied Young's theory of light, the results of his investigations were communicated to the Royal Society through Faraday in 1833. In the following year he was appointed Professor of Experimental Philosophy at King's College, London, but does not seem to have lectured there. He was made F.R.S. in 1836, and two years later described the stereoscope which he had invented in a paper which he read before the Society. Mr. Cooke (later Sir W. F. Cooke) was introduced to Professor Wheatstone, and they decided to unite their efforts to introduce the use of telegraphs on a large scale in England. They took out their first patent for the electric telegraph, laid on the Blackwall Railway, in 1838. Wheatstone received the Royal medal in 1840, the Copley medal in 1843; was one of the jurors at the Paris Exhibition (1855), when he was appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and was knighted in 1868. He was corresponding member of the principal Academies of Science in Europe.

WHEELER, Sir Hugh M., K.C.B. [1789—1854], was the son of Captain Hugh Wheeler, of the Indian Army. He was educated at Richmond, Surrey, and at the Bath Grammar School. In 1803 he joined the Bengal Infantry, and attained the rank of colonel in 1846. He distinguished himself in the Sutlej campaigns, received the order of the Douranee Empire, and was appointed aide-de-camp to Her Majesty. In 1850 he was nominated a K.C.B., and given the command of the Cawnpore district. At the outbreak of the mutiny Sir Hugh, with a small body of soldiers, fortified themselves in Cawnpore, and offered valiant resistance to the mutineers, who, under the command of Nana Sahib, surrounded the town in great numbers. On the 26th of June, 1857, Sir H. Wheeler was severely wounded. He then concluded a treaty with Nana by which the garrison was to be permitted to reach Benares in safety;

but the agreement was almost instantly violated. Sir Hugh was carried to the boats, and killed by a native trooper.

WHEWELL, Rev. William, D.D., V.P.R.S., M.R.I.A., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge [1794—1866], a man who, like Bacon, had "taken all knowledge to be his province," was born of humble parentage at Lancaster. He was educated at the Free Grammar School of Lancaster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1816, and became a Fellow and Tutor of his college. In 1828 he was elected Professor of Mineralogy, and in 1838 Professor of Moral Philosophy, which he held till 1855. In 1841 he became Master of Trinity, on the resignation of Dr. Wordsworth, and did much to promote the introduction of the natural and moral sciences triposes, and as Professor of Moral Philosophy founded prizes for the encouragement of that study, to which he had always himself been much devoted. He was made Vice-Chancellor of the University in 1855, and took a very active and influential part in all university matters, He was proud of his college, and some years before his death built, as a gift to it, a "Master's Hostel," or set of chambers for the reception of some of the overflowing students of Trinity, who up to that time had been obliged to live in lodgings for want of rooms in college. At the time of his death he had also begun larger works, additions to the former building, and the completion of which he provided for in his will. Dr. Whewell possessed great physical and intellectual powers, and was absolutely incapable of any meanness or jealousy; his chief failing, and one which made him unpopular with some of his acquaintances, was a certain brusque overbearing manner, which however was softened by years, and did not interfere with the full recognition of his great talents. He was a voluminous writer with an extraordinary range of subjects. He published, among other works, a "Bridgewater Treatise on Astronomy and General Physics," "A History of the Inductive Sciences," "Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences," "History of Scientific Ideas," "Philosophy of Discovery," and "Lectures on Systematic Morality," &c., and was besides the author of many educational mathematical works, various translations of Plato, and some works on education in connection with University Reform. He was the avowed antagonist of John Stuart Mill's system of philosophy, though the two men had the highest respect for each other. He died at Cambridge from the effects of a fall from his horse. An "Account of his Writings and Correspondence," edited by I. Todhunter, M.A., appeared in 1876, and his "Life," by his niece, Mrs. Stair Douglas, was published in 1882.

WHISH, Lieut.-General Sir William Sampson, K.C.B. [1787—1853], born at Northwold, was a son of the rector of West Walton, Essex. He joined the Bengal Artillery in 1804, and was present at the sieges of Hatrass and Bhurtpore. For his services at the latter place he was nominated a C.B. In 1848 he was appointed to the command of a division of the Indian army. He distinguished himself at the siege of Fort Mooltan, and by a march of marvellous rapidity anticipated the arrival of the enemy at the fords of the Chenâb, at Wuzeerabad. For these important services he received a vote of thanks from the East India Company, and was made a K.C.B. in 1849. On the pacification of the Punjaub he was appointed to the command of the Bengal division of the army, but after holding the post for nearly two years, he was compelled through ill-health to return to England.

WHITE, Anthony, B.M., a

native of Durham, was educated at Cambridge, and became a pupil of Sir Anthony Carlisle. In 1806 he was elected assistant surgeon, and in 1823 was chosen one of the principal surgeons of Westminster Hospital, where he acquired a great reputation as a successful operator. In 1827 he became a member of the Council of the College of Surgeons, a member of the Court of Examiners in 1829, and president in 1834. To this latter office he was again elected in 1842. Mr. White left no professional works.

WHITE, Rev. Joseph Blanco [1775—1841], writer, was born of an Irish Catholic family, settled at Seville. He was educated at the Dominican Convent of Seville, and ordained a priest in 1799. His religious beliefs becoming unsettled, he left the Church of Rome, and coming to England, joined the English Church, and became a clergyman, but left that too to become a Unitarian. He lived for a long time in Oxford. He was a voluminous writer, and published original works in Spanish and in English, established and edited Spanish periodicals, and wrote also for some of the first English reviews. Among his works the following are, perhaps, the best known :— "Letters from Spain," published under the assumed name of Doblado; and his "Practical and Internal Evidence against Catholicism." But the one performance of his which seems likely to live is a single sonnet on "Night," generally accepted as one of the finest short poems in the language.

WHITEHEAD, Miss, was the sister of a clerk in the Bank of England, who for forgery suffered the extreme penalty of the law. This produced such an effect upon his sister, as to unhinge her reason. For forty years she passed her days in the streets surrounding the Bank, always dressed in black, and her cheeks had the appearance of being rouged. For the last fourteen years of her life she took her meals regularly at the Eagle Coffee House. On the day of her death she gave out that she was going to dine at the Mansion House, and that the Queen had sent her £100 to buy a suitable dress. On her way home in the afternoon she was taken ill, and died quite suddenly at her lodgings, near the Old Kent Road, Nov. 16, 1837.

WHITESIDE, James, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, in Ireland, was born at Delgany, co. Wicklow, Aug. 12, 1804. His father was rector of the parish. He graduated with honours at Trinity College, Dublin, entered the Middle Temple, and in 1830 was called to the Irish Bar. He rose rapidly to distinction, and in 1842 he got his silk gown. Two years later he was one of the counsel for the defence of O'Connell, and the other traversers, and in 1848 he, in conjunction with Isaac Butt, defended Smith O'Brien, and his associates. In 1851 he was returned to Parliament for Enniskillen, but subsequently exchanged his seat for that of Dublin University. His success in Parliament was as great as at the Bar: he became one of the props of the Conservative party, and shared in its successes, holding the office of solicitor-general for Ireland, under Lord Derby's first administration, in 1852, and attorney-general, in 1858-9. During his parliamentary career he maintained an almost unrivalled position at the Irish Bar. In 1861 he was one of the counsel for Miss Longworth, in the notorious Yelverton case, and delivered a magnificent speech. In 1866 he became a second time attorney-general, but a few weeks later he accepted the office of Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, over which he presided for ten years. He died at Brighton, Nov. 25, 1872. Among his most remarkable parliamentary speeches were those on the Kars debate, April, 1856

Italy, July, 1859; America, 1861; and the Irish Church, 1863. Whiteside was the author of a work on "The Law of Nisi Prius," 1840; "Italy in the 19th Century," 1848; "Vicissitudes of the Eternal City," 1849; but his writings are far beneath his ability: of greater interest were his lectures. A volume of these was published in 1869.

WHITTAKER, Byrom [1793—1847], was born at Southampton, where his father was a clergyman, and master of the Grammar School. On attaining his majority, he entered into partnership with Mr. Charles Law in an extensive wholesale bookseller's business in Ave Maria Lane. By his energy the firm acquired a good reputation as a publishing house, principally of educational books. He also published the works of several popular authors, amongst them Mrs. Trollope, Mr. Colley Gratton, Miss Mitford, and also the last novel of Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Whittaker served the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex, in 1824, with Sir Peter Laurie.

WHITTINGHAM, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel Ford, K.C.B., K.C.H., K.S.F., &c., having risen through the various grades as a cavalry officer, was, in 1809, appointed Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General in the army under the Duke of Wellington, and in 1810 Major, serving with the Portuguese army. He was afterwards employed in America, but the chief scene of his services was with the army in Spain during the Peninsular war. He first joined that service as A.D.C. to General Castaños, taking part in that capacity in the battle and victory of Baylen. Later he served under the Duke of Albuquerque, and was severely wounded at Talavera. In 1812, as major-general in command of a large corps of Spanish troops, he was, in junction with the British army at Alicante, successfully opposed to the army of Marshal Suchet, and again wounded at Castalla. He then served with distinction under Sir John Murray, and subsequently under Lord W. Bentinck on the eastern coast. As a reward for his services, he was appointed A.D.C. to the Prince Regent, and was made C.B. and knighted in 1815. The king of Spain also conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of San Fernando. He was, in 1819, appointed Governor of Dominica, and in 1822 he was sent to India as quartermaster-general of the king's troops, and subsequently held the command as major-general successively in the Cawnpore and Meerut divisions. For his services at the siege of Bhurtpore he received the thanks of Parliament. He returned from India in 1835, and was appointed to the command of the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands which he was allowed to resign in 1839, in order to undertake the command in chief at Madras, where he arrived in 1840. He was made lieutenant-general in 1838, in which year also the colonelcy of the 71st Regiment was conferred upon him.

WHYTE-MELVILLE, John [1797—1883], of Bennochy and Strathkinness, Convener of the county of Fife, was the oldest member of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, of which he was captain in 1823. He served the same office as deputy for the Prince of Wales. He was also an enthusiastic Freemason, was Provincial Grand Master for Fife, and occupied the position of Grand Master for Scotland from 1864 to 1866. He was deputy-lieutenant of the county, and was assessor to the Duke of Argyll, Chancellor of St. Andrew's University, and in that capacity he had a seat in the University Court. In politics he was a Conservative.

WHYTE-MELVILLE, Major John George [1821—1878], novelist, was the son of the preceding.

He entered the Coldstream Guards in 1839, and attained the rank of captain in 1846, but retired from the army about three years later. On the outbreak of the Crimean war, however, he joined the cavalry of the Turkish contingent, and remained in that service until the declaration of peace in 1856. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, but it was as a novel-writer that he won reputation. His earliest work, "Digby Grand" (1853), obtained great popularity, which was well sustained by the appearance of "Kate Coventry," "Market Harborough," "Satanella," "Katerfelto," &c. As the poet-laureate of the hunting field he was unapproachable, and his attempt to reproduce old Roman life in "The Gladiators," if not historically successful, is stirring and brilliant. He was killed by a fall from his horse when galloping across a piece of ploughed land.

WICKENS, Vice-Chancellor Sir John [1815—1873], second son of the late Mr. James Stephens Wickens, of London, was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship in 1833, and took his bachelor's degree, obtaining a first class in classical honours in Michaelmas term, 1836. He proceeded to M.A. in due course, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1840. In 1868 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, in succession to Sir William Milbourne James, on the elevation of the latter to a Vice-Chancellorship; and he was himself appointed a Vice-Chancellor April 18, 1871, in the room of Sir John Stuart. He was knighted June 29, 1871.

WIGAN, Alfred Sydney [1814—1878], actor, was born at Blackheath, Kent, and began his career as a teacher of music. Having a strong wish to go upon the stage, however, he gave that up and became an actor, making his first appearance at the St. James's in 1838, under the name of Sydney. He was most successful, and adopting his own name of Wigan, during the next fifteen years played at Covent Garden, Drury Lane, the Lyceum, the Haymarket, the Princess's, and other theatres. He became manager of the Olympic in 1853, but was obliged to retire four years later on account of ill-health. He re-appeared at the St. James's, of which he was manager in 1860, he and his wife playing there for three seasons with much success. He next played at the Queen's Theatre, and in 1868-9 at the Gaiety. At this time he often gave readings from the poets. He and his wife formally withdrew from the theatre in 1874, though they appeared once again at the Gaiety at a kind of private performance in 1877. The plays in which he was most successful were, "The First Night," "Still Waters Run Deep," and "Plot and Passion." Though he was not a great actor, he played with artistic finish, and considerable perception of character.

WIGAN, Mrs. Alfred [1805—1884], a well-known actress, wife of the above, began her theatrical career as Miss Leonora Pincott, and became known as a clever representative of important female characters in comedies and farces at Drury Lane and other London theatres. She married Mr. Alfred Wigan in 1841, and appeared at the Lyceum, the Olympic, and the Queen's Theatre, Long Acre, when those establishments were under her husband's management. During his management of the St. James's in 1861, Mrs. Wigan appeared in "A Scrap of Paper," and other pieces.

WIGHTMAN, Sir William [1784—1864], was the descendant of an old Scotch family, long settled in Dumfriesshire. He was educated at Oxford, and for some years practised as a special pleader. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1821,

he attached himself to the Northern Circuit. His reputation as a sound lawyer caused him to be retained in every case of importance tried in Yorkshire, and soon brought him an extensive practice. For some years Mr. Wightman was associated with Sir John Campbell, attorney-general. In 1830 he was appointed a commissioner to enquire into the practice and proceedings in the Superior Courts of Common Law, and in 1833 he was also appointed one of the commissioners for digesting the Criminal Law. In 1841 he received the coif and was raised to the Bench, and at the same time the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him.

WIGRAM, Right Hon. Sir James [1793—1866], was the son of Sir Robert Wigram, Bart., and was born at Walthamstow House, Essex. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was fifth Wrangler in 1815, was made Fellow of his college in 1817, and took his M.A. degree in 1818. He was called to the Bar in 1819, and attaching himself to the Court of Chancery, practised there with much success, and was made a K.C. in 1834. He sat in Parliament as member for Leominster for a few months in 1841, but vacated his seat on being raised to the Bench. In the same year an act was passed authorising the appointment of two new judges to the Court of Chancery, to be called Vice-Chancellors, and Mr. Wigram was chosen to fill one of the vacancies. He was knighted in Jan. following, and sworn a member of the Privy Council. He presided over his court for nine years with much success, but was obliged to resign his post in 1850 owing to ill-health. He was the author of the treatises, "An Examination of the Rules of Law respecting the Admission of Extrinsic Evidence in aid of the Interpretation of Wills," and of "Points in the Law of Discovery."

WILBERFORCE, William [1798—1879], was the eldest son of the eminent philanthropist and statesman. He received his early education at home, and in due course proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1825 he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, but after a few years he relinquished the legal for a political career. At the general election of 1837 he was returned in the Conservative interest as member for Kingston-upon-Hull, though in the following year he was unseated by a Parliamentary Election Committee, on the ground of an alleged want of qualification. At the next general election, in July, 1841, he offered himself as a candidate for Taunton, and in the September following for Bradford, but was unsuccessful on both occasions. About 1854 he entered the communion of the Roman Church.

WILBERFORCE, Robert Isaac [1800—1857], archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, was the second son of William Wilberforce, the philanthropist and earnest advocate for the abolition of the slave trade, and brother of the two following. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow, and in 1840 became vicar of Burton Agnes, in Yorkshire. Shortly after he was made Archdeacon of the East Riding. He was keenly interested in the Tractarian movement, and wrote among other things "Church Discipline and Ecclesiastical Courts," "Doctrine of Holy Baptism," "Doctrine of the Eucharist," &c. In 1856, like two of his brothers, he joined the Church of Rome, and died at that place while waiting, by command of the Pope, to take holy orders.

WILBERFORCE, Henry William [1809—1873], youngest son of William Wilberforce, and brother of the Bishop of Winchester, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in

1830, taking a first class in classics, a second in mathematics, and he gained the Ellerton and Denyer prize essays. Having taken orders, he married the second surviving daughter of the late Rev. John Sargent, of Lavington, and became incumbent of Bransgrove, in the New Forest; was incumbent of Walmer, Kent, in 1841; became, in 1843, vicar of East Farleigh, Kent, which benefice he resigned in 1850 on joining the Roman Catholic Church. He published an "Essay on the Parochial System," in 1838, and was for several years proprietor and editor of the *Weekly Register*.

WILBERFORCE, Samuel, for upwards of a quarter of a century Bishop successively of Oxford and Winchester, was born at Broomefield House, Clapham, Sept. 7, 1805, and was the third son of William Wilberforce, the famous advocate of negro emancipation. Samuel was sent to school at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, and in due course entered Oriel College, Oxford, and in Michaelmas Term, 1826, obtained a second in classics, and first in mathematics. In 1828 he was ordained and became curate of Checkendon, between Henley and Reading, but two years later was appointed to the living of Brightstone in the Isle of Wight. In 1841 he was promoted rector of Alverstoke, near Gosport, and was Bampton Lecturer of that year; he had already been appointed to the archdeaconry of Surrey, to which was attached a canonry in Winchester Cathedral. In 1843 he was nominated one of the chaplains to the Prince Consort. Preferments were now showered thickly on Archdeacon Wilberforce. In 1844 he was appointed sub-almoner to the Queen, Dean of Westminster in 1845, and on St. Andrew's Day in the same year was consecrated Bishop of Oxford, to which, at that time, was joined the rectory of Cuddesdon. He held the see of Oxford for nearly a quarter of a century, and proved himself during that period most zealous and active, not only in his see, but in the Upper House of Convocation, and in the House of Lords. He was regarded for some years as a leader of the High Church party, and was at first bitterly opposed by many of the Evangelicals. He was greatly, and in the end generally, beloved in his diocese, where he worked indefatigably, preaching on behalf of societies, improving the schools, and, as rector of Cuddesdon, establishing a training college for young clergymen. He soon made his presence felt in the House of Lords by his speeches on subjects more or less connected with the Church, such as the religious education of the young, the admission of Jews into Parliament, the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, and the revival of the powers of Convocation. He also took an active interest in the subject of Free Trade, and was remonstrated with by some of his lay colleagues for his courageous advocacy of the repeal of the Corn Laws (1846). The part he took with regard to the nomination of Dr. Hampden to the bishopric of Hereford (1847) excited some bitter controversy. It was in 1869, after twenty-four years ardent labour in the diocese of Oxford, that he was translated to the See of Winchester. Bishop Wilberforce was an eloquent and persuasive preacher and speaker rather than a learned divine, yet he will be remembered as the author of "A History of the Episcopal Church in America," and of several charming religious allegories, the most popular of which are "Agathos," and "The Rocky Island." He was killed by a fall from his horse while riding with Earl Granville near Dorking, July 19, 1873. Together with his brother Robert, he published the "Life and Correspondence" of their father.

WILDE, Sir Alfred T., K.C.B.

[1819—1878], was the third son of Mr. Edward Archer Wilde, brother of Lord Penzance, and nephew of Lord Chancellor Truro. Educated at Winchester, he obtained a commission in the 19th Madras Native Infantry in 1839, and served with distinction through the disturbances on the Malabar Coast in 1843. In 1853 he defeated a body of Wasarees in a night attack made by them, and he received the thanks of the Indian Government both for this and again for other services rendered by him during the great inundation of the Indus in 1856. He also served against the Belochees in 1857, and throughout the mutiny, and took part in the storming of Delhi, and was severely wounded during the siege of Lucknow. For his services he received the thanks of the Government, was made brevet lieutenant-colonel, and nominated a C.B. He also received the thanks of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub, and was publicly mentioned in Lord Clyde's dispatches. He next, in command of the 4th Punjaub Infantry, took part in the expedition against the Myroud Wasarees in 1860. In 1862-3 he had a prominent share in the expeditions undertaken against the Sitanha and Mundee fanatics. In 1868, with the rank of major-general, he was appointed to the command of the Hazara Field Force in the Black Mountain Campaign. During 1869 and 1870 he acted as military secretary to the governor of Madras, and was promoted to lieutenant-general in 1877. He was made a K.C.B. in 1869, and a Companion of the Star of India in 1866. In 1877 he was elected a member of the Indian Council.

WILDE, Sir William Robert Wills, Knt., M.R.C.S.I., was the son of Dr. Wilde of Castlerea, Roscommon, and received his education at Trinity College, Dublin. Having completed his medical studies, he settled in the Irish capital, and soon gained a foremost position in the special departments of ophthalmic and aural surgery. In 1841 he was appointed a census commissioner, and in 1864 he was knighted. Sir William Wilde was the founder of St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, Dublin. He was Surgeon-Oculist in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Ireland, Chevalier of the Swedish Linnean Order of the Polish Star, Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy, and associate of several European learned societies. He was also the author of numerous works which are much esteemed and well known, and among which may be mentioned "Practical Observations on Aural Surgery" (1853), "Ireland Past and Present" (1864), and a "Memoir of Béranger," which appeared in 1880, the latter part being written by Lady Wilde. In 1851 he married Jane Francesca Elgee, who, under the name of "Speranza," has written much in verse and prose.

WILKIE, Sir David, Knt., R.A., was the son of the minister of Cults, in Fifeshire, where he was born Nov. 18th, 1785. When fourteen years old he was placed in the Trustees' Academy in Edinburgh, and in 1803 he gained the prize for the best painting of "Calisto in the Bath of Diana." Two years later he went to London and entered the Academy schools. In the next spring (1806) the exhibition of his "Village Politicians" attracted general notice, and from this time each succeeding work added to his popularity. His next picture, "The Blind Fiddler," now in the National Gallery, was a commission for £50; "Rent Day" sold for £315, and in 1809 he was elected A.R.A. Two years later he was made Academician, and in 1812 exhibited twenty-nine of his paintings and sketches in a private gallery in Pall Mall, and it was here that his famous "Village Festival," now in the National Gallery, first appeared.

Among other noted works of his early and most popular period are "Reading the Will," 1820; "Reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo," 1822; and "The Parish Beadle," 1823. In 1825 his health failed, and he made a Continental tour for three years. The works of the old masters, which he studied during that period of rest, and especially the manner of Correggio, Rembrandt, and Velasquez, exercised a great influence on his style: his earlier works had been exclusively genre subjects executed with minute care, but after his return he is seen chiefly as a painter of history and portrait, rendered in a larger and bolder manner. His best-known picture of this second period is "John Knox Preaching," exhibited in 1832, and now in the National Gallery. In 1830, on the death of Lawrence, he was appointed Painter in Ordinary to the King, and retained that post under William IV. (by whom he was knighted in 1836), and Queen Victoria, who commissioned him to paint her first council, a work which cannot rank as one of his masterpieces. In the autumn of 1840 he set out on an Eastern tour, visiting Constantinople, the Holy Land, and Egypt. He complained of illness while still at Alexandria, and died on board a steamer off Gibraltar, June 1st, 1841; on the same evening his body was committed to the deep. During his lifetime Wilkie exhibited only 112 works, and 100 of these appeared in the Academy; but 130 of his paintings were exhibited with the "Old Masters" exhibition held by the British Institution in 1842. A complete list of his works, their dates, and the prices received for them, is given in his "Life," by Allan Cunningham (1843). Other biographical notices are "Life and Works of Sir David Wilkie," Mrs. Heaton; "Illustrated biographies of Great Artists: Wilkie," J. W. Mollett; "Life," A. Simpson; and 'Memoir," A. Raimbach. Wilkie's works are very widely known through the engravings of Raimbach and Burnet, and many of his masterpieces are in the Public Galleries. In the National Gallery are "The Blind Fiddler" (1807), "The Village Festival" (1811), "The Bagpiper" (1813), "The Parish Beadle" (1822), "Woody Landscape" (1822), "Newsmongers" (1821), "The First Earring" (1835), and "John Knox" (1832). In the South Kensington Galleries: "The Broken Jar" (1816), "The Refusal" (1814), and a number of sketches and studies. "Blind Man's Buff" (1813) is in Buckingham Palace, and the original sketch for it in the National Gallery. There is a portrait of himself in the National Portrait Gallery.

WILKINS, William, R.A. [1778—1839], Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, was the son of a builder at Norwich, where he was born, and received his education at the Free Grammar School there. He went to Cambridge in 1796 as a scholar of Caius and Gonville Colleges, and in 1801, having gained a travelling fellowship, he passed four years in Greece and Italy studying the architecture of those countries. On his return he was appointed architect of Downing College, and was engaged on several of the University buildings. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1820 a design for the new buildings, Cambridge, including the additions to King's College, and the Fitzwilliam Museum. He was made A.R.A. in 1825, and R.A. in the following year. In 1837 he succeeded Sir John Soane as Professor of Architecture in the Academy, but he never delivered any lectures. Among his chief public buildings are the University Club in Pall Mall, which he built in association with Gandy Deering, 1826; St. George's Hospital, which he rebuilt; University College, in Gower Street, of which he only completed the centre, the wings remaining

unfinished; the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square; the East India Company's College at Haileybury; Downing College, Cambridge, which however he did not live to complete; and Corpus Christi College. He was well known also as a writer, and among other works was the author of the "Antiquities of Magna Græcia;" "Civil Architecture of Vitruvius;" and "Atheniensia, or Remarks on the Buildings and Antiquities of Athens."

WILKINSON, Sir John Gardner, D.C.L., F.R.S. [1797—1875], son of the Rev. John Wilkinson, of Haxendale, Westmoreland, was educated at Harrow and at Exeter College, Oxford. During a prolonged residence in Egypt, he devoted himself to the study of the ancient history and the architectural remains of that country, with a zeal and industry of which he later gave the most convincing proofs. He wrote several important works, admirably illustrated, on Egyptian Antiquities, and was knighted in 1839 in reward of his valuable contributions to archæological literature. Amongst his numerous works may be mentioned, "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, derived from a Comparison of the Painting, Sculpture, and Monuments still existing, with the Accounts of Ancient Authors," published in 1837-41; "History of Modern Egypt and Thebes," in 1844; "Dalmatia and Montenegro, with a Journey to Mostar, in Herzegovina, and Remarks on the Slavonic Nations," in 1848; and "Egyptians in the Time of the Pharaohs," in 1857. He assisted the Rev. G. Rawlinson in his new translation of "Herodotus." In 1874 he presented to the Governors of Harrow School his collection of coins, in number about 1000. He had previously given to the same body (for the purpose of founding a Museum at the school), his large and valuable collection of Egyptian, Greek, and other antiquities.

WILLES, Sir James Shaw, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, son of a physician of Cork, born in 1814, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took honours and graduated B.A. in 1836, and LL.D. in 1860. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1840, went the Home Circuit, and had a large business as a "leading junior." In 1849 he edited, with Sir H. S. Keating, the well-known legal work, "Smith's Leading Cases;" in 1850 was appointed a Commissioner of Common Law Procedure, and assisted in drawing the Common Law Procedure Acts of 1852, 1854, and 1860, founded on the Report of the Commissioners. These Acts were of much use, and they still regulate the practice of the courts. In 1855, when a vacancy occurred among the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, he was raised to the Bench, and received the honour of knighthood. During the seventeen years that he sat upon the bench, he gained the respect and friendship of his brethren on the bench and at the Bar, and had few equals in common law, especially in commercial and marine law. He was one of the first judges appointed under the Act to try election petitions. He had been suffering from low spirits consequent on ill-health for some months, when, on Oct. 2, 1872, he committed suicide at his house near Watford, Herts.

WILLIAMS, Sir Charles James Watkin [1828—1884], a Justice of the High Court, Queen's Bench Division, was the eldest son of the Rev. Peter Williams, rector of Llansannan, Denbighshire. He was educated at the grammar school at Ruthin, at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, and at the London University. He studied medicine under Mr. Erichsen, afterwards President of the College of Surgeons, but finally relinquished that profession, and entered as a law student at the Inner Temple in 1851. Three years

later he was called to the Bar, and practised as a special pleader, wrote a useful work on pleading and procedure, 1856, and soon got into good practice. He went the Home Circuit, afterwards the South Eastern, and was made a Bencher in 1873. He was returned to Parliament about that time for the constituency of the Denbigh district in the Liberal interest, and sat for that group of towns from 1868 to 1880, when he was for a few months member for the county of Carnarvon. He was made a judge in 1880, and at once became the advocate before the Council of Judges of the change which was subsequently made in the direction of simplifying the court by abolishing the distinction between Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer.

WILLIAMS, Right Hon. Sir E. Vaughan, P.C. [1798—1875], was the son of Mr. Serjeant John Williams. Educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1823, and went the South Wales and Chester Circuits. In 1846 he was raised to the Bench as one of the puisne judges of the Court of Common Pleas, receiving at the same time the honour of knighthood. He retired from his judicial position in 1865, and was then sworn a Privy Councillor. He was the author of a "Treatise on the Law of Executors," and of several other legal works.

WILLIAMS, The Rev. George, B.D. [1814—1878], a learned authority on architecture, was educated on the foundation at Eton College, and at King's College, Cambridge, where he became a Fellow in 1836, graduated B.A. in 1837, and M.A. in 1840. Having been ordained in 1837, he went as chaplain to Bishop Alexander, at Jerusalem in 1841, and held the appointment until 1843. He was nominated to the Wardenship of St. Columba's College in 1850, retired in 1855, and was chosen Vice-Provost of King's in 1854, 1855, and 1856. He wrote a "History of the Holy City: Notices of Jerusalem," published in 1845, of which an enlarged edition, under the title "Holy City, and Architecture of the Holy Sepulchre," appeared in 1849. He published in 1846 "Sermons preached at Jerusalem, 1843-5," and contributed many articles to Dr. W. Smith's "Dictionary of Classical Geography," several Journals of Travels and Biographical Memoirs to various periodicals, and several Sermons.

WILLIAMS, Rev. Isaac, B.D. [1802—1865], was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1826, M.A. 1831, B.D. 1839, and was made a Fellow of Trinity College in 1832. He was ordained in 1831, and was successively curate of Windrush, St. Mary the Virgin's, Oxford, and Bisley. He took an active part with Pusey, Newman, and Keble, in the "Tractarian" movement, and was the author of No. 80, 86, and 87 of the "Tracts for the Times." As a poet he was inclined to be a follower of Keble, but, nevertheless, struck out a distinct line of his own. In 1842 he was a candidate together with Mr. Garbett for the professorship of poetry at Oxford, but was unsuccessful, though his higher claims as a poet were not disputed. Among his works may be mentioned "The Cathedral" (1839), "Hymns Translated from the Persian Breviary" (1839), "Thoughts in Past Years" (1838), "The Baptistry; or the Way to Eternal Life" (1842), "The Christian Scholar" (1849), "The Christian Seasons"—several volumes on the "Study of the Gospels" (1841-50), "The Passion," "The Resurrection," &c., and a "Life of Robert Alfred Suckling." He spent the last years of his life at the village of Stinchcombe, near Dursley, Gloucestershire, where he died.

WILLIAMS, Rev. John [1811—1862], born at Llangynhafel, Denbighshire, was educated at Jesus College, Oxford. He was successively minister of the parishes of Llanfawr, co. Denbigh, Nerquis, Flintshire, Llanymowddwy, Merionethshire, and a few months before his death he was preferred to the rectory of Llanenddwyn. From an early age he devoted much time to the study of Welsh literature and language, and usually officiated as one of the examiners at the Welsh college of Llandovery. He was one of the founders of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1846, and edited its journal, the "Archæologia Cambrensis," for many years. He was also the editor of the "Cambrian Journal," published under the auspices of the Cambrian Institute, from its commencement until his death. For the series of works produced under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Williams edited the "Brut y Tywysogion; or, The Chronicle of the Prince of Wales," and the "Annales Cambriæ," both published in 1860. He was the author of several works on Welsh Archæology, the most important being "The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Cymry," "An Account of Valle Crucis Abbey," "Druidic Stones," and "A Glossary of Terms used for Articles of British Dress and Armour." Besides translating into Welsh several devotional works, he wrote many religious books in the English language.

WILLIAMS, The Ven. John, Archdeacon of Cardigan [1792—1858], was born at Ystradmeirig, Cardiganshire, of which parish his father was vicar. After obtaining a scholarship at Ludlow school he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, where he was contemporary with Dr. Arnold. For two years he was a master at Winchester, and subsequently for four years at Hyde Abbey School. He was then presented with the living of Lampeter by the Bishop of St. David's, where he remained until, by the advice of Sir Walter Scott, he became a candidate for the rectorship of the Edinburgh Academy. He was elected unanimously, and for upwards of twenty years was most successful as a teacher. On Sir Walter Scott's death he read the burial service over his remains at Dryburgh Abbey. On leaving Edinburgh he was made Archdeacon of Cardigan. He was a Greek scholar of some pretensions, and was the author of several works of research, among them, "Homerus," "Gomer; or a Brief Analysis of the Language and Knowledge of the Ancient Cymry," "Life of Julius Cæsar," "Life of Alexander the Great," and "The Geography of Ancient Asia." He also published numerous essays on philosophical, philological, ethnological, and archæological subjects.

WILLIAMS, Sir John, Knt. [1777—1846], a justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, was born at Bunbury, of which place his father was rector. He was educated at the Manchester Grammar School and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he subsequently became a Fellow. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1804, and practised on the Northern Circuit. After the trial of Queen Caroline, in which he took a conspicuous part as one of her Majesty's advocates, he was returned in the Liberal interest as member for Lincoln. He subsequently represented Winchelsea and Ilchester, and distinguished himself in the House by his advocacy of Chancery Reform. On the accession of William IV. he was appointed Attorney-General to the Queen. In February, 1834, he became one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and a year later was transferred to the Court of King's Bench, where he remained till his death.

WILLIAMS, Joshua, Q.C. [1813—1881], was called to the Bar at

Lincoln's Inn in 1838. He devoted most of his attention to Real Property Law, making a special feature of that portion of it which relates to commons, enclosures, and copyhold tenure. He was the author of numerous legal works, the principal being "Williams on the Law of Real Property," and "Williams on the Law of Personal Property," which have passed through numerous editions, one or the other being issued afresh almost every year. He was Professor of the Law of Real and Personal Property to the Inns of Court, and in that capacity delivered many lectures on the subject. In 1865 he was made a Q.C., and elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

WILLIAMS, Richard Dalton, the Irish minor poet, known as "Shamrock" of the *Nation*, was born in Dublin, probably on Oct. 8th, 1822, and while still a schoolboy began sending verses to the *Nation* newspaper. He afterwards came to Dublin to study medicine, and took a somewhat prominent part in the Young Ireland agitation. After the conviction of John Mitchell, and the suppression of *The United Irishman*, Williams and O'Doherty started *The Irish Tribune*. Before the sixth weekly issue, the editors were arrested and tried, but Williams was acquitted. In 1851 he emigrated to America, and commenced practice as a doctor in New Orleans, but finally removed to Thibodeaux, a post town in Louisiana, where he died July 5, 1862. His "Poems" have been issued in volume form by the proprietors of the *Nation*. His "Memoir" formed the subject of three articles in *The Irish Monthly* of 1877; there is also an account of his career in Sir C. G. Duffy's *Young Ireland*.

WILLIAMS, The Rev. Rowland, D.D. [1817—1870], son of a canon of St. Asaph, born in Flintshire, was educated as King's Scholar at Eton, where he was Newcastle scholar, proceeded thence to King's College, Cambridge, and obtained in his first year a University Scholarship. As a Fellow of King's, he graduated in 1841, was for eight years Classical Tutor of his College, became Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew at St. David's College, Lampeter, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff in 1850. He acted frequently at Eton and Cambridge as Classical Examiner, for the Tripos and other examinations. In 1863, he defended himself before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, against a charge of heresy connected with his review of Bunsen's Biblical Researches in "Essays and Reviews," and obtained in Feb., 1864, a reversal of such parts of the judgment of the Court of Arches as had been unfavourable to him. He was the author of "Rational Godliness after the Mind of Christ," Sermons preached by him at Lampeter and Cambridge, at the latter as Select Preacher, published in 1855. Having been involved by this volume in controversies which affected his position at Lampeter, he accepted in 1859, from King's College, the Vicarage of Broad-Chalke, Wilts. He wrote "Christianity and Hinduism Compared" (which is an expansion of the Muir Prize Essay), published in 1856; "Christian Freedom in the Council of Jerusalem," in 1858; "Persecution for the Word of God," in 1862; a Critical Preface to Desprez's "Daniel," in which the positions of Dr. Pusey are keenly controverted on philological grounds, in 1865; "Prophets of Israel and Judah," being the first volume of a revised edition of the Hebrew Prophets, with historical illustrations, in 1866; the "Review of Bunsen" mentioned above; a review of a Charge of the Bishop of Llandaff, a controversial letter addressed to the Bishop of St. David's; a Critical Appendix on his lordship's reply, several articles on Welsh subjects in the *Quarterly Review*, a Paper in the *Archæologia*

Cambrensis on the Obligations of the Anglo-Saxon Church to British Missionaries; a Defence of the Maynooth Grant; poems, "Orestes," an adaptation to English readers of the "Eumenides" of Æschylus, "Lays from the Cimbric Lyre," &c. "His Life and Letters," edited by his widow, appeared in 1874.

WILLIAMS, Admiral Sir Thomas, G.C.B. [1761—1841], entered the navy at an early age, was made post in 1790, and commanded successively the *Otter*, *Hoop*, *Lizard*, *Dædalus*, and *Unicorn* frigates, in which he was actively engaged in capturing the enemy's privateers. In 1796, for his gallant conduct in the capture of two large French frigates and a corvette, which he took, with the help of the *Santa Margarita*, without losing a man, he was knighted by George III. Having seen much active service, he was, during the Irish rebellion of '98, put in command of a squadron of frigates stationed at the entrance of St. George's Channel, and co-operated with the military force in their attack upon Wexford, destroying nearly 100 large boats and vessels which the rebels had collected for their escape. In 1801 he was appointed to the *Vanguard*, of 74 guns, and after the battle of Copenhagen sailed to reinforce the fleet in the Baltic. He was subsequently employed in the blockade of Cadiz, and the blockade of Ferrol, and in 1808 went with Sir John T. Duckworth to the West Indies in pursuit of a French squadron, and in the same year was appointed a colonel of the Royal Marines. He was made rear-admiral in 1809, and from that time till 1811 hoisted his flag successively in the North Sea, at Lisbon, and in the Channel Fleet, being then appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. He was made vice-admiral 1814, admiral 1830, nominated K.C.B. 1815, and G.C.B. soon after.

WILLIAMS, General Sir William Fenwick, of Kars, Bart., G.C.B. [1800—1883], born at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, was the son of Thomas Williams, Commissary-General and Barrack Master at Halifax, Nova Scotia. He received his military education at Woolwich, and in 1825 entered the Royal Artillery. He attained the rank of captain in 1840, from which year till 1843 he was employed in Turkey as British Commissioner at the conferences preceding the treaty signed at Erzeroum in 1847. In 1848 he was appointed British Commissioner for the settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary, and received the brevet rank of colonel in that year for his military and diplomatic services. In 1852 he was nominated a C.B. In 1854, while the British army was at Varna, he was appointed British Commissioner with the Turkish forces in Asia Minor, and in December of the following year he received the local rank of brigadier-general. He was also created a Pasha by the Sultan, being the first Christian who had ever had that title added to his own name by Turkish official decree. For his gallant defence of Kars against the Russians he was granted a pension of £1,000 a year for life, and received the honour of a baronetcy, the Turkish order of the Medjidie of the First Class, the freedom of the City of London and a sword, and the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University. In 1856 he was made a K.C.B., and promoted to G.C.B. in 1871. From 1856 to 1859 he was commandant of the garrison at Woolwich; was then appointed to command the British forces in Canada, and in 1865 was nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. From 1870 to 1875 he was Governor of Gibraltar. In 1881 he was made Constable of the Tower, but resigned shortly after. From 1856 till 1859 he sat in Parliament as member for Calne.

WILLIS, J. Walpole [1793—

1877], author of a well-known treatise on "Equity Pleading," was educated at the Charterhouse and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. In 1827 he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Upper Canada. In consequence of a judgment given by him to the effect that certain political prisoners were illegally detained in custody, the Governor of Canada peremptorily dismissed Mr. Willis from the Bench. He appealed to the King in Council, when it was decided that his judgment was right, and he was reinstated in his office. Afterwards Mr. Willis was sent to the West Indies to adjust compensation claims under the Slavery Emancipation Act, and held other judicial offices. He next went to Australia as judge of the district of Victoria. Here he was again dismissed by the Governor in consequence of a judgment given in 1843 against the legality of the proceedings of the Colonial Government with regard to waste lands, Mr. Willis appealed to the Privy Council, and was again successful, the Governor being ordered to pay damages and costs. He did not, however, return to Australia, and retired from the profession in 1852.

WILLIS, The Rev. Robert, F.R.S. [1800—1875], Jacksonian Professor in the University of Cambridge, born in London, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1826, and was chosen Fellow of his College. He early turned his attention to the study of natural philosophy, and read several very clever papers before the Cambridge Philosophical Society on the subject of acoustics, &c. He invented the acoustic instrument called the Lyophone, and several mechanical instruments. He was made F.R.S. in 1830, was one of the original members of the British Association, and in 1837 was appointed Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge. As a lecturer, chiefly on mechanics, statics, and dynamics, he had few rivals, his style being clear and concise, and his theoretical knowledge most profound. Besides his lectures at the University, he delivered addresses before the Royal Institution, the Royal Institute of British Architects, at the meetings of the Archæological Institute, and at the School of Mines, where he was appointed lecturer on applied mechanics. The study of Architectural History, however, was the one to which he was most devoted, and his works are still consulted as authorities on all matters connected with the history of architecture. Among his writings, the following may be mentioned: "Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages and of Italy" (1835), "Principles of Mechanism" (1841), "Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral" (1845), of "Winchester Cathedral" (1845), of "York Cathedral," "Architectural History of Glastonbury Abbey," &c.

WILLIS, Dr. Robert [1779—1878], a well-known physician, graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1819, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1823, and a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1837. As librarian to the College of Surgeons, a post he held for about seventeen years, he undertook the arrangement of the college books, 11,000 in number, which were in great confusion, and of which he prepared a catalogue. He was the author of a large number of valuable works, many of which were on subjects connected with his profession, such as his translation of Rogers's "Diseases of the Skin" (1835), Wagner's "Elements of Physiology" (1844), "The Works of W. Harvey" (1847), "Illustrations of Cutaneous Disease" (1841), &c. He also wrote Lives of Spinoza and Servetus. Dr. Willis was a corresponding member of the

Royal Academy of Science at Göttingen, the Imperial Society of Physicians at Vienna, and the National Institute at Washington, U.S.A.

WILLMORE, James Tibbitts, A.R.A. [1800—1863], engraver, was born near Handsworth, Staffordshire, where his father was a large manufacturer. Having worked for seven years under William Radclyffe, an engraver, of Birmingham, he came to London in 1823, and worked for three years in Charles Heath's studio, and then began to work alone. He was chiefly distinguished for his beautiful reproductions of Turner's works, among which are "Ancient Italy," "Mercury and Argus," "The Old Téméraire," &c. Among his other works are "Crossing the Bridge," after Landseer, "Wind against Tide," after Stanfield, "Nearest Way in Summer Time," after Creswick, &c. He was elected A.R.A. in 1843.

WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, Lord, Peter Robert Drummond, second Lord Gwydyr [1782—1865], born in London, was the eldest son of the first Lord Gwydyr, and of Priscilla, 19th Baroness Willoughby de Eresby. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and succeeded his father as Baron Gwydyr in 1820, and his mother as Baron Willoughby in 1828. On his marriage with the Hon. Clementia Sarah Drummond he assumed, by royal licence, the name of Drummond. Lord Willoughby was Joint Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England. In 1845 he was recognised by the House of Lords as one of the co-heirs to the extinct barony of Wharton. He was a Conservative, but took no active part in politics. Lord and Lady Willoughby were distinguished as leaders of fashion, and renowned for a splendid hospitality which included almost every person of distinction in Europe.

WILLS, William Henry [1810—1880], born at Plymouth, at an early age devoted himself to literary pursuits, was one of the originators of *Punch*, and was afterwards connected with the Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh, whose sister he married. He was a member of the original editorial staff of the *Daily News*. In 1850 he published all the papers in the *Spectator* relating to Sir Roger de Coverley in a handsome and successful gift-book, illustrated with engravings and copious notes. In the same year he joined Mr. Charles Dickens in establishing *Household Words*, of which he was the working editor and part proprietor; as well as of its successor *All the Year Round*. Mr. Wills collected some of his contributions in a separate volume, entitled "Old Leaves gathered from *Household Words*."

WILLSHIRE, General Sir Thomas, Bart. [1789—1862], a British general, was the eldest son of Captain John Willshire, and was born at Halifax, North America. He was born with the regiment, in which his father was paymaster, and by an absurd abuse, which obtained in those days, was enrolled an officer before he was five years old, and was a lieutenant at six. He was on active service in the West Indies, and in the expedition of the Rio de la Plata, taking part in the attack on Buenos Ayres in 1807, after which he went to the Peninsula. He was in the retreat to Corunna, was at Walcheren (1809), where he lost his father, and in 1812 returned to Spain, and took a distinguished part in the assault of San Sebastian. His brother John was there shot through the lungs, and died. He was present at the passage of the Bidassoa, and at the battles of Nivelle and Nive in 1813, for which he was later promoted lieutenant-colonel. He was sent to the frontiers of Kaffraria in 1818, where he was employed as a road and bridge maker, and built Fort Willshire. His greatest service there, how-

ever, was the defeat and capture of the Kaffir chief and prophet, Makanna, who was attacking Grahamstown, and the acquisition of the extensive territory between the Keiskamma and Great Fish Rivers. In 1822 he went to India, and served against the Mahrattas, and in 1827 was made lieutenant-colonel in the 2nd Queen's Royals, which he disciplined and brought into such excellent order, that it was frequently mentioned as a model regiment. He was made C.B. in 1838, and a year later commanded, under Sir John Keane, throughout the Afghan campaign. He rendered very distinguished service both at the siege of Ghuznee, where he earned his K.C.B., and at the taking of the forts of Khelat (1839), where, in command of 1,000 men, he defeated about three times that number; a feat for which he was made a baronet, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He was obliged to return to England on account of ill-health in 1840, and was appointed to the command of Chatham, which he held for five years, when he resigned on being made major-general. After that he lived chiefly in retirement, was made G.C.B. in 1861, and died suddenly in the following year.

WILLSON, Isaac, was by profession a dentist, but devoted himself chiefly to the study of mechanics, in which he was keenly interested. In his youth he invented a power-loom for receiving the cotton in a raw state and turning it out a complete fabric. In consequence of the then prevailing idea that machinery diminished human labour, he was obliged to carry on his work secretly, and he constructed his machine in a barn, but his operations were discovered, and his invention destroyed. His workshop was remarkable for the excellence, beauty, and massiveness of the machinery with which it was filled. In Mr. Willson's opinion everything could be turned to account, and as a proof of this he had constructed with the fragments of broken needles and fish-hooks, a screw sixteen feet long, four inches thick, and weighing seven hundredweight. He died at Bath, Sept. 30, 1852.

WILMOT, Sir John Eardley, 1st Baronet [1774—1845], was the son of John Eardley Wilmot, Esq., M.P. for Coventry, and grandson of Sir Eardley Wilmot, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He was educated at Harrow, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1801. For several years he went on the Midland Circuit, but in 1808 he quitted the bar and retired to his seat in Warwickshire. In 1821 he was created a baronet, as a reward for the public services of his grandfather. In 1832 he was elected M.P. for the Northern Division of Warwickshire, which he continued to represent until 1843, when, on account of his experience in criminal law he was offered the governorship of Van Diemen's Land, then a great convict settlement. He was recalled in 1846, but died suddenly before he could embark for England.

WILMOT, The Hon. Lemuel Allen, D.C.L., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, was a son of William Wilmot, Esq., of Sunbury, N.B., where he was born in 1809. He was educated at the Grammar School and at King's College, Fredericton, and was called to the Bar in 1832. He was made a Q.C. in 1838, appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province in 1851, and in 1868 was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, an office he held till 1873, when he received his pension as a retired judge. He entered the New Brunswick Assembly in 1834, where he soon took a prominent position, becoming ultimately the leader of the Liberal Party in New Brunswick. From 1843 to 1845 he held

a seat in the Government of the Province, without Portfolio, and in 1848, on the formation of a new administration, held the office of attorney-general. He was sent on several special missions to England and Washington, and received the thanks of the Assembly for his successful conduct of business. He died at Fredericton, New Brunswick, May 20, 1878.

WILMOT, The Hon. Robert Duncan [1809—1878], born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, and educated at St. John's, New Brunswick, was appointed a Delegate for effecting the Confederation of the Provinces of North British America. He was elected member of Legislation of New Brunswick in 1846, was member of the Executive Government and Surveyor-General from 1851 till 1854; Provincial Secretary and member of Government in 1856 and 1857, and member of Government after change of Administration in 1865 and 1866. The Hon. R. Wilmot, who was the author of several important papers on the subject of the "Currency," which have had an extensive circulation on the other side of the Atlantic, represented the province of New Brunswick at the Council of Trade held at Quebec in Sept., 1865. He was Mayor of St. John, and represented the city and county of St. John in the Legislature for above eighteen years.

WILSON, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archdale, Bart., G.C.B. [1803—1874], was a son of the Rev. George Wilson, of Kirby Cane, Norfolk, Rector of Didlington, and a cousin of Lord Berners. He entered the service of the East India Company in the Bengal Artillery in 1819, served at the capture of Bhurtpore (1825-6), commanded the artillery with Brigadier Wheeler's force in the Julinder Dooab (1848-9), and in 1857 was advanced to brigadier commandant of Bengal Artillery at Meerut. It was by a column under his command that the first victory over the mutineers in the open field was won. On July 17, 1857, consequent on the ill-health of Gen. Reed, the command of the Delhi Field Force was given to Sir Archdale Wilson. At that time it only numbered about 7,000 capable persons, and was almost entirely without siege artillery, while the besieged town (Delhi) was understood to be garrisoned by 30,000 fighting men, possessing plenty of artillery and stores. With his small force, however, Sir Archdale held steadily to his position before the city, till the siege train arrived from the Punjaub, Sept. 4, when the town was attacked and taken Sept. 20, 1857. In the following year he commanded the whole of the artillery at the siege of Lucknow, and for his services received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, was nominated successively C.B., K.C.B., and G.C.B., received a pension from the East India Company of £1,000 a year, and was created a baronet. He was succeeded in the baronetcy by his nephew, Roland Knyvett Wilson.

WILSON, Andrew [1830—1881], author of "The Abode of Snow," was the eldest son of Dr. Wilson, the well-known missionary and orientalist. He commenced his literary career as a writer for the *Bombay Times*. On his return to England he became connected with *Blackwood's Magazine*, to which sometime later he contributed a series of articles on Switzerland, which attracted a good deal of notice. In 1860 he assumed editorial control of the *China Mail*, and accompanied the Pekin Expedition to Tientsin. He travelled a great deal in the south of China, and by living among the natives gained an extensive knowledge of the people. On this account he was commissioned to write the history of the Taiping Rebellion, a chronicle of the deeds of Col. Gordon's "Ever Victorious Army." About 1873 he edited for a short time the *Star of*

India and the *Bombay Gazette*. In 1874 he undertook the arduous journey from Simla to Chinese Thibet, and thence along the whole line of the Western Himalayas. Being unable to walk or mount a horse he was carried the whole distance in a *dandi*. But no difficulty or danger daunted him, and his wanderings are most graphically described in "The Abode of Snow."

WILSON, Right Rev. Daniel, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta [1778—1858], was the son of a wealthy Spitalfields silk manufacturer. In early life he followed his father's trade, but his mind receiving a religious bias he went to Oxford with a view of taking holy orders. In 1803 he carried off the Chancellor's prize for an English essay. In 1804 he became assistant tutor at St. Edmund's Hall, and from 1807 to 1812 was sole tutor and vice-principal, and also curate of Wotton. In 1812 he left Oxford for St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, and in 1824 received the vicarage of Islington. In 1832 he was appointed Bishop of Calcutta, with episcopal jurisdiction over the entire peninsula of Hindostan and the island of Ceylon, as well as over Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. He administered the affairs of the diocese with zeal and energy for twenty-five years, and built the cathedral at Calcutta. He was the author of various Tracts, Expository Lectures, Letters, Sermons, &c., all of them strongly "evangelical" in tone.

WILSON, Sir James Erasmus, was born in 1809, studied anatomy and medicine at London and Aberdeen, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1831. His aptitudes as a dissector were early recognised as very great, and he was also gifted in an eminent degree with the qualities of mind and nerve and skill which make the successful operator. But Wilson's reputation was finally made when he took up skin diseases. The horrible cases of scrofula, anæmia, and blood poisoning which he witnessed among the London poor aroused his warm sympathies, and doubtless his compassion moved him to the study of this most painful and repulsive class of diseases. Not content with studying such cases as came under his notice in this country Erasmus Wilson visited the East, Switzerland, and Italy, with an eye to the many cutaneous disorders which afflict an ill-fed peasantry. His success, both in practice and as a writer, was very great; professional honours were showered upon him; he became LL.D., F.R.S., Fellow by election of the College of Surgeons, 1843, member of council, 1870, president in 1881, when he was knighted, in consideration of his munificent gifts for the support of hospitals and the encouragement of medical study. He founded the Chair and Museum of Dermatology in the College of Surgeons (1869), and also the Chair of Pathology in the University of Aberdeen (1881), erected the chapel and new wing of Margate Infirmary (1880), built the master's house at the Epsom Medical College (1872), and restored the church of Swanscombe in Kent (1873). It was he who paid for the costly transport of the obelisk, "Cleopatra's Needle," from Alexandria to London. His acts both of public and private charity were innumerable; he amassed great wealth by his books as well as his practice, and went out of his way to find out how his wealth might serve others, giving time and money with a real relish in doing good. He died after a few days' illness, Aug. 8, 1884.

WILSON, George, M.D. [1818—1859], author and professor, was born in Edinburgh, and was educated at the high school of that city. At an early age he was apprenticed in the laboratory of the Royal Infirmary, and at once

selected chemistry as his favourite pursuit. He took his degree of surgeon at Edinburgh in 1837, and that of physician in 1839. In 1840 he began to lecture on chemistry in the extra-academical school of Edinburgh, and in 1845 was appointed chemical lecturer in the School of Arts and to the Veterinary College of that city. In 1855 he was made Director of the Industrial Museum of Scotland, and later Regius Professor of Technology in the Edinburgh University. Among other works he wrote "An Elementary Treatise on Chemistry," "Electricity and the Electric Telegraph," "Researches on Colour-Blindness," &c., and contributed numerous papers, chiefly on chemical subjects, to the scientific journals of the day.

WILSON, Horace Hayman [1786—1860], Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, and one of the most thorough scholars of his time, was born in London. He studied medicine, and went to Calcutta, in 1808, in the East India Company's service, but was attached to the Mint at Calcutta, and afterwards became assay master and secretary. In 1812 he was elected secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and in 1819 was appointed on the commission to remodel the Sanskrit college at Benares. He was elected Boden professor of Sanskrit at Oxford in 1833, and was appointed librarian at the East India House, and director of the Royal Asiatic Society. In 1840 he published a translation of the "Vishnus Purána," with copious notes and illustrations. He was the author of a grammar of the Sanskrit language, a "History of British India from 1805 to 1835," "Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus, with Plays," &c. He was president of the Numismatic and Philological Societies, and an honorary member of the chief learned societies of Europe.

WILSON, Right Hon. James [1805—1860], was born at Hawick, in Roxburgshire, where his father was a woollen manufacturer. He was educated at a Quaker school at Ackworth, and at Earlscombe, with the view of being a teacher, but changing his mind, he was apprenticed to a hatter at Hawick. In 1824 he removed to London, and commenced business for himself. After a prosperous career of twelve years, Mr. Wilson made large ventures in indigo, by which he lost nearly all his capital. In 1839 he published a pamphlet on "The Influences of the Corn Laws," and in 1840 another, on "The Fluctuation of the Currency," and a third, in 1843, on "The Budget." The refusal of the *Examiner* to print his contributions on economical and financial subjects, led to the establishment of the *Economist*, in 1843, which Mr. Wilson proposed to sustain mainly by his own exertions. Under his management it came to be a recognised power in the departments of trade and manufactures, as well as in the political world. It advocated the repeal of the Corn Laws, and discussed with much ability other leading questions of the day. In 1847 Mr. Wilson was returned to the House of Commons as member for Westbury, and in 1848 was appointed Secretary to the Board of Control, a situation which he held till the breaking up of Lord John Russell's ministry. In 1852 he was again returned for Westbury, and was appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury. At the general election of 1857 he was returned for Devonport, and in the following year elected Vice-President of the Board of Trade. In 1859 he was sent to India as first financial member of the Council, and during his short tenure of office effected many important changes in the manner of levying the native income-tax.

WILSON, Professor John [1785—1854], "Christopher North," was born at Paisley, where his

father was a wealthy manufacturer. He was educated at a school at Glenorchy, and subsequently at the universities of Glasgow and Oxford. At Oxford he was distinguished no less for his literary attainments than his fondness for athletic sports. He was the best rider and oarsman, and the most indefatigable walker among the students, and frequently distinguished himself in the "town and gown" riots. On leaving college, he took up his residence at Elleray, on Lake Windermere, and soon became intimate with Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, and De Quincey. In 1812 he published "The Isle of Palms," a poem which had some success. In 1815 he was called to the Scottish bar, at which, however, he never practised. He now removed to the Scotch capital, and wrote for the *Edinburgh Review* a criticism on the 4th Canto of "Childe Harold." In 1816 appeared his "City of the Plague," a dramatic poem on the great plague of London. He was one of the chief contributors to *Blackwood's Magazine* from its commencement in 1817, and to his tales, criticisms, and essays, it soon came to owe much of its success. In 1820, chiefly through the influence of Sir Walter Scott, he was appointed to the chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, then vacant by the death of Dr. Thomas Brown. His election was due to his strong Tory opinions and promising genius, rather than to any special works on metaphysics or philosophy hitherto produced by him; but he threw himself into his lectures with energy, and for thirty years gathered large classes around him. In 1822 he published "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," a collection of tales; "The Trials of Margaret Lyndsay," and "The Foresters," next appeared; but he acquired his greatest reputation as the chief author of the series of dialogues called "Noctes Ambrosianæ," contributed to *Blackwood*, between 1822 and 1835, under the pseudonym of "Christopher North," which became almost as widely known as Wilson's own proper name. They were followed by a series, called "Dies Boreales," which extended from 1836 to 1846, but were less popular. In 1842 he published a selection from his contributions to *Blackwood*, under the title of "Recreations of Christopher North." He resigned his professorship in 1853, on account of failing health. A pension of £200 a year was granted him by Lord John Russell. For a time he lived in retirement, at Lasswade, but died at Edinburgh, April 3, 1854.

WILSON, John [1800—1849], a favourite Scotch singer, was born in Edinburgh, and began his career as a compositor, in Ballantyne's office. He became a precentor in the Kirk, and his fine voice having attracted attention, he was advised to study music, and first appeared on the Edinburgh stage as Bertram, in "Guy Mannering." His success was complete, and brought him an offer from the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, which he gladly accepted, and first appeared in that theatre Oct. 16, 1832, as Don Carlos, in "The Duenna." For a long time he took the lead in the English opera, and became a great favourite with the London public, appearing at all the principal metropolitan theatres. Owing to the failure of some of the first theatres he gave up the stage, however, and commenced a series of entertainments, illustrative of Scotch manners and Scotch music, in which he was the sole performer, and which became extremely popular both in this country and in the United States. He posssesed a high tenor voice of great sweetness, and could not be surpassed in his manner of singing the songs of his own country. He died suddenly at Quebec, of cholera, after a few hours' illness, brought on by cold while on a fishing expedition.

WILSON, Rev. John Mathias, B.D. [1816—1882], President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and some time Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy, was for many years one of the most influential members of the University. He was a staunch Liberal, and took a leading part in all the political agitations which moved Oxford in his time, especially in that which led, in 1871, to the abolition of religious tests. In philosophy he was a partisan of the English school, that of Bacon, Locke, &c.; believing, like Pattison, that the triumph of the opposite school always meant clerical domination in Oxford. He wrote almost nothing, but his lectures and his informal instruction had their effect. He was long a member of the Hebdomadal Council, and for a time was rector of Byfleet.

WILSON, General Sir Robert Thomas, Knight [1777 — 1849], born in London, was the son of Mr. Benjamin Wilson, a painter. He was educated at Westminster and Winchester, and intended for the legal profession, but in 1793 went to Flanders as a volunteer, and the following year obtained a commission in the 15th Dragoons. He was one of the eight officers who by a daring act saved the Emperor of Austria from being taken prisoner at Villiers-en-Couche, and for this service received a medal, and the Order of Maria Theresa. He subsequently served in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, in Holland, the Brazils, and at the Cape of Good Hope. He next accompanied Lord Hutchinson to the Continent on a secret mission. In 1808 he raised the Lusitanian legion in Portugal, and afterwards commanded a Spanish brigade under Wellington, and was in the battle of Talavera. From 1812 to 1814 he served as British military correspondent at the head-quarters of the Russian and of the allied armies, and for some time held command of the Prussian Reserve. In 1816 he visited Paris, and assisted in effecting the escape of Lavalette, for which he suffered three months' imprisonment. For his open disapproval of the course pursued toward Queen Caroline, he was dismissed from the army, and deprived of all his orders. After the death of George IV. he was restored to his rank in the army, in 1841 became a general, and from 1842 was governor and commander-in-chief of Gibraltar. From 1818 till 1831 he represented Southwark, in the Liberal interest. He translated Regnier's "Campaign in 1801, in the East and in Egypt," and wrote a "History of the British Expedition to Egypt," "The Character and Composition of the Russian Army," &c.

WINCHILSEA AND NOTTINGHAM, Right Hon. George William Finch-Hatton, Tenth Earl of [1791—1858], born at Kirby, Northamptonshire, was the eldest son of Mr. George Finch-Hatton, of Eastwell Park, Ashford, Kent. He succeeded to the estates and peerage on the death of his cousin in 1826. In politics he was a steady Tory. He identified himself with the Orange party, and violently assailed O'Connell and the system of education pursued at the College of Maynooth. He occasionally took the chair at some of the May Meetings, but the duel which he fought with the Duke of Wellington on the occasion of the change of opinions of the Premier regarding the Roman Catholic question told against Lord Winchilsea in the religious world. On all other subjects he was equally prejudiced and equally vehement.

WINDHAM, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Ashe, K.C.B. [1810—1870], was the son of Vice-Admiral Windham, who assumed the name of Windham in lieu of that of Lukin on succeeding to the Norfolk property of his uncle, the Right Hon. W. Windham, M.P. He en-

tered the Coldstream Guards in 1826, became colonel in June, 1854, and having seen active service in Canada during the rebellion of 1837-9, was, on the breaking out of the Russian war, appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General to the fourth division, and was promoted by Gen. Simpson to the command of a brigade of the second division. He distinguished himself at the battle of Inkermann, at the assault on the Redan, and led the attack on the Great Redan, Sept. 8, 1855, when he stood nearly single-handed against an overpowering force, unwounded amid a shower of grape and musketry. For his gallantry on this occasion he was promoted to the rank of major-general, created a C.B., appointed to the command of the fourth division of the army, made chief of the staff, and after the capture of Sebastopol was nominated Governor of the suburb of Karabelnaia. Returning to England after the conclusion of peace, he was elected one of the members in the Liberal interest for East Norfolk, in March, 1857; in the course of the same year was sent to India to aid in the suppression of the mutiny, and took an active part in the campaign under Lord Clyde, after which he was appointed to the military command at Lahore. He was made a K.C.B. in 1865; was a lieut.-gen. in the army, and colonel of the 46th Regiment; received the Crimean medal with four clasps, and was a commander of the Legion of Honour. The 1st class of the Military Order of Savoy, the 2nd class of the Medjidie, and the Indian medal were conferred upon him.

WINDHAM, William Frederick [1840—1866], whose notorious "case" excited so much attention in 1861, was the only son of William Howe Windham of Fellbrigg Hall, Norfolk, who died in 1854, leaving his brother, General Windham, and his widow, Lady Sophia, guardians of his son. On coming of age this son was entitled to Fellbrigg Hall, with the park and timber and a rental therefrom of about £3,100 per annum, reduced, however, by certain claims on the estate to about £1,300 a year. There were other estates too which were not to come to him till 1869, to allow of the paying off of certain encumbrances upon the property. These estates produced a nominal income of £9,000, which in 1869, however, would be about £4,000 or £5,000 a year. The son had always from his earliest years been of rather weak intellect, and as he grew older developed certain eccentricities and vicious propensities, which made him very unmanageable. He was sent for a time to Eton, and then put under various tutors, but never seemed to gain much in the way of learning or manners. He came of age Aug. 9, 1861, when he married a certain Miss Agnes Willoughby *alias* Rogers. Soon after that his relations, prompted thereto by his uncle and guardian, General Windham, instituted an enquiry into the state of his mind, and the case was tried in the Court of Exchequer, Westminster, before Mr. Samuel Warren, Q.C., one of the masters in Lunacy, and a special jury. It began on Dec. 16, 1861, and lasted thirty-four days, and after a mass of conflicting evidence had been gone through, the jury found that Mr. Windham was of sound mind, and capable of managing his own affairs. General Windham would have benefited considerably by his nephew's death, or if he had been proved to be of unsound mind. William Frederick Windham died somewhat suddenly in London in Feb., 1866, and at first grave suspicions were entertained that he had been improperly treated: the *post mortem* showed, however, that his death was the result of natural causes. Some of his property would in the ordinary course of events have reverted to his wife and her

infant son, but as there were doubts of the child's legitimacy, the greater part of the estates came into the hands of General Windham.

WING, Rev. Samuel, F.R.S., F.S.A. [1771—1861], was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1793. He was ordained priest in 1800, and eight years later was presented by the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital to the rectory of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, which, with the rectory of Inworth, near Kelvedon (1802), he held up to the time of his death. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and served in due course the office of President of Sion College. In 1819 he published "Reflections concerning the Expediency of a Council of the Church of England and the Church of Rome being holden with a View to accommodate Religious Differences," a subject in which he took a deep interest. The work called forth an angry reply from Bishop Burgess; but Jérome, Count de Salis, whom the subject greatly interested, had it translated, at his own expense, into most modern European languages, and maintained, during his life, a strong attachment for its author. He was also the author of many other works on the essential characteristics of the Church of England.

WINKWORTH, Catherine, the compiler of the "Lyra Germanica," passed her early life at Alderley-edge, near Manchester, where she lived in close intimacy with Mrs. Gaskell and the Martineau family. Her German labours led to a life-long friendship with Baron Bunsen and his family. She became greatly interested in German hymnology, and in 1855 published a series of hymns translated from the German, which reached twenty-three editions. A second series appeared in 1858; a book of German Chorales in 1863, and the "Christian Singers of Germany" in 1869. She also translated two biographies of interest, "The Life of Miss Sieveking," and that of "Pastor Fliedner," the founder of the association of Protestant Deaconesses at Kaiserwerth. During the latter part of her life Miss Winkworth resided at Clifton, where she laboured zealously for the educational advancement of women. She was honorary secretary of the Clifton Association for the Higher Education of Women, a governor of the Cheltenham Ladies' College, and of the Red Maids' School at Bristol, and one of the chief promoters of the Clifton High School for Girls. In 1872 she accompanied Miss Carpenter and Miss Florence Hill to Darmstadt as English delegates to the German Conference on Women's Work. Miss Winkworth died suddenly of heart disease at Monnetier, near Geneva, on July 1, 1878.

WINKWORTH, Susanna, authoress of "Niebuhr's Life and Letters," the "Theologia Germanica," &c., was the eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Winkworth, of Manchester, and elder sister of the preceding. She studied under the Rev. W. Gaskell, and Dr. Martineau, and later, counted among her friends the Hares, Maurice, Charles Kingsley, the Rev. Canon Perceval, and Baron Bunsen. The latter thought so highly of her intellectual powers that he entrusted to her the translation of his "Signs of the Times," and his "God in History." She translated also the "History and Sermons of Dr. John Tauler," completed the "Life of Luther," begun by Archdeacon Hare, and translated Professor Max Müller's "German Lore." Miss Winkworth did a great deal of practical work among the poor, helping to provide better dwellings for the labouring classes in great cities, renting houses and letting them out in tenements, and she formed the company which built the well-known Jacob's Wells industrial dwellings in a poor part of Bristol, managing them till the

time of her death. She was a Governor of the Red Maids' School in Bristol, and a member of the Council of Cheltenham Ladies' College. She died at Clifton, Bristol, Nov. 25, 1884.

WINSLOW, Forbes, M.D., Hon., D.C.L., Oxon [1810—1874], was the youngest son of Capt. Thomas Winslow, of the 47th Regt., which greatly distinguished itself in the Crimea. His mother had obtained considerable celebrity in the religious world. Dr. Winslow was born in London, educated in Scotland, and afterwards at a private school near Manchester. Manifesting an early bias for the study of medicine, he commenced his professional studies in New York, and continued them on his return to England, especially anatomy, surgery, and physiology, under the celebrated Mr. Carpue, and afterwards at the University of London. After passing the College of Surgeons, in 1835, he graduated M.D. at Aberdeen, and was soon afterwards elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. Whilst acting as Vice-President of the Medical Society of London, he was appointed Lettsomian Professor of Medicine for 1851-2. Subsequently he was elected President of the Medical Society of London, a position he occupied for a year. Dr. Winslow's aptitude for the investigation of diseases of the mind was early developed. When a medical student he joined the Westminster Medical Society, and in 1830 read to its members an elaborate paper on the "Influence of the Mind upon the Body in the Production and Aggravation of Disease," which was published in fuller detail in the *Gazette of Practical Medicine*. In the same year he read a paper on the "Application of the Principles of Phrenology to the Elucidation of Insanity," and contributed a series of papers to the *Gazette of Practical Medicine* in 1831, on the "Physiology and Pathology of the Human Mind," and published a paper in the *Lancet*, on "Softening of the Brain," in 1832. He was in early life on the staff of the *Times* newspaper as a parliamentary reporter. In addition to the aforementioned works he contributed papers to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and wrote a work entitled the "Anatomy of Suicide," published 1840; also a treatise, "On Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Disorders of the Mind," 1860, a work which passed through four editions in the space of eight years; also "Light: its Influence on Life and Health;" and "Uncontrollable Drunkenness considered as a form of Mental Disorder." He originated the *Journal of Psychological Medicine*, published quarterly, which he edited for sixteen years. Dr. Winslow had a considerable consultation practice in cases of insanity, diseases of the brain, and nervous system, and was frequently consulted as an expert in medico-legal cases. He was the sole proprietor and non-resident director of two large private lunatic asylums for the upper classes, in the immediate neighbourhood of London.

WINTERBOTHAM, Henry Selfe Page [1837-1873], son of Mr. Lindsey Winterbotham, a banker, of Stroud, was educated at Amersham School, Bucks, and at University College, London, where he graduated with honours. In 1860 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1867 he entered the House of Commons as Liberal member for Stroud, and very quickly made a decided mark as the representative of the more intelligent Nonconformists. A speech made by him had great influence on the settlement of the "Tests Abolition" question at the Universities. In 1871 was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department. Close application to official duties had undermined his health, and he went to Italy for change of scene

and rest, but after a drive in the neighbourhood of Rome, on Dec. 12, he was seized with a sudden illness, and died in a few hours.

WISE, William Furlong, C.B. [1784—1844], Rear-Admiral of the Blue, born near Kingsbridge, Devonshire, entered the navy in 1797. He attained the rank of lieutenant in 1804, was made a commander of the *Elk* sloop of war in 1805, and posted into the *Mediator* on the Jamaica station in May, 1806. In 1813 he was appointed to the *Granicus* frigate, and in 1815 was engaged in the assault on Algiers. For his services on that occasion Captain Wise was nominated a C.B. in 1816. Two years later he was despatched to Algiers on a mission regarding the violation of a treaty. He was entirely successful, and obtained 35,000 dollars compensation. He continued to be actively engaged until 1821, when his ship, the *Spartan*, was paid off, and he attained the rank of rear-admiral in 1841.

WISEMAN, Nicholas, Cardinal [1802—1865], Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, was the son of Mr. James Wiseman, merchant of Waterford and Seville, and was born in the latter city. His family was a very ancient one, which held estates in Essex in the time of Edward IV. He was brought to England at an early age and placed in St. Cuthbert's College, at Ushaw, near Durham, where he remained till 1818, when he was removed to the English College at Rome. There he was ordained a priest, and took his D.D. degree in 1824, and was nominated Professor of Oriental languages in the Roman University, and rector of the English College. He had already attracted notice in the literary world by his work which appeared in 1827 entitled "Horæ Syriacæ," taken principally from Oriental MSS. in the Library of the Vatican. He returned to England in 1835, and in the winter of that year delivered a series of lectures upon the leading doctrines of the Catholic Church at the Sardinian chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and at St. Mary's, Moorfields. These lectures were followed by a "Treatise on the Holy Eucharist," which gave rise to a controversy with Dr. Turton, Bishop of Ely, and by "Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion. In 1840 Pope Gregory XVI. having increased the vicars-apostolic in England from four to eight, Dr. Wiseman was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Walsh, at that time vicar-apostolic to the Midland District, and at the same time he was made President of St. Mary's College, Oscott, near Birmingham. At this time he took a deep interest in the Tractarian movement at Oxford, which he zealously promoted. In 1848 Dr. Wiseman was made Pro-Vicar-Apostolic of the London District, and in 1849 succeeded Bishop Walsh as Vicar-Apostolic. In Aug. 1850, he was summoned to Rome by Pope Pius IX., who in the following month issued an "apostolical letter" re-establishing the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, and by a "brief" elevated Dr. Wiseman to the "Archbishopric of Westminster." This was the famous "Papal Aggression" which raised such a storm of angry controversy in England, and resulted in the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Dr. Wiseman was at the same time elected to the dignity of Cardinal, being the seventh Englishman who received that honour since the Reformation. He was from the first one of the chief contributors to and joint-editor of the *Dublin Review*, and was the author of numerous pamphlets bearing more or less directly on the religious controversies of his day. His essays were reprinted in 3 vols. 8vo, in 1853. Among his other writings may be mentioned his "Lectures on the Connection be-

tween Science and Revealed Religion," High Church Claims," "Fabiola," a tale, "The Four Last Popes," &c. He frequently appeared on the platform as a public lecturer on subjects connected with history, art, education, and science. He was a foreign member of the Royal Society of Literature, and a corresponding member of the Royal Asiatic Society. His remains after lying in state for some days in his house in York Place, were buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Kensal Green.

WITHERS, Post-Captain Thomas, R.N., entered the service in 1793, and joined Nelson in the *Agamemnon*, which formed part of Lord Hood's fleet at Toulon. In 1796 he commanded the division which boarded the *San Nicholas* at Cape St. Vincent. He served in the expedition to Egypt in 1801, and in 1803 was appointed to the command of the expedition. He was chiefly engaged in the Mediterranean until 1805, when he was transferred to the Transport Board, and in that service received the thanks of commanding officers who benefited by his indefatigable exertions. Post rank was bestowed upon him in 1809. He was engaged in the defence of Sicily in 1810, and from 1812 to 1814 was chiefly employed on the east coast of Spain. He died in Norfolk, July 4, 1843, aged 73.

WOLFF, Rev. Joseph, D.D., LL.D. [1795—1862], a missionary to the Jews and traveller, was the son of a Rabbi, and was born at Weilersbach, near Bamberg. At an early age he became inclined to Roman Catholicism, and having studied at Halle, Weimar, and Bamberg, for a time travelled about in South Germany, giving lessons in Hebrew to support himself, for his friends and relatives refused to have anything further to do with him, after he was formally received into the Church of Rome (1812). In the following year he began the study of Arabic, Syriac, and Chaldean at the same time, attending theological lectures in Vienna, where, among his friends were Prof. Jahn, Von Hammer, Friedrich von Schlegel, Theodore Hörner, and Hoffbauer, the general of the Redemptorists. From 1814 to 1816 he was at the Tübingen University, studying chiefly Oriental languages. In the latter year he left for Rome, meeting on his journey Zschokké, Madame Krudener, Pestalozzi, and Madame de Staël. At Rome, through the influence of the Prussian ambassador, Niebuhr, he was presented to Pope Pius VII., and then became a pupil of the Collegio Romano, and later of the Collegio Propaganda. In 1818, however, his religious views being declared unstable, he was expelled from Rome as a recusant, and returning to Vienna for a short time, was induced to enter the monastery of the Redemptorists at Val-Saint near Fribourg. He left that in 1819, came to London to a friend of his, Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., joined the Church of England, and went to Cambridge to study Oriental languages under Dr. Lee, and to prepare himself for missionary work among the Jews. He began his first missionary work in 1821, visiting among other places Malta, Alexandria, Mount Sinai, Jerusalem—where he was the first missionary who preached to the Jews in Jerusalem—Cyprus, Tiflis, &c., and returned to England in 1826. In 1827 he married Lady Georgiana Mary Walpole, daughter of the second Earl of Orford, and soon after started with his wife on a second missionary expedition. Leaving his wife at Malta, he travelled alone through Persia, Bokhara, India, and Egypt, returning to England in 1834. Two years later he went to Abyssinia, Arabia, India, and the United States, and at the latter place was ordained deacon, and later priest, and took his D.D. degree. He visited Bok-

hara for a second time in 1843, in order, if possible, to effect the liberation of the English Envoys, Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, the details of which are given in his "Journey to Bokhara." He was presented to the Vicarage of Isle Brewers, Somersetshire, in 1845, where he remained till his death. His first wife died in 1859, and he married again in 1861, Louisa Decima, youngest daughter of the Rev. James King, of Staunton Park, Hereford. Among his writings may be mentioned, "Travels and Adventures of the Rev. Joseph Wolff, D.D." (1860-61), "Journal of Missionary Labours" (1827-38), "Autobiography," &c. His son, is the well-known Sir H. Drummond Wolff, M.P.

WOLSELEY, Sir Charles, Seventh Baronet [1769—1846], was the eldest son of Sir William Wolseley, the sixth Baronet, whom he succeeded in 1817. His family seat being in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, he was induced to place himself at the head of the reformers of that place, and of the organised unions which ultimately led to the Reform Bill. For a speech made at Stockport in 1817 he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and in March, 1820, he was tried at Chester for sedition, and again imprisoned for eighteen months. On regaining his freedom he continued to attend reform meetings as long as they continued to be held. He became bondsman of Mr. Hunt upon his liberation from Ilchester jail, but in 1830 he retired from the movement.

WOMBWELL, George [1778—1850], the "showman," was originally a bootmaker in Compton Street, Soho, but having almost accidentally purchased a pair of boa-constrictors he became a professional showman, and visited the principal fairs in the three kingdoms. He was a very successful breeder, and possessed more than twenty lions and five elephants, in addition to an unrivalled collection of other wild animals. The expenses of his caravans amounted to over £100 a day, but he amassed a handsome independence, and left three travelling menageries, unequalled in Europe as the property of one individual.

WOOD, Very Rev. James, D.D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, Dean of Ely, Rector of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, F.R.S., &c. [1761—1839], was born in the parish of Bury, Lancashire, and received his first instruction from his father, who taught him arithmetic and algebra. He then went to the Bury Grammar School, and to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became first Smith's Prizeman, and was elected to a Fellowship. He was soon after appointed assistant tutor, and in 1815, on the death of Dr. Craven, was elected master. He was appointed to the Deanery of Ely in 1820, and three years later was presented by the college to the rectory of Freshwater. He was joint author with the Rev. Samuel Vince, F.R.S., of an extensive work for the use of students, entitled "Principles of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy," which for forty years was in use in the University, and he also wrote various papers, which appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in the Memoirs of the Manchester Society. He is said, during his life, to have contributed about £15,000 towards the building fund of St. John's College, and he founded nine scholarships of £40 per ann. each. He also left to the college by will about £40,000, in addition to a valuable library containing about 4,000 vols.

WOOD, Sir Matthew [1768—1843], was the son of a serge maker at Tiverton. He was educated at the Free Grammar School of his native town, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a chemist and druggist at Exeter. In 1790 he went to London, and

after travelling for two years in the employ of Messrs. Crawley & Adcock, of Bishopsgate Street, he was admitted a partner. This arrangement was not, however, of long duration. For some time he carried on business on his own account, and in 1804 entered into partnership with Colonel Edward Wigan, as hop merchants. About this time, by a curious stroke of good fortune, he inherited a large property from a namesake. In 1802 he was elected a Common councilman for the Ward of Cripplegate Without; Alderman of the Ward in 1807, and Sheriff of London in 1809. In 1812 he offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the City of London, but was unsuccessful. In 1815 he succeeded to the mayoralty, was re-elected the following year, and in 1817 was again returned by the Livery, but not by the Court of Aldermen. While in office he distinguished himself by his energy and ability as a magistrate. In 1817 he was returned without opposition for the City of London, and retained his seat until 1826, when his declaration in favour of Roman Catholic emancipation lost it to him. He, however, regained it at the next election, and continued to sit as one of the four members until his death. In 1820 Sir Matthew Wood, being applied to by Queen Caroline, warmly espoused her cause. By his advice she returned to England, and for some time took up her residence at his house in London. Sir Matthew was the father of William Page Wood, afterwards Lord Hatherley (q.v.).

WOODBURN, Samuel [1786—1853], a well-known connoisseur and dealer in pictures of old masters, early drawings and prints, was considered one of the first judges of ancient art in his day. For fifty years he helped to form the principal galleries of Europe. The collections of the Duke of Hamilton, and of Viscount Fitzwilliam, now at Cambridge, were made chiefly by him, as were also the Dimsdale, the Sykes, and the Lawrence collections. Sir Thomas painted Mr. Woodburn's portrait, and presented it to him as a testimony of the great painter's appreciation of his services. Lord Fitzwilliam, with a similar object, left him a complimentary legacy of £100 a year.

WOODFALL, George, F.S.A. [1767—1844], was the great-grandson of Mr. H. Woodfall, a noted printer, and the *protégé* of Pope. He became head of the firm in 1793, upon the retirement of his father, and was long the senior member of his trade. In 1812 he published a complete edition of the "Letters of Junius," together with others which appeared in the "Public Advertiser" from April, 1767, to May, 1772. The same year Mr. Woodfall was elected a stock-keeper of the Company of Stationers, and in 1825 he was received into the Court of Assistants. He was master of the company in 1833 and 1841; elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1823, and a Fellow of the Royal Literary Society in 1824. He was also a Commissioner of the Lieutenancy for the City of London. His talents as a printer were highly esteemed, and specially noticed in Dibdin's "Bibliographical Decameron."

WOODFORD, Major-General Sir John, K.C.B. [1785—1879], was born at Chatham, and obtained a commission at the age of sixteen. He served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula campaign. In 1809 he was employed on the staff as deputy assistant-quarter-master-general at the battle of Corunna, and was in attendance upon Sir John Moore, when he received his mortal wound. At Waterloo he was present during the whole of the day as extra aide-de-camp, and after the battle conveyed the news of the French defeat to Brussels. He afterwards

became colonel of the Grenadier Guards, and was chief in command of the Household Troops. He retired from the army in 1837. Sir John was an earnest advocate for reform in the soldier's dress, the abolition of the purchase of commissions, and the abolition of flogging in the army. He was also an accomplished scholar, and took a deep interest in antiquarian and scientific investigations.

WOODWARD, Bernard Bolingbroke, F.S.A. [1816—1869], Librarian to the Queen, was the son of Samuel Woodward, the geologist and antiquary, and was born at Norwich. He was educated at a private school there, and graduated at the London University in 1841, settling two years later as minister of a congregational church at Wortwell, near Harleston, Norfolk. He devoted all his spare time to literary work, assisting John Childs, the head of the printing-house at Bungay, in some of his undertakings. After a time he gave up his pastoral office and settled in London (1849) in order to devote himself entirely to literature. He was elected F.S.A. in 1857, and in 1860 was appointed Librarian in ordinary to the Queen at Windsor, and Keeper of the Royal collection of Prints and Drawings. His first work, "A History of Wales from the Earliest Times to the final Incorporation of the Principality with England," appeared in 1851. It was followed by "A History of America to the end of the Administration of President Polk," which had been begun by W. H. Bartlett, a "General History of Hampshire," of which he only wrote the part relating to Winchester, "Specimens of the Drawings of Ten Masters," and a "Cyclopædia of History and Chronology," in which W. L. R. Cates was associated with him, besides several capital books for the young, such as "Natural History of the Year," "First Lessons on the English Reformation," &c. In 1863 he founded and edited the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, which, however, in spite of the co-operation of many distinguished men, was not a financial success, and was after some years discontinued. He contributed also to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the *Eclectic Review*, *Sharp's London Magazine*, and other periodicals. Some few years before his death he began a "Life of Leonardo da Vinci," which he had intended to be illustrated by photographic reproductions of the artist's anatomical studies contained in the Royal Collection.

WOODWARD, Samuel P. [1821—1865], naturalist and author, assistant-Palæontologist in the British Museum, and examiner in natural sciences to the Council of Military Education, was the younger brother of the above. Soon after his father's death he was employed (1838) in the library of the British Museum, and in 1839 succeeded Mr. Searles Wood as Curator of the Geological Society of London, and was elected a member of the Botanical Society, and an Associate of the Linnean. In 1845 he was appointed Professor of Botany and Geology in the Royal Agricultural College, and was one of the founders of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club. In 1848 he was appointed first-class assistant in the department of geology and mineralogy in the British Museum, a post he held till his death. Among his writings are his well-known "Manual of Recent and Fossil Shells," his only separate work, the article "Volcanoes" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and many papers in the *Quarterly Journal* of the Geological Society of London, the "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," &c. The small geological map of England, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of which probably 50,000 copies were sold, was prepared by him in 1843 under the superintendence of Sir R. Mur-

chison. He also assisted Professor Owen in the preparation of his "Palæontology."

WOODWARD, THOMAS [1801—1852], animal-painter, and pupil of Abraham Cooper, R.A., began to exhibit in the British Institution at the early age of fifteen, after which he constantly exhibited there and at the Royal Academy from 1822 to 1852. Among his most successful works were "Turks with their Chargers," 1829; "A Horse Pursued by Wolves," 1841; "A Detachment of Cromwell's Cavalry Surprised on a Mountain Pass," 1845; "Mazeppa," &c. His "Tempting Present" was very well engraved.

WOOLLEY, REV. JOHN, D.C.L., Oxon. [1816—1866], Professor of Classics and Logic in the Sydney University, was the son of George Woolley, M.D., of London, and was born at Petersfield, in Hampshire. He entered the London University in 1830, and passed first class in every subject he took up; he then went to Exeter College, Oxford (1832), and while there wrote a short work on logic, which was very generally used for some years. At college he became the intimate friend of Dean Stanley, who had also been at University College with him. Having taken holy orders, he was, in 1842, appointed head master of King Edward VI.'s Grammar School at Hereford, where he remained till 1844, when he was made head master of the Church of England School at Rossall, in Lancashire. He was head master of the Norwich Grammar School 1849-52, and in the latter year was appointed Principal of the Sydney University, and in that position exercised a good deal of influence on education in the colony. To him first occurred the scheme for connecting the primary schools of the colony with the University, which was later carried into practical effect by the establishment of the public examinations. In 1866 he was elected President of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts. His "Lectures delivered in Australia" appeared in 1862. He was drowned in the steamship *London*, which foundered in the Bay of Biscay, Jan. 11, 1866.

WORDSWORTH, WILLIAM, D.C.L., Poet Laureate, was the second son of John Wordsworth, an attorney and law agent to Sir James Lowther (Earl of Lonsdale), and was born April 7, 1770, at Cockermouth, Cumberland. Both parents died in his boyhood. He went to school at Hawkshead, and in Oct., 1787, entered St. John's College, Cambridge. In January, 1791, he graduated, and left the University he had not loved. Like many of his generation, he was enthusiastic for the French Revolution, and after leaving Cambridge he spent a year in France. From 1792 to 1795 he lived in a desultory manner in London and the south of England. In 1793 he published a volume of poems, which attracted but little notice. In the summer of 1796 he made the acquaintance of Coleridge at Nether Stowey, in Somersetshire, an acquaintance which soon ripened into friendship, and in the following year, in order to be near him, Wordsworth and his sister removed to Alfoxden, three miles from Nether Stowey. In 1798 he brought out, in conjunction with Coleridge, the first volume of "Lyrical Ballads" (of which Joseph Cottle, of Bristol, bought the copyright for thirty guineas), which was received with the utmost scorn and ridicule, his verses being denounced in the *Edinburgh Review* as a kind of second-rate nursery rhymes. Wordsworth was so disheartened and disappointed by the reception of his "Ballads" that it was years before he again appeared before the public as a poet. He was not idle, however, but quietly worked away at "Peter Bell," which on its appearance

some years later, was the most severely criticised of all his poems. He spent the winter of 1798-99 in Germany, where he met Klopstock, and on his return settled with his sister at Grasmere, marrying, in 1802, Mary Hutchinson. They settled first at Grasmere, and later removed to Rydal Mount, and there Southey joined them, and they received frequent visits from Coleridge, the three poets forming what was called the Lake School of Poetry. In 1803 Wordsworth and Coleridge visited Scotland, and in the meantime the second edition of "Lyrical Ballads" had appeared, with a volume of additional poems, both being again re-published in 1805. In the same year "The Prelude" was completed. In 1807 appeared "Poems," in two volumes, which attracted the notice of Lord Byron, who reviewed them very favourably in the *Monthly Literary Recreations;* and in 1809 the political prose "Essay on the Convention of Cintra." "The Excursion" was published in 1814, and was very severely handled in most of the leading journals and papers, Jeffrey boasting in the *Edinburgh Review* that he had crushed it in its birth, to which Southey replied that he might as easily crush Skiddaw. In the previous year Wordsworth had removed to Rydal Mount, and was at that time appointed to the distributorship of stamps for the district of Westmorland, a post with light duties, and affording an income of about £500 a year. In 1815 "The White Doe of Rylstone" appeared, followed, in 1819, by "Peter Bell," and soon afterwards by "The Waggoner" and "Sonnets on the River Duddon." In 1822 he published "Memorials of a Tour on the Continent," and some years later "Ecclesiastical Sonnets." "Yarrow Revisited" appeared in 1835, and in 1842 he brought out a collected edition of his works, but "The Prelude," completed early in the century, was not published until after his death. On the death of Southey (March 21, 1843) the vacant office of Poet Laureate was offered to Wordsworth, who at first declined it on account of advancing age—he was at the time nearly seventy-four—but eventually, urged thereto by the Lord Chamberlain, Earl de la Warr, and Sir Robert Peel, accepted the office. He wrote very little after that time, and as laureate only composed one poem, on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Cambridge. During his last twenty years he enjoyed in full measure the love and admiration of the public, which had been so obstinately withheld from him during his youth. People made pilgrimages to Rydal Mount from all parts of England, and many came from America to see the famous poet. He died April 23, 1850, at Rydal Mount. "The Memoirs of Wordsworth" were published by his nephew, Canon Wordsworth (afterwards Bishop of Lincoln), in 1851. (For many of the domestic details of Wordsworth's life, see the next two articles.)

WORDSWORTH, Mrs. (Mary Hutchinson) [1769—1859], was the wife of the above, to whom she was married in 1802, after which they settled at Townend, Grasmere. As children they had attended the same dame-school at Penrith, but they subsequently saw little of each other till a visit that Dorothy and her brother paid to Penrith in 1788. Dorothy continued to live with them after their marriage, taking part in all the household duties, and accompanying Wordsworth in his long rambles when his wife was detained at home. As the children were born, the little house at the Townend of Grasmere became too small, so the family migrated to Allan Bank in 1808, and remained there for three years. In the spring of 1811 they removed to the Parsonage of Grasmere—where their sojourn was made sad by the loss of two

children, who died within six months of each other—and thence, in 1813, to Rydal Mount, their final abode. Mrs. Wordsworth is said to have been the original of the lines beginning 'She was a phantom of delight," written in the third year of their married life, and she was also the subject of the lines "To a Painter." She lost a much-loved sister during the early years of her marriage, and outlived all her family, but in spite of many cares and sorrows she remained to the end bright and energetic, and keenly interested in her surroundings. For some years before her death poor Dorothy was insane, and Mrs. Wordsworth nursed her, and took care of her with great devotion. Then came the death of Dora (Mrs. Quillinan), their only daughter, after which her husband became sunk in grief. She tended him too with the tenderest care and absolute self-forgetfulness, till death came to release him. She lived to the age of ninety, and saw all their old friends leaving her by degrees. The first to go was Dr. Arnold, then Southey, Hartley Coleridge, the Quillinans, Professor Wilson, &c. At last she too was called away, and lies buried beside her husband in Grasmere churchyard.

WORDSWORTH, Dorothy [1771—1855], was the only sister of the poet, to whom she so unselfishly devoted her life, and was one of a family of five, four sons and one daughter. Her father dying in 1783, the family home at Cockermouth was broken up, and she was brought up by a cousin of her mother's, Miss Threlkeld (later Mrs. Rawson), who lived at Halifax. For eight years before 1788 William was away at school, and Dorothy saw little of him, but in that year they met at Penrith, and together wandered by the banks of Eamont, and among the woods of Lowther, looking with longing eyes towards the Scottish border. Then the poet went away again, travelling about in Switzerland, Italy, and France, and Dorothy lived mostly with an uncle of hers, Dr. Cookson, canon of Windsor. In 1794 Wordsworth returned, and visited his sister at Halifax, and the two travelled on foot from Kendal to Grasmere, and from Grasmere to Keswick. In that year the brother and sister decided to unite their lots, and a year later settled at Racedown Lodge, in Dorsetshire, a very pleasant, retired spot, to which the postman only penetrated once a week. There S. T. Coleridge came to visit them, and persuaded them to give up Racedown and settle at Alfoxden, near Nether Stowey, in Somersetshire, so as to be near him. The brother and sister and friend were a great deal together from that time, and explored all the surrounding county in company. Some of the best work done by the two poets was done at that time. In Sept., 1798, Coleridge, Wordsworth, and his sister visited Germany, Coleridge leaving them to go and study at Göttingen, and the two others settling at Goslar. On their return, Dorothy paid a visit to her friends, the Hutchinsons, at Sockburn-upon-Tees, while Coleridge and Wordsworth went for a walking tour to the Lakes, when the latter chose Grasmere as a home for himself and his sister. At the close of 1799 they went to live at the Townend of Grasmere, having walked over the heights of Sedbergh, and the range which divides the Yorkshire dales from the lake country, and there they remained for the next eight years, living on an income of £100 a year, Dorothy doing all the housework. She found time besides to write out all her brother's poems, to read aloud to him, and to accompany him on his long walks. In 1802 Wordsworth married, and Dorothy became to the wife what she had always been to the husband, an ever helpful unselfish friend. She continued to

manage the household, and to accompany her brother in his rambles, and in 1803 she and Coleridge and Wordsworth set out for their famous tour in Scotland, of which Dorothy kept a journal, which was published, in 1874, under the title "Recollections of a Tour made in Scotland A.D. 1803." In 1807 Wordsworth took his wife to London, leaving Dorothy in charge of the children, and she composed about that time the poems "The Mother's Return," "The Cottager to her Infant," and one on "The Wind," all of which later appeared in an edition of her brother's works. In 1820 she accompanied her brother and his wife on a visit to the Continent, that being her last journey with them. Her health grew weak, and in 1829 she had a severe illness, which prostrated her in body and mind, and from the effects of which she never recovered. She outlived her brother, however, for nearly five years, and died at the age of 83, and was buried beside him in Grasmere churchyard.

WORDSWORTH, Rev. Christopher, D.D. [1774—1846], born in Cumberland, was a younger brother of the poet. He was educated at the Hawkshead Grammar School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow in 1798, and graduated M.A. in the following year, and D.D. in 1810. In 1802 he became chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich, and having held various livings. He was presented, in 1820, to the rectory of Buxted-with-Uckfield, Sussex, and at the same time was made master of Trinity College, Cambridge. There he remained twenty-one years, and during that time, though he was so ill-advised as to dismiss Thirlwall from his lectureship, he did something for college discipline and management. He was, in 1816, made chaplain of the House of Commons. Dr. Wordsworth was one of the promoters of the National Society. He edited the valuable work entitled "Ecclesiastical Biography," containing accounts of the lives of eminent men connected with the history of religion in England, and of "Six Letters to Granville Sharp respecting the Uses of the Definitive Article in the New Testament," &c.

WORDSWORTH, Rev. John [1806—1840], eldest son of the master of Trinity College, and a Fellow of that society, was born at Lambeth, educated at Winchester school, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He graduated with honours, and was elected a Fellow of his college in 1830. In 1833, while travelling on the Continent, during a prolonged stay at Florence, he collated the MSS. of Æschylus, in the Medicean Library, and on his return devoted himself especially to the study and emendation of that poet. His college having decided to publish the unedited papers and correspondence of Bentley, the conduct of that publication was entrusted to him, but he did not live to complete the work. He was also, at the time of his death, engaged upon a classical dictionary. He was ordained deacon in 1837, and priest shortly after that date.

WORNUM, Ralph Nicholson [1812—1877], son of a London pianoforte-maker, born at Thornton, in the county of Northumberland, was educated at University College, London. After a preliminary study of art, he went abroad in 1834 to study painting in the Continental galleries, and on his return, in 1839, contributed largely to the "Penny Cyclopædia," the "Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," "Art Journal," &c., and wrote the article on "Painting" in Dr. W. Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," in 1841. In 1845 he was appointed to prepare the official catalogue of the National Gallery, which grew so rapidly in bulk that it was at last separated into two

catalogues, of the Foreign and British Schools. He was selected Lecturer on Art to the Government Schools of Design in 1848; was appointed Librarian and Keeper of the Casts to the Schools of Design, then placed under the control of the Board of Trade, in 1852; and Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery in 1855. Mr. Wornum compiled a "Sketch of the History of Painting," published in 1847 and in 1859; "Analysis of Ornament, Characteristics of Styles," in 1856 and 1860; a "Biographical Catalogue of the Principal Italian Painters," in 1855; "Epochs in Painting," in 1864; and "A Life of Holbein" in 1867. He edited "Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England," and (for "Bohn's Scientific Library") the "Lectures on Painting by Royal Academicians, Barry, Opie, and Fuseli." Mr. Wornum was also the author of an Essay on the Great Exhibition of 1851, and various Catalogues and "Reports" on Art collections at home and abroad, the "Life of Turner" for the "Turner Gallery," &c.

WORSLEY, Sir Henry, G.C.B., a Major-General in the East India Company's service, obtained in 1799 a commission in the 5th Foot, then under orders to proceed under the Duke of York to North Holland. He was made captain in 1809, and soon after major of brigade on the Household Staff. In 1811 he went to the Peninsula, and was on active service at Fuentes d'Onor and Badajoz. In 1812 he joined the Battalion of the 34th, then serving under Lord Hill, and accompanied his division in all the operations of the campaign, marching upon Madrid and being in the retreat from Salamanca. He was made lieut.-col. in 1813, and received a medal for the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nivé, and Orthès. In 1816 he went to India, having received an appointment on the Madras Establishment, but was obliged to leave on account of ill-health. He was nominated K.C.B. in 1821, G.C.B. in 1838. He died in the Isle of Wight, Feb. 1841.

WRAXALL, Frederick Charles Lascelles [1828—1865], was a son of Captain C. E. Wraxall, R.A., and grandson of Sir Nathaniel W. Wraxall, Bart., traveller and historical writer. He was educated at Shrewsbury, whence he proceeded as Dyke scholar to St. Mary Hall, Oxford. He left Oxford in 1846 for the purpose of studying modern languages on the Continent, and began contributing to periodical literature in 1850. In 1855 he published a "Handbook to the Armies of Europe," and during the same year was appointed first-class assistant-commissary of the Field Train in the Turkish Contingent, with the rank and pay of captain, and served in that capacity at Kertch till the conclusion of the Crimean war. He described his experiences in a work called "Camp Life," 1860. In 1857 he published his first novel, "Wild Oats." During 1858 he edited the *Naval and Military Herald*, and in 1859 produced his work on the "Armies of the Great Powers." From Jan., 1860, to March, 1861, he was editor of the *Welcome Guest*, and in 1862 published a novel, "Only a Woman," also "Life on the Sea." He produced besides many translations from the French and German, and was a constant contributor to the periodical press. He also edited the "Indian and Persian Despatches of Sir James Outram," printed for private circulation.

WRANGHAM, Rev. Francis, M.A., F.S.A. [1770—1843], Archdeacon of the East Riding of York, Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, &c., was the son of a wealthy farmer, Mr. George Wrangham of Raisthorpe, near Malton. At the age of seventeen he entered Magdalen College, Cambridge, from which he removed a year later to

Trinity Hall, where he took his M.A. degree in 1790, and was third Wrangler, and second Smith's prizeman. Some political disagreements prevented his becoming Fellow and Tutor of his College, and on leaving the University he went as tutor to Lord Frederick Montagu. Later he became a member of Trinity College. Having taken holy orders he was curate at Cobham, Surrey, 1794-95, and in the latter year became vicar of Hunmanby with Muston, Yorkshire, receiving at the same time the vicarage of Folkstone. He was three times Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1808 to W. J. Denison, in 1814 to Sir F. L. Wood, Bart., and in 1823 to Walter Fawkes. In 1814 he was made Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, an office which he filled for a period of twenty years. In 1819 Mr. Wrangham became Rector of Thorpe Basset, and in the following year Archdeacon of Cleveland, which he exchanged in 1828 for the East Riding of Yorkshire. In 1827 he became Rector of Dodleston in Cheshire. Among his writings, which were very numerous, may be mentioned "The Restoration of Learning in the East," a poem; "The British Plutarch," in 6 vols.; "Forty Sonnets from Petrarch," &c., and numerous sermons and pamphlets. In 1842 he presented to Trinity College, Cambridge, his valuable collection of pamphlets, consisting of nine or ten thousand publications, bound in about 1,000 vols. He was a member of the Roxburghe and Bannatyne Clubs, and an honorary member of several philosophical and literary societies.

WRIGHT, Fanny (Madame Darusmont) [1795—1853], miscellaneous writer and political agitator, was born at Dundee, and was the daughter of a nephew of Professor Mylne, of Glasgow, who gave his grand-niece a learned education. At the age of eighteen she wrote "A Few Days in Athens," and after travelling in America in 1818, "Views of Society and Manners" in that country, besides which she wrote the drama of "Altorf," which was performed in New York in 1819. In 1825 she returned to America and settled there, having bought about 2,000 acres of land and peopled it with a number of slave families whom she had redeemed. She appeared as a public lecturer in 1833, and took a prominent part in the anti-slavery agitation: thousands flocked to her lectures, "Fanny Wright Societies" were formed, and the whole country rang with her name. Later she joined Robert Owen in his Communist scheme, at New Harmony, edited his *Gazette*, and lectured in the chief towns in the West of America. Miss Wright married a M. Darusmont, a union which proved most unhappy.

WRIGHT, Ichabod Charles [1795—1871], eldest son of Mr. Ichabod Wright, of Mapperley Hall, Notts, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1817, and M.A. in 1820, and was for some time Fellow of Magdalen College. He was engaged as a banker at Nottingham, and when not engaged in business devoted himself to literature. He translated Dante's "Divina Commedia" into English verse, and it passed through several editions. He also translated the Iliad of Homer into blank verse, published a letter to the Dean of Canterbury, with remarks on Mr. M. Arnold's criticism on the early portion of that work, and was the author of some able pamphlets on the Currency Question.

WRIGHT, John [1771—1841], was the son of a clerk in a manufacturing house at Norwich. He was early apprenticed to a silk mercer, but having a taste for literary pursuits, at the expiration of his time he went to London, where he obtained employment in

Mr. Hookham's rooms in Bond Street. He afterwards entered into business on his own account as a bookseller, but failed for want of capital. He then became acquainted with Mr. Cobbett, and negotiations were entered into for the publication of a "Parliamentary History," of which Mr. Wright was the sole author. They disagreed, a law-suit followed, and the work was then merged into "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates," which he edited for some years. At his house the plan of "The Antijacobin" was discussed, and many of the articles were there written. Mr. Wright was engaged to edit several works published by Murray and Bentley, but his chief publication was "Sir Henry Cavendish's Debates in the House of Commons during the 13th Parliament of Great Britain, and commonly known as the Unreported Parliament." Though he did not meet with much support, the work was admitted on all sides to be ably executed.

WRIGHT, John Massey [1773—1866], chiefly known as a water-colour painter, was the son of an organ-builder, and was intended for his father's business, but being unsuccessful abandoned it, and studied painting. He first began to design from Shakespeare, and then for seven years was employed by Barker, the panorama-painter. He was an exhibitor, mostly in oils, at the Royal Academy from 1808, sending among other things, "The Living Shame" (1812), "Don Quixote Fed by the High-born Damsels" (1815), "Claiming the Flitch of Bacon" (1817), and in 1818 his last work, "The Flitch of Bacon." He became a member of the Water-Colour Society in 1827, and from that time devoted himself to water-colour painting, and to making designs for book illustrations.

WRIGHT, John Skirrow [1823—1880], was a son of Mr. Edward Fawcett Wright, of Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire. Having received a private education he became a merchant at Birmingham, and was at one time a partner in the firm of Smith and Wright, button manufacturers and tin-plate workers. He took a great interest in all movements for bettering the condition of the working-classes, and was one of the few Birmingham employers who gave his work-people an interest in the success of business by an annual distribution of bonuses. As chairman of the Birmingham School Board, he rendered valuable aid in promoting the educational work of the town. He was a keen politician, and shortly before his death he was elected member for Nottingham in the Liberal interest. He had been several times chairman of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, and represented that body at the opening of the Suez Canal. He was a borough magistrate, a director of Lloyd's Bank, and treasurer of the Baptist Midland Association. He died very suddenly while attending a meeting of the School of Art Committee at Birmingham, of which he was vice-chairman.

WRIGHT, Thomas, "the Manchester Prison Philanthropist" [1788—1875], born of humble parents, worked for forty-seven years in Ormerod and Son's iron foundry in Manchester. He received wages as foreman of one of the departments, £3 10*s*. weekly, £2 of which he handed to his wife for housekeeping; the rest, for many years, he employed in his good work of the moral reclamation of delinquents in prison. All the spare time he could snatch from his daily labour he spent in the prisoner's cell, endeavouring by kind persuasion and earnest prayer to exhort him to amendment, and contributing in various ways to his restoration to society. When criminals had been left for execution,

Mr. Wright endeavoured, as often as possible, to visit them, and implore them to make their peace with Heaven. Besides reconciling husbands and wives, parents and children, masters and workmen, in a variety of cases, he assisted in enabling convicts of superior education to regain their place in society by means of emigration. His prison visits were not confined to Lancashire, but were extended to various places, in Scotland, London, and the hulks. He refused an offer from Government to make him travelling inspector of prisons at a salary of £800, fearing his influence with prisoners would be lost if he came to them with official authority. Charles Dickens's article in *Household Words*, "An Unsalaried Public Servant," first brought him into public notice. In 1852 a sum of £3,246 was raised in Manchester and Liverpool to enable him to give up his daily work and devote himself entirely to the reforming of prisoners. A portrait of him, by G. F. Watts, was exhibited at the Academy, and afterwards presented to the Manchester Corporation, and an oil painting of him in the "Condemned Cell" is now in the Guildhall.

WRIGHT, Thomas, M.A., F.S.A. [1810—1877], descended from a Yorkshire family, born on the Welsh borders, was educated at Ludlow Grammar-school, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1834, and of M.A. in 1837. While an undergraduate he became a regular contributor, on historical and antiquarian subjects, to *Fraser's Magazine*, the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, and other periodicals. He was one of the founders of the Camden Society, and of the British Archæological Association, which has since separated into two distinct bodies; was a member of many learned societies, both in England and on the Continent, and in 1842 was elected Corresponding Member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, when it was stated that he was the youngest person who had received that honour. Mr. Wright edited a large number of the literary reliques of the Middle Ages, in English, Anglo-Norman, French, and Latin; among which may be enumerated editions of the "Canterbury Tales" of Chaucer, and the "Vision of Piers Plowman." He also wrote various works on political and literary history, and on the antiquities of the country. The best known are "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," published in 1852; the "Archæological Album," the "Wanderings of an Antiquary," "Essays on Archæological Subjects," "The Homes of Other Days: a History of Domestic Manners and Sentiments in England from the Earliest known Period to Modern Times," "History of Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art," and a "Historical Account of a Roman City of Uriconium at Wroxeter," in which he gives an account of some remarkable discoveries made there chiefly through his efforts.

WROTTESLEY, Right Hon. John, Lord, M.A., F.R.S., and D.C.L. [1798—1867], one of the founders of the Astronomical Society, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1819; M.A., 1823. In the latter year he was called to the bar, and succeeded his father, the first lord, in 1841. He was distinguished for his attainments in astronomical science, and in 1839 received the gold medal of the Astronomical Society for his "Catalogue of the Right Ascensions of 1318 Stars." In 1853 he called the attention of the House of Lords to Lieut. Maury's valuable scheme of meteorological observations and discoveries. In 1854 he became president of the Royal Society, a post he held till 1857, when he resigned. He served on several important Royal Commissions, and

was the author of "Thoughts on Government and Legislation."

WYATT, Surgeon-Major John, C.B., was the eldest son of Mr. James Wyatt, of Lidsey, Sussex, and entered the army medical service in 1841 as assistant-surgeon. He became surgeon in 1857, and surgeon-major in 1863. In 1854 he went with the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards to Turkey and the Crimea, and was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and at the fall of Sebastopol. He received for his services the Crimean medal and four clasps, the knighthood of the Legion of Honour, and the Turkish medal. During the Franco-German war, he was chosen by the War Department to go as medical commissioner to the headquarters of the French army, and was in Paris during the whole of the siege, rendering very valuable aid to the wounded. He was made C.B. in 1873, and died at Bournemouth, April 2, 1874.

WYATT, Sir Matthew Digby, F.S.A. [1820—1877], architect and writer on decorative art, the youngest son of Matthew Wyatt, police magistrate, Lambeth, was born near Devizes, where he was educated. He entered the office of his brother, Thos. H. Wyatt, architect, and gained a prize for an essay from the Architectural Society in 1836. He started for the Continent in 1844, in order to study the principal monuments of art and antiquity in France, Germany, and Italy, and returned to England in 1846, bringing with him, amongst other drawings, a series of studies from churches, which were published in *fac-simile* in 1848. He arranged and decorated the New Adelphi Theatre in that year, and made to the Society of Arts an able report on the Exposition of Industry at Paris in 1849. In the same year he acted as secretary to the members of the Society of Arts, who had set on foot the project of the Great Exhibition, and his appointment was confirmed by the Royal Commission of 1850. In conjunction with Mr. Owen Jones, Sir W. Cubitt, Sir J. Paxton, and Sir C. Fox, Mr. Wyatt assisted in the settlement of the general plan and details of the Great Exhibition building in Hyde Park, and the management of its erection devolved upon him. This employment led to his association with Mr. Brunel in designing the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway, and other works. Towards the close of his connection with the Royal Commissioners, he received a present of £1,000 from that body (in addition to his salary), and a gold medal from Prince Albert. Between 1852 and 1854 he superintended the Fine Arts Department and decorations of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham; and published "Views of the Crystal Palace and Park," and (with J. B. Waring) the Guides to the Courts of Christian Art, which were designed and arranged by him. In 1854 he restored the fine chancel of North Marston Church, Bucks, for Her Majesty, as a memorial to Mr. Neeld, from whom she had received a considerable bequest. Mr. Wyatt, who was one of the jurors and reporter to the British Government, for furniture and decoration, at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He was often employed by the E. I. Company, built several barracks for them, and when their possessions were transferred to the Crown he advised upon the transfer. He designed several great works for execution in India, and was appointed joint architect with Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A., for the new India Office. He was from 1855 to 1859 Hon. Sec. of the R. I. B. A. In 1861 he was sent by the Society of Arts to Florence, to report upon the Italian Exhibition of Industry, and he was an exhibi-

tor, and obtained medals for his various designs for manufacturers, &c., at the Great Exhibitions of 1851, 1855, and 1862. He was a Telford medallist of the Institution of Civil Engineers; in 1865 was made an honorary member of several foreign academies; and in 1866 received the gold medal given by Her Majesty. In 1865 he was created an officer of the Order of San Maurizio and Lazaro by the King of Italy; on Jan. 14, 1869, was knighted by Her Majesty; on Dec. 7 the same year was chosen as Slade Professor of Fine Arts at the University of Cambridge for a period of three years; and in 1870 was made an M.A. He was elected President of the Graphic Society in the place of Mr. Foley, deceased, in Oct., 1874. Among his writings may be mentioned, "Metal Work and its Artistic Design" (1852), "Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century" (1853), "Art Treasures of the United Kingdom" (1857), &c.

WYATT, Matthew Cotes [1777—1862], sculptor, was a son of James Wyatt, R.A., the architect, and was educated at Eton, and studied Art in the Royal Academy Schools. At the age of nineteen he was employed under the immediate patronage of the King (George III.) at Windsor, but his first public work was the Nelson memorial on the Exchange at Liverpool. He exhibited at the Academy, during the years 1804—12, some portraits in oil, a bust of the King, and a "Descent from the Cross." His equestrian statues included that of the Duke of Wellington, lately removed from Hyde Park Corner, for which a subscription of £30,000 was raised, the statue of George III. at Pall Mall East; besides which he executed the cenotaph of the Princess Charlotte in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the monument of the Duchess of Rutland at Belvoir Castle, and a figure of the favourite dog of the Earl of Dudley.

WYATT, Thomas Henry [1807 1880], elder brother of Sir Digby Wyatt, was born in London, and having chosen the profession of architecture, became the pupil of Philip Hardwicke. He was appointed district surveyor of Hackney, and soon acquired a very large business, for a time entering into partnership with David Brandon. Among his works may be mentioned the Adelphi Theatre, the Exchange at Liverpool, the restoration of Wimborne Minster, and upwards of 150 churches, several assize courts in England and Wales, the Guards' barracks in Hyde Park, &c. He was one of the first members of the R.I.B.A., and was elected President in 1870.

WYATVILLE, Sir Jeffery, Knt., R.A. [1766—1840], architect, was the son of a surveyor, Joseph Wyatt, at Burton-on-Trent, where he was born. He was educated at the Free Grammar School of that town, and then wished to be a sailor, but meeting with disappointment in that direction, he induced his uncle, Samuel Wyatt the architect, to take him into his office for seven years. At the end of that time he went to another uncle, James Wyatt, R.A., under whom he made a special study of Gothic and Old English architecture. In 1799 he joined in business with an eminent builder, who had extensive Government and other contracts, with whom he remained till 1824, when he was unexpectedly summoned to Windsor by George IV. to receive instructions respecting designs for the restoration of Windsor Castle. The sum of £300,000 was voted by Parliament towards the expenses of these improvements; and on Aug. 12, 1824, the first stone was laid by the King, the first stone of the gateway forming the principal entrance to the quadrangle. On that occasion he received the Royal authority for changing his name to Wyatville, which he did chiefly

to distinguish himself from other architects named Wyatt, living at that time, He devoted all his time to the works at the Castle, which proceeded so rapidly, that in 1828 the King was able to take possession of his private apartments, on which occasion he knighted the architect. The completion of the work occupied the remainder of his life, and involved an outlay of upwards of £700,000. His reputation will rest chiefly upon the work done at Windsor Castle, but beside that he had wholly built or improved many other edifices in different parts of the kingdom; he made several additions to Chatsworth, designed lodges and other buildings in Windsor Park, added a new front to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, &c. He had exhibited at the Academy from 1794, and in 1798 sent a design, "Priam's Palace," which attracted a good deal of notice. He was made an A.R.A. in 1823, R.A. in 1826. He died at his house, in Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. A portrait of him was painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence by command of George IV., and placed in the Royal collection at Windsor Castle, and his bust by Chantrey was placed in the long gallery there.

WYNFORD, Right Hon. William Draper, Bart., First Baron [1767—1845], born at Haslebury Plucknett, co. Somerset, was the third son of Thomas Best, Esq., by a daughter of Sir William Draper, well known as the antagonist of "Junius." He was educated at the Crewkerne Grammar School, and at the age of fifteen was sent to Wadham College, Oxford. At the end of two years, by the death of a cousin, he came into a considerable estate, and entering the Middle Temple, was called to the Bar in 1789. He soon acquired an extensive practice, and his increase of business allowed him to accept the coif in 1800. In 1802 he entered Parliament as member for Petersfield, in the Liberal interest. He was one of the acting managers in the impeachment of Lord Melville, and with Sir Samuel Romilly answered the legal objections taken by the counsel for the defence. In 1813 he was returned for Bridport, and left the Liberal party to become a zealous supporter of Conservative principles. In 1809 he was elected Recorder for Guildford; and in 1813 he was made Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales, succeeding in 1816 to the Attorney-Generalship. In 1819 he was made judge of the Court of King's Bench, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1824 he was advanced to the Court of Common Pleas, from which he retired in June, 1829, and was elevated to the peerage, under the title of Baron Wynford. He was then selected to fill the office of Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords. In the debates he strenuously opposed the Reform Bill through all its stages, and was always found in opposition to the party who supported it. He retired from public life in 1829.

WYNN, Right Hon. Charles Watkyn Williams, D.C.L., F.S.A. [1775—1850], was the second son of Sir Watkyn Williams Wynn, the fourth baronet, of Wynnstay, Denbigh. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1798. In 1796 he entered Parliament as the representative of Old Sarum, and the following year was elected for the county of Montgomery, for which he sat in the House of Commons until his death. In 1822 he was appointed President of the Board of Control, and sworn a Privy Councillor. From November, 1830, to April, 1831, he was Secretary for War under Lord Grey's administration, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from December, 1834, to April, 1835. He was a Metropolitan

Commissioner of Lunacy, Steward of Denbigh, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and President of the Royal Asiatic Society.

WYNN, Charlotte Williams [1807—1869], was the eldest daughter of the above, whose public position threw her early into political society, and gave her a keen interest in all the great questions of the day. She also, among her father's intimate friends, became acquainted with Heber, Southey, Hallam, Mackintosh, and others, and in 1836 first met her friend the Baron Varnhagen von Ense, at Wiesbaden. They became staunch friends in spite of the great difference in their ages, and generally met from that time at Wiesbaden every year, during the annual visits of Miss Wynn's family to the baths there. Later she also made the acquaintance of Carlyle, Baron Bunsen, M. Rio, and the Rev. F. D. Maurice, with all of whom she corresponded from time to time. These letters were collected and published by her sister in 1878, and give a delightful account of her life, and the many interesting people she knew. During the last years of her life she suffered greatly from ill-health, and was obliged to live constantly abroad, only visiting England very occasionally, until her death.

WYNTER, Andrew, M.D. [1819—1876], son of Andrew Wynter, Esq., born at Bristol, and educated at a private school, commenced a course of medical study, which he abandoned for a time, but took his degree of M.D. in 1853, and became a member of the College of Physicians in 1861. Dr. Wynter, who devoted himself to the study of mental diseases, was editor of the *British Medical Journal* from 1845 to the end of 1860, and contributed frequently to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, and other periodicals. A collection of many of his lesser pieces, under the title of "Sketches of Town and Country Life," published in 1855-6, was republished under the title of "Our Social Bees," in 1861. His contributions to the *Quarterly Review*, *Once a Week*, &c., were republished in a collected form, under the titles of "Curiosities of Civilization," and "Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers," in 1860-3.

WYON, Joseph S., Medallist [1836—1873], was a son of Benjamin Wyon, chief engraver of Her Majesty's Seals. He studied under his father, and obtained two silver medals at the Royal Academy. Among his works may be mentioned a medal of James Watt, the inventor of the steam-engine, which, on Robert Stephenson's recommendation, was adopted by the Royal Institute of Civil Engineers as their annual prize medal; the Great Seal of England (which he executed in his capacity as Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals), the medal struck by order of the Canadian Government to commemorate the confederation of the four provinces of the Dominion of Canada; the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, &c. He was a juror in the London Exhibition of 1862, and with his brother, M. A. B. Wyon, received the only medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867 given to exhibitors in the class of sculpture. He received the Order of the Medjidie from the Sultan of Turkey.

WYON, William, R.A. [1795—1851], the well-known medallist and die-sinker, was of German descent, the son of Peter Wyon, a die-sinker at Birmingham, where he was born. He was apprenticed to his father, and in 1812 came to London, and having carefully studied Flaxman's works, he gained the Society of Arts Gold Medal for his copy of the head of Ceres. The Society bought it, and used it as their gold agricultural medal. He also gained the Society's Gold Medal for his original group of "Victory in a Marine Car, drawn by Tritons." He settled in London

in 1816, and in 1817 became a student at the Royal Academy, and about the same time was appointed second engraver to the Royal Mint, becoming in that way assistant to his cousin Thomas. On the death of the latter Mr. Pistrucci was made chief engraver, but Wyon as assistant claimed to have done most of the work. In 1822 Pistrucci wholly withdrew his services, but continued to receive the salary till 1828, when it was divided equally between the two officers, each receiving £350 a year. Wyon then took the title of Chief Engraver, was elected A.R.A. in 1831, and R.A. in 1838. In 1835 he went to Lisbon to prepare the dies for the Portuguese coinage, and subsequently undertook similar commissions for other countries. Among his coins were those of the latter years of George IV., the coins of William IV., and the early coins of Queen Victoria. He made the war medals for the Peninsular victories, Trafalgar, and the Indian medals for Jellalabad and Cabul; and also the medals for the Geographical and Geological Societies, the Royal Academy, Art Union, Royal Institution, and Glasgow University. William IV.'s Coronation Medal is also by him; and one of his latest works was the medal for the Exhibition of 1851. His friend, Mr. Nicholas Carlisle, published a list of his works, to which was prefixed a memoir in 1837.

WYSE, Sir Thomas, K.C.B. [1791—1862], was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Wyse, of St. John's Manor, near Waterford. He was educated at Stonyhurst, and Trinity College, Dublin. He afterwards entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, but was not called to the Bar. He represented Tipperary in Parliament from 1830 to 1832, and Waterford City from 1835 to 1847. In 1839 he was made a Lord of the Treasury, and in 1846 Joint Secretary to the Board of Control. This office he resigned in 1849, on being appointed minister at Athens, and at the same time he was sworn a privy councillor. He was created a K.C.B. in 1857. In the literary world he was known as the author of "Walks in Rome," "Oriental Sketches," &c. He married, in 1821, the daughter of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, from whom he was separated in 1828.

Y.

YARRELL, William [1784—1856], an eminent naturalist, was the son of a newsagent in Duke Street, St. James's. In the intervals of business he devoted himself to fishing and shooting, and studied the natural history of the game he hunted. Together with his friend Shoobridge he made frequent excursions into the country for shooting. He formed a valuable collection of birds, birds' eggs, and fishes, and in 1825 sent his first paper to the *Zoological Journal*, "Notices of the Occurrence of some rare British Birds, observed during the years 1823, 1824, and 1825." Becoming acquainted with Mr. Vigors, Mr. Swainson, Mr. E. Bennett, and other eminent naturalists, he was elected in 1825 a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, to the transactions of which he contributed numerous valuable papers, among which were his "Observations on the Trachea of Birds," (1827), a "Description of a New Species of Fungus" (1828), "On the Organs of Voice in Birds," &c. But the most important work of his life was the production of his admirable "History of British Birds" (1836), "and History of British Fishes" (1843), published by his friend, Mr. Van Voorst. About 1829 the Zoological Club of the Linnæan Society became the foundation of the present Zoological Society, and Mr. Yarrell continued his work for the Society's welfare with unflagging zeal to the end. In 1849 he was elected a vice-presi-

dent and treasurer of the Linnæan Society, and the members subscribed for an oil portrait of him to be placed in the Society's meeting-room.

YATES, Frederick Henry [1797—1842], actor, was the son of Thomas Yates, a tobacco manufacturer, and was educated at a preparatory school at Winchmore Hill, and at the Charterhouse. On leaving school he entered the Commissariat Department, and was sent out to the army then fighting in the Peninsula. By the advice of the elder Charles Matthews he took to the stage, making his first appearance in 1817. He first played in London in 1818, appearing at Covent Garden as Iago to the Othello of Charles Young, Charles Kemble playing Cassio, and Miss O'Neill Desdemona. From that time his Iago was a great favourite with the public. In 1825 he undertook the management of the Adelphi Theatre in conjunction with Daniel Terry, appearing chiefly in dramatisations of popular novels, "The Flying Dutchman," the "Pilot," &c. Terry retired in 1828, and then Yates was joined by Charles Matthews the elder, when the theatre became one of the most popular places of amusement in London. Among some of their greatest triumphs were "Victorine," "The Wreck Ashore," "The Green Bushes," dramatisations of "Pickwick," "The Last Days of Pompeii," "Ten Thousand a Year," &c. Mr. Yates was the father of Mr. Edmund Yates, editor of *The World*.

YATES, Mrs. Elizabeth, an actress of repute, specially clever in domestic drama, was born at Norwich in 1799. She was the daughter of Mr. John Brunton, manager of what in theatrical parlance was known as "The Norfolk Circuit"—several tours in the eastern counties, with Norwich for their centre—and a niece of the clever actress Miss Louisa Brunton, who married, in 1807, the Seventh Earl of Craven. She made her first appearance on the stage at Lynn, where her father was then manager, on March 15, 1815, as Desdemona to the Othello of Charles Kean. She continued her provincial career with increasing success until 1817, when she made her bow to a London audience at Covent Garden in the character of Letitia Hardy. She next appeared as Rosalind, Violante, Beatrice, and Olivia; and when her father became manager of the West London Theatre, in 1822, Miss Brunton was a leading member of the company. In 1824 she married Mr. Frederick Yates, with whose triumphs at the Adelphi she became intimately associated, being a great favourite as the heroine of domestic dramas, such as the "Wreck Ashore," "Victorine," &c. After her husband's death, Mrs. Yates played one season at the Lyceum, and retired from the stage in 1848. She died at Brighton, August 30, 1860.

YELVERTON, Admiral Sir Hastings Reginald, G.C.B. [1808—1878], born in Ireland, was son of Mr. J. Joseph Henry, of Straffan, co. Kildare. He entered the navy in 1823, and from that time to his death was constantly afloat. He was second in command of the Mediterranean squadron from 1863 to 1866, and subsequently commanded the Channel squadron. From 1870 to 1874 he was Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station, and in 1876 was appointed a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty. For his naval services he was nominated a C.B. in 1855, a Knight Commander in 1869, and a G.C.B. in 1875.

YELVERTON, Mrs. (Theresa Longworth), the heroine of the famous "Yelverton marriage case," was the daughter of a silk merchant, of Manchester, and was born at Chetwood, in Lancashire. She and her sisters were educated at a convent in France, and became Roman Catholics, and on leaving

that place Theresa spent two years in Italy, where she completed her education. One of her sisters was married to a M. Le Favre, at Boulogne, and it was while returning from a visit to her in 1852 that Theresa first met Major Yelverton, the eldest son of Lord Avonmore, who, it would seem, fell in love with her. During the Russian war Miss Longworth was at Constantinople as a nurse, and there met Major Yelverton for the second time, when he made her an offer of marriage. She returned to England in 1857, and in April of that year they were privately married, "according to Scotch law." Miss Longworth not being satisfied with this marriage, they were again married in August of the same year in the Catholic church of Kilone, in Ireland. But both marriages were most irregular, and each side seems to have been aware of that fact. A year later the major, apparently tired of his wife, deserted her at Bordeaux, doing his best to persuade her to go to New Zealand, and promising to follow her there. This she refused to do, however, and in June, 1858, the Major married publicly the widow of Professor Forbes, ignoring his first marriage altogether. Thereupon an action was entered against him for £259 17*s.* 3*d.*, by Mr. John Thelwall, of Hull, for board, lodging, and necessaries, supplied to his first wife. The major pleaded that the goods had not been supplied to his wife, thereby denying that Miss Longworth was his wife. The action was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin (Feb. 21, 1861), and lasted eleven days, the jury finding that the Scotch marriage was a valid one, and that there was a good Irish marriage. The matter was then tried in a Scotch Court, and went against Mrs. Theresa Yelverton, and finally, in August, 1867, the House of Lords decided against her too. She lived chiefly abroad after that time, and died at Petermaritzburg, Natal, in November, 1881, and was buried in the Church of England cemetery there.

YOUNG, Charles Mayne [1777—1856], was the son of a well-known London surgeon, Thomas Young, and spent part of his early childhood with his aunt, Madame Müller, who was married to Professor Müller, body physician and confidental adviser to the King of Denmark. The King and Queen of Denmark became deeply interested in the pretty intelligent boy, an interest which followed him throughout his career. On his return to England he was sent to Eton, where he remained for three years, and was then transferred to Merchant Taylors' School. Meanwhile his father, though his practice was a large one, had been living considerably beyond his means, plunging into every kind of dissipation, and making life at home quite impossible for the boys or their mother. They left him, therefore, and went to live with a sister of their mother's, a maiden lady of restricted means, who had a small house of her own. George, the eldest son, became a surgeon; Winslow, the youngest, a clerk in the house of a West India merchant; and Charles entered as clerk in the house of Loughman & Co. Disliking his employment, he determined to go upon the stage, and made his *debut* at Liverpool, in the character of Douglas, in 1798, and being very successful, was engaged to play leading parts in Manchester. Between 1800 and 1803 he played with uninterrupted success at Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. At the latter place he became acquainted with Sir Walter Scott, and from that time down to Scott's death, never failed to visit him when he was in the north. In 1804, while Young was playing at Liverpool, he fell in love with the beautiful and accomplished actress, Miss Grimani, and

they were married early in the following year. She died, after giving birth to their only son, Julian Charles Young. Young first appeared in London at the Haymarket Theatre, June 22, 1807, in the character of Hamlet, and at once gained a marked success. He also played during his first season Don Felix, Osmond, Rolla, Penruddock, Petruchio, the Stranger, and Sir Edward Mortimer in Colman's "Iron Chest." After the burning down of the Haymarket in 1808, Young accompanied the old company to the Opera House, Covent Garden, adding greatly to his reputation by his representation of Daran in *The Exile*, playing besides, Hamlet, Othello, and with Mrs. Siddons, during her brother's illness in 1811, Beverly and Macbeth. In 1812 he played Cassius in Kemble's splendid revival of "Julius Cæsar." In 1822 he accepted an engagement at Drury Lane, at a salary of £50 a night, to play with Edmund Kean in certain pieces, exchanging parts with him on alternate nights. It created an immense excitement in London; the rival actors were as eagerly discussed as the most important political personages of the hour, and everyone rushed to see them alternately in the parts of Iago and Othello. In 1823-24 Young re-appeared at Covent Garden, and again played with Kean at that house. In 1832 he retired from the stage, appearing for the last time as Hamlet, Charles Matthews the elder playing Polonius, and William Macready undertaking the part of the ghost. [See "Memoir of Charles Mayne Young," by his son, 1871.]

YOUNG, Dr. James [1811—1883], the celebrated chemist, was born at Drygate, Glasgow, of humble parents, and early began the study of chemistry under Professor Graham (later Master of the Mint) in Anderson's College, Glasgow. He became assistant to Professor Graham, whom he accompanied to University College, London, working under him for about seven years, until he received important appointments in chemical works at St. Helen's, and at Manchester. At the latter place he began experimenting in mineral oils from a coal-pit in Derbyshire, from which he produced lubricating and burning oils, which found a ready sale; he also discovered a method of distilling oil from shale, and founded the mineral oil industry in Scotland, where the total annual production of mineral oil amounts to about 15,000,000 gallons. Dr. Young founded a chair at Anderson's College for the study of technical chemistry. His latest scientific act was the use of lime for preventing the corrosion of iron ships by the bilge water, a process adopted by the Admiralty. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Livingstone, and fitted out the expedition which resulted in the discovery of his body.

YOUNG, John, author of the "Letters of Agricola," was born in Scotland, and educated at the University of Glasgow. About 1815 he emigrated to Nova Scotia, and three years later succeeded in attracting attention to the dormant condition of agriculture in that province. A series of letters printed in the Halifax *Recorder*, signed "Agricola," were the means of procuring the establishment by the Legislature of Nova Scotia of the Board of Agriculture, of which Mr. Young eventually became secretary. It was not, however, until the following year (1819) that he avowed the authorship of the letters. In 1825 he was returned to the Provincial Parliament, and continued to sit as a member of the Assembly until his death, in 1837. Mr. Young displayed considerable eloquence as a speaker, and large and varied knowledge in the performance of his duties.

YOUNG, The Hon. John, was born in Ayr, Scotland, in 1811, and having received a fair education,

went out to Canada in 1826. In 1840, having settled in Montreal, he began to turn his attention to the improvement of inland navigation, and to removing as far as possible the restrictions upon trade between Canada and the United States. He was chiefly instrumental in the deepening of Lake St. Peter, which enabled the largest ocean steamers to pass up the St. Lawrence to Montreal, and took an active part in establishing a line of railway to connect Montreal with Portland in Maine, and another to connect Montreal with Kingston. He accepted the portfolio of Public Works in the Hincks-Morin Administration, remaining in office one year, during which time he worked hard for the improvement of their navigation system. He took an active part in establishing a line of steamers between the St. Lawrence and Liverpool, which was subsidised by the Canadian Government. He died in Montreal, April 12, 1878.

YULE, Captain Charles Bampfield, R.N., was the third son of Commander John Yule, R.N. He was the first explorer of a southern part of New Guinea in 1847, and was employed eight years in surveying the eastern coast of Australia, and the outlying barrier reefs, Torres Strait, the southern coast of New Guinea, and the Louisiade Archipelago. Captain Yule was the author of the "Australia Directory," published by the Admiralty, to facilitate the navigation of the coasts of Australia. He died at his residence, Anderton, Cornwall, Nov. 1, 1878.

APPENDIX

OF PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ALEXANDER, Gen. Sir James Edward, C.B., F.R.S. [1803—1885], was the eldest son of Mr. Edward Alexander, of Powis, Clackmannanshire, was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and entered the army in 1821. He was appointed by Sir Thomas Munro (Governor of Madras), adjutant of his body-guard. He served in the cavalry, in India, and in the 42nd Royal Highlanders, acted as private secretary and A.D.C. to Sir Benjamin D'Urban, when Governor of Cape Colony, and also as A.D.C. to the same general while Commander of the Forces in British North America. He was subsequently on the staff of General Sir William Rowan, Commander of the Forces in Canada, and was present in the field in the Burman, Persian, Turkish, Portuguese, and Caffre wars. He was likewise employed on a Government expedition of discovery in the interior of Africa, and on an exploring and surveying expedition in the forests of New Brunswick, for which he was knighted in 1838. He became a major in the army in 1846, lieutenant-colonel in 1854, and colonel in 1858. He commanded the 14th Regiment at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and the 2nd Battalion of the same regiment in New Zealand in 1860-62. He obtained the Khedive's leave to transport Cleopatra's Needle to England; and, though the actual removal was carried out by others, it was mainly through his exertions that the obelisk was saved from being broken up. He was made major-general in 1868, lieutenant-general in 1877, and general in 1882, and was nominated a C.B. in 1873. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Stirlingshire.

ALLEN, Sir George Wigram, K.C.M.G. [1824—1885], eldest son of Hon. George Allen (sometime Chairman of Committees in the Legislative Council of Sydney), was educated at Sydney College. He was admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1846, and was for several years President of the Law Institute of the colony. In 1859 he was appointed a magistrate for the territory, and in 1860-61 was a member of the Legislative Council. He was Minister of Justice and Public Instruction from 1873 till 1875, when he was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, a position which he held till 1883. Sir George Allen, who received the honour of knighthood in 1877, had been seven times consecutively returned as member for "The Glebe" in the Legislative Assembly. He was a Commissioner of National Education from 1853 till 1867, a member of the Council of Education from 1873 till 1880, and a vice-president of the Sydney In-

ternational and of several intercolonial exhibitions. He was a Fellow of Sydney University, a trustee of Sydney Grammar School, a director of the Bank of New South Wales, and chairman of several insurance and commercial companies. Sir George Allen was in 1884 nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He married, in 1851, Marian, eldest daughter of the Rev. William B. Boyce.

ANSDELL, Richard, R.A. [1815—1885], was born at Liverpool, and educated at the Bluecoat School of that town. Having determined to adopt painting as a profession, he first distinguished himself by the painting of animals and sports of the field, with occasionally an outdoor historical subject. The earliest pictures he exhibited at the Royal Academy (1840) were "Grouse Shooting" and "A Galloway Farm, the Property of the Marquis of Bute." In the following year he exhibited "The Earl of Sefton and Party returning from Shooting." In 1842 his "Death of Sir W. Lambton at the Battle of Marston Moor" attracted notice by its spirit and force. In 1843 appeared "The Death," a scene in the deer-hunt; in 1844 "Mary, Queen of Scots, returning from the Chase to Stirling Castle;" and, in 1845, "Fox-hunting in the North," a portrait group of Mr. James Machell, of Windermere, and his family. In 1846 Mr. Ansdell exhibited for the first time at the British Institution, the subject of his picture being "The Drover's Halt—Isle of Mull in the Distance;" and the same year he sent to the Royal Academy "The Stag at Bay." In the following year at the Academy appeared "The Combat," a companion to the last picture; and in 1848 "The Battle of the Standard." In 1856 Mr. Ansdell accompanied Mr. Phillip, R.A., to Spain; and again, in the following year, he journeyed there alone, making the province of Seville his sketching ground. In 1857 he exhibited "The Water Carrier" and "Mules Drinking;" in 1858 "The Road to Seville," and "The Spanish Shepherd;" in 1859 "Isla Mayor—Banks of the Guadalquivir," and 'The Spanish Flower Seller." In 1860 he returned to English subjects in "The Lost Shepherd," and "Buy a Dog, Ma'am?" and though in the next year he again showed his attachment to Spanish life and scenery, his later works were almost exclusively taken from English and Scottish out-door life. On three occasions Mr. Ansdell received the "Heywood medal" for his works exhibited at Manchester; and a gold medal was awarded to him for pictures in the Paris Exhibition of 1855. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1870.

B.

BAKER, Dom Anselm, O. Cist. [1833—1885], one of the Cistercian monks of Charnwood Abbey, in Leicestershire, was one of the most distinguished heraldic artists of our day. The greater part of the coats-of-arms in Foster's Peerage were by him, and among his other works were numerous liturgical books, the illuminated "Liber Vitæ," or Book of Benefactors to the Cistercian Abbey in Charnwood Forest, the "Book of Armorial Bearings of English Cardinals," and the "Book of Arms of the Cistercian Houses of Catholic England."

BAZLEY, Sir Thomas, Bart. [1797—1885], born at Gilnow, near Bolton, was educated at the Bolton Grammar School. At an early age he was apprenticed to learn cotton-spinning at the factory of Ainsworth and Co. (once the establishment of Sir Robert Peel and Co.). In 1818 he started in business at Bolton, and in 1826 removed to

Manchester. He became the head and sole proprietor of the largest fine cotton and lace thread spinning concern in the trade, employing more than one thousand hands, and he established, in connection with his factories, schools and lecture and reading rooms. Mr. Bazley was one of the earliest members of the Manchester Anti-Corn Law Association, and of the Council of the League; and in 1837, with Messrs. Richard Cobden and John Brooks, he opened the Free-trade campaign at Liverpool, on which occasion he made his first public speech. In 1845 he was elected president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and held that post till 1859. Mr. Bazley was one of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851; he served upon the Royal Commission for promoting the amalgamation of the Laws of the United Kingdom; and in 1855 he was a Commissioner of the Paris Imperial Exhibition. In 1858 he was elected M.P. for Manchester in the liberal interest, without a contest. His business and parliamentary duties pressing severely upon his time and attention, in 1862 he retired from the former, and disposed of his extensive mills, determining to devote himself entirely to public life. In 1859 and 1865 he was re-elected for Manchester at the head of the poll; but in 1868 he came in second, polling 14,192 votes against 15,486, recorded in favour of Mr. Birley, the Conservative candidate. At the general election of Feb., 1874, he was third on the poll, the votes given for the three successful candidates being as follows:—Birley, 19,984; Callender, 19,649; Bazley, 19,325. He was created a baronet in Oct., 1869, and retired from parliamentary life in March, 1880.

BENEDICT, Sir Julius [1804—1885], musician and composer, born at Stuttgart, at an early age showed so much musical talent that, having commenced his studies under Hummel, at Weimar, he was introduced to the notice of Weber, who, though he had always refused to take pupils, was induced to alter his resolution in Benedict's favour. From the beginning of 1821 till the end of 1824 he had the benefit of Weber's exclusive instruction, and was treated by him rather as a son than as a pupil. At the age of nineteen he was, on Weber's recommendation, engaged to conduct the German operas at Vienna, and was afterwards employed in a similar capacity at the San Carlo and the Fondo, at Naples. In 1827 his first dramatic attempt, an opera in two acts, called "Giacinta ed Ernesto," was produced at the Fondo; but, being essentially German in style and colour, it did not please the Neapolitan public; nor was he more successful with a grand opera afterwards performed at the San Carlo. In 1830 he returned to Stuttgart, where this work, "I Portoghesi in Goa," which had been coldly received at Naples, found a more congenial audience. After a visit to Paris, and a second residence of several years at Naples, Benedict came to London for the first time in 1835, chiefly at the instance of his friend, Madame Malibran. In 1836 he undertook the direction of the Opera Buffa at the Lyceum, under the management of Mr. Mitchell. Here his operetta, "Un Anno ed un Giorno," originally produced at Naples in 1836, was well received; and after this Benedict turned his attention to the English musical stage. His first English opera, "The Gipsy's Warning," was produced in 1838 with remarkable success. His subsequent operas, "The Brides of Venice," and "The Crusaders," had a long run at Drury Lane, of which theatre, when under Mr. Bunn's management, he was the musical director. He wrote many pieces for the pianoforte, of which instrument he was a great master, besides orchestral and vocal com-

positions of excellence. The musical festivals at Norwich, the London Monday Popular, and Liverpool Philharmonic concerts were for a considerable time under his direction. In 1850 he accompanied Jenny Lind as conductor and pianist to the United States and Havannah, and shared in her unexampled success in a series of 122 concerts. After his return to England, he formed a choral society, "The Vocal Association," and conducted the Italian operas at Drury Lane and Her Majesty's Theatre during the seasons of 1859 and 1860, when he brought out an Italian version of Weber's "Oberon," with recitatives and additions chiefly from his master's works. At the Norwich Festival in Sept., 1860, he produced a cantata, "Undine," which obtained very great success. The first performance of this work in London, towards the end of the same year, derived an additional interest from the circumstance that on that occasion Clara Novello took her farewell of the English public in the part of "Undine." In 1862 Benedict's most popular opera, "The Lily of Killarney," was produced at Covent Garden, and subsequently at the principal theatres in Germany. A cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion," composed for the Norwich Festival of 1863, and afterwards performed in London, was received with general applause. Benedict's operetta, "The Bride of Song," for the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, in 1864, was followed by a cantata, entitled "St. Cecilia," written for the Norwich Festival of 1866, which was received most favourably, and has since been produced successfully in London and the principal towns of the United Kingdom. His last choral work,—the oratorio "St. Peter," written expressly for the Birmingham Musical Festival, 1870,—achieved considerable success, and is in many ways his best composition. He composed incidental music to "Romeo and Juliet" (1882), produced at the Lyceum Theatre; and "Graziella," a cantata, performed at the Birmingham Festival of 1882. His first symphony, composed in 1873, met with great favour at its performance by the Crystal Palace Band. He conducted the Liverpool Festival in September, 1874, and was appointed, for the twelfth time, conductor of the Norwich Festival, in 1878. He was also for many years accompanist at the Monday Popular Concerts. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him by the Queen, March 24, 1871. He also received several foreign orders.

BLAKESLEY, The Very Rev. Joseph Williams, B.D., Dean of Lincoln [1808—1885], the son of a London merchant, was educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1831 as 21st Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medallist. He was subsequently elected Fellow and Tutor of his college, and twice appointed select preacher before the university; his two courses of sermons, on the Dispensation of Paganism and the Evidences of Christianity, were published under the title "Conciones Academicæ." In 1845 he was presented by his college to the vicarage of Ware. He was believed to be a candidate for the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge in 1850; was offered, but declined, the Regius Professorship of Modern History in 1860; was appointed a classical examiner in the University of London in 1861; and was presented by the Crown to a canonry in Canterbury Cathedral in 1863; after which he sat as Proctor for the Chapter of Canterbury in the Lower House of Convocation, and was named one of the Committee for revising the authorised version of the New Testament. In June, 1872, he was appointed Dean of Lincoln, and on the death of Bishop Thirlwall was appointed by the Crown as his suc-

cessor in the Senate of the University of London. Dean Blakesley at one time wrote under the signature of "A Hertfordshire Incumbent" a number of letters on social questions to the *Times*, which attracted general attention. He published "The Life of Aristotle, with a Critical Examination of some questions of Literary History," 1839; an edition of Herodotus in the "Bibliotheca Classica," 1854; "Four Months in Algeria, with a Visit to Carthage," 1859; and has been a contributor to several of the principal reviews.

BURNABY, Frederick Gustavus, or "Fred," as he was generally called [1842—1885], was the elder son of the Rev. Gustavus Andrew Burnaby, of Somerby Hall, Leicestershire, canon of Middleham. He was educated at Harrow, which place he left to go to Germany, and at the age of seventeen was gazetted cornet in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). Having been advanced to the grades of lieutenant and captain, he, in 1868, made a long tour on the Continent, being recalled in 1870 by his father's illness, and himself being laid up with fever at Naples in 1873. He was in the Peninsula during the civil war, and wrote an account of it for the *Times*. He next paid "Chinese Gordon" a visit in Africa, just as he was setting out on an expedition sent by the Viceroy for the suppression of the slave trade, and sent an account of his experiences to the *Times*. It was at Khartoum that he decided upon his celebrated "Ride to Khiva," which made his name famous in Europe, and greatly added to our knowledge of the countries through which he passed. He was exceptionally qualified for that particular journey by his acquaintance with the Russian and Arabic languages, and was besides as much at home on a camel as in a canoe, sledge, balloon, or steamer. Moreover, he delighted in grappling with a difficulty, and his determination to penetrate Central Asia was much stimulated by the assurance that it was impossible. In the winter of 1876-77 Captain Burnaby went on horseback through Turkey in Asia and all the way from Scutari to Khoi in Persia, returning by Kars, Ardahan, Batoum, and Trebizond to Constantinople. An account of that journey will be found in his "On Horseback through Asia Minor," 1877. In that year he acted as agent to the Stafford House Committee at Plevna, and was present at the fight of Tashkesan. In 1880 he contested Birmingham in the Conservative interest, and although his opponents included Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain, he succeeded in polling no fewer than 15,716 votes. When the war broke out in the Soudan he joined Baker Pasha, and was present at Souakim, was severely wounded at El Teb, and for his services received the Khedive's medal. In the later Soudanese campaign he was also actively engaged, and conducted a convoy from Korti to Gakdul to aid General Stewart. Under the latter officer, in the memorable battle of Abu Klea, he was killed by a lance which pierced him in the jugular vein. He was a member of the council of the Aëronautic Society of Great Britain, and made nineteen balloon ascents, being on several occasions unaccompanied by any professional aëronaut. In March, 1882, he ascended alone in the "Eclipse" balloon from Dover, and after some vicissitudes in mid-air, descended near the Château de Montigny, near Envermeu, in Normandy. He wrote about that journey, "A Ride across the Channel, and other adventures in the Air," 1882. A brief account of the life of Lieut.-Col. Burnaby, by Mr. R. K. Mann, appeared in 1883.

C.

CAIRNS (Earl), The Right Hon. Hugh MacCalmont [1819—1885], second son of the late William Cairns, Esq., of Cultra, county Down, Ireland. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was first class in classics, and obtained other academical honours. In Jan., 1844, he was called to the English Bar at the Middle Temple, and he soon acquired an extensive practice in the courts of Equity. In July, 1852, he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for Belfast, and he continued to represent that city in the Conservative interest until his elevation to the judicial bench. He was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel and a bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1856. When Lord Derby formed his administration in Feb., 1858, he appointed to the office of Solicitor-General Mr. Cairns, who on that occasion received the honour of knighthood. It is worthy of note that the earliest Bill he submitted to Parliament related to Chancery Reform, on which subject he proposed several important measures. Sir Hugh Cairns first showed himself to be a great parliamentary orator in the celebrated debate of four nights' duration in May, 1858, concerning Lord Ellenborough's censure of Lord Canning's proclamation to the inhabitants of our Indian Empire. Many of his speeches in the House of Commons, and in the House of Peers, were justly regarded as masterpieces of debating skill. When the Conservative administration resigned in June, 1859, Sir Hugh Cairns' first brief tenure of office came to an end. On the return of Lord Derby to power in June, 1866, he was appointed Attorney-General, and he worthily occupied for a few months the post which Sir Roundell Palmer (now Lord Selborne) had held under the Liberal administration. The first vacancy which occurred in the Court of Chancery (with the exception of the woolsack) for the long period of fourteen years, was occasioned on Oct. 1, 1866, by the retirement of Sir James Knight Bruce, and Sir Hugh Cairns was appointed to succeed that veteran judge as Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal; being in the following Feb. (1867) raised to the peerage as Baron Cairns of Garmoyle, in the county of Antrim. He became Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain in Feb., 1868, and he continued to hold that office until the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's Ministry in Dec., 1868, after which time, however, he continued to take an active part in the legislative and judicial business of the House of Lords. In Feb., 1874, on the return of the Conservative party to power, he was reappointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and he held that office till April, 1880. In Sept., 1878, he was created a Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom by the titles of Viscount Garmoyle, in the county of Antrim, and Earl Cairns. He was a very powerful speaker, and on all great questions was one of the bulwarks of his party in the House of Lords. He also carried more than one important measure, especially the "Settled Land Act," which enables tenants-for-life to sell land; a reform of the highest value to the owners of encumbered estates. His lordship was made LL.D. of Cambridge in 1862; D.C.L. of Oxford in 1863; and was elected Chancellor of the University of Dublin in 1867.

CAMERON, John Alexander, special correspondent of the *Standard*, was a native of Inverness, and began his career as a bank clerk in that city. He left that to accept an engagement in a mercantile house at Bombay, and became a contributor to the *Bombay Gazette*, which he also edited for a

short time during Mr. J. M. M'Lean's absence in Europe. He was sent out as special correspondent to that paper during the first Afghan war (1879), in the expedition to Cabul, and his letters having attracted a good deal of attention, was engaged by the *Standard* in the same capacity to accompany General Phayrer in his march to the relief of Candahar in 1880. He made his reputation by his stirring accounts of the battle-field of Maiwand. He was next employed in the Transvaal, was present at the battles of Laing's Nek and Ingogo, and at the fight on Majuba Hill, where he was knocked down and taken prisoner by the Boers. In 1882 he went out to Egypt and was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, and remained with our forces until their arrival in Cairo. He next went to Madagascar and Tonquin, but early in 1883 went out to Suakim, was with Baker Pasha when his force was defeated by the Arabs, was at Tokar and witnessed the battles of El Teb and Tamanieb. He was shot in the Arab attack on Sir Herbert Stewart's advanced brigade on the march from Abou Klea to the Nile, above Metammeh, Jan. 19, 1885.

CAMPBELL, John Francis, of Islay, F.G.S. [1822—1885], one of the Grooms-in-Waiting to the Queen, was the son of Mr. Walter Frederick Campbell, M.P. for Argyllshire. He was born heir to a great inheritance, the beautiful Isle of Islay, on the west coast of Argyllshire, which he never possessed however, as it had to be sold by his father, and he found that he had to begin life under greatly changed circumstances, and to take charge of his stepmother, Mrs. Campbell, of Islay. Devoted to the study of geology and other scientific pursuits, he spent much time in collecting from his fellow countrymen tales of ancient folk lore, and by the fireside of Highland crofters and peasants, collected stories told in the Gaelic language. He took an active part in the Ossian controversy. He was brother-in-law to Lord Granville, to Mr. Bromley-Davenport, to Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, and to Mr. West, Q.C., Recorder of Manchester. A few years before his death the Queen appointed him one of the grooms-in-waiting, and on his resignation from ill-health, chose his half-brother, Captain Walter Campbell, to take his place. Mr. Campbell's grandmother, Lady Charlotte Campbell, was a celebrated beauty in her day and a well-known authoress, writing under the name of Bury. Mr. Campbell was the author of several well-known works, his "Popular Tales of the West Highlands" meeting with much success.

CAVAGNARI, Major Sir Pierre Louis Napoleon, K.C.B., C.S.I. [1841—1879], was born at Stenay, Department of the Meuse, France, and was the son of an Italian, Adolphe Cavagnari, who was descended from an old and noble Parmesan family, and served in the French army under Napoleon, and became equerry to Prince Lucien Buonaparte. He came to England after the fall of the first Napoleon, and married Caroline, the third daughter of Mr. Hugh Lynes Montgomery. Their son, Louis Cavagnari, was educated at Christ's Hospital (1851-57), and having passed the necessary examinations at Addiscombe, entered the service of the East India Company as "direct cadet" in 1858. He served with the 1st Bengal Fusiliers in the Oude Campaign, 1858-59, and received the Indian Mutiny medal, in 1861 was appointed to the Staff Corps, and gazetted an Assistant-Commissioner in the Punjaub. He soon distinguished himself in the Frontier service, was subsequently appointed Deputy-Commissioner of Kohat, holding political charge of the Kohat district from April 1866 to May 1877, when he was made

Deputy-Commissioner of Peshawur, and for his services nominated C.S.I. He served with the 3rd Goorkhas throughout the Umbeyla campaign (1863), and with the regiment throughout the Hazara campaign (1868). He won the Victoria Cross for the prompt and spirited manner in which he captured a band of murderers in connection with the Swat Canal outrage (Dec. 1876). His prisoners escaped, however, and hearing that the chief accomplice had taken refuge at Chapri, he took with him fifty men, made a night march and secured the man and his son. When it was decided to despatch a British mission to the Ameer Shere Ali, under Sir Neville Chamberlain, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, Major Cavagnari was appointed to accompany him, and from first to last played a prominent part in the Afghan negotiations. He was sent on by Sir N. Chamberlain in advance with a small force, but was stopped by the Afghans at Ali Musjid, and made to turn back, an incident which led to the Afghan War of 1878. He accompanied Gen. Sir Samuel Browne as political officer, and at the end of the campaign was appointed our plenipotentiary, in which capacity he negotiated the peace with Yakoob Khan at Gundamuck (May 26, 1879). By the middle of June of the same year, Sir Louis Cavagnari was appointed British Resident at Cabul, which place he reached on July 24, and had a most brilliant reception. Six weeks later, Sept. 3, 1879, he was killed while gallantly defending the Residency of Cabul against overwhelming numbers of mutinous Afghan troops.

COFFIN, Right Rev. Robert Aston, Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark [1819—1885], was born at Brighton, and educated at Harrow School and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1840, obtaining honours in the classical schools. Having been ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Bagot), he was appointed vicar of St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Oxford, in 1843, but threw up his living some two years afterwards, when he was received into the Roman Catholic Church, about the same time as Dr. (Cardinal) Newman, whom he shortly afterwards accompanied to Rome. He was ordained a priest in the Church of his adoption in 1847, and joined the Redemptorist Order. For some years he was "Rector" of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Clapham, and at the same time "Provincial" of his Order in England. He translated and edited in an English form a considerable portion of the theological and devotional writings of the founder of the Redemptorists, St. Alfonso di Lignori. In 1881-2, on the death of Dr. Daniell, he was nominated by the Pope to the See of Southwark, to which he was formally consecrated in the Church of St. Alfonso at Rome, the officiating prelate being Cardinal Howard.

CURWEN, Rev. John (1817—1880), the originator of the Tonic Sol Fa system in England, was educated at London University, and admitted an Independent Minister in 1838. Six years later he went to Plaistow, where he promoted and developed his method of teaching music—a method invented in the first instance by a Miss Glover of Norwich. In 1867 Curwen became a printer and publisher, in order to further his scheme, and about this time projected a college and raised a considerable sum of money. His system has had a wide, though by no means universal, success.

D.

DOLBY, Charlotte H. (Madame Sainton-Dolby) [1821—1885], an

eminent contralto singer, born in London, received her professional education principally at the Royal Academy of Music. Declining all offers to sing on the operatic stage, she devoted herself exclusively to the illustration of our national music, and to the interpretation of the oratorio works of Handel and the other great masters. In this branch Miss Dolby was soon allowed to be without a rival; while her great declamatory power, and her conscientious desire to give every note and every word their exact due, were of infinite value, and restored to the English public a style of vocalization which had become almost obsolete. Mendelssohn, who took great interest in this lady, after hearing her in his oratorio of "St. Paul," dedicated to her a set of six songs, and composed other works expressly for her. Having engaged her for the Gewandhaus Concerts at Leipsic, in the winter of 1846-7, he wrote the contralto part in "Elijah" for her. In the zenith of her fame, Miss Dolby became the wife of M. Sainton, the violinist. Madame Sainton-Dolby retired from the practice of her profession as a public singer in 1870; but in the following year she opened a Vocal Academy for the training of lady vocalists who intended to adopt a musical career. In 1883 she reappeared at her husband's farewell concert in the Albert Hall, singing some favourite ballads to the delight of her admirers. She composed several songs and some choral works.

E.

EARLE, Major-Gen. William, C.B. [1833—1885], was the third son of Sir Hardman Earle, Bart., of Allerton Tower, near Liverpool, and was educated at Harrow. He entered the army in 1851, and in the 49th (Berkshire) Regiment served in the Crimea, being present at Alma and Inkermann, and at Sebastopol, receiving for his services the medal with three clasps and the Fifth Class of the Medjidié. He then joined the Grenadier Guards, and served as Instructor of Musketry and Adjutant until 1863, when he became a Lieut-Col. He was made Colonel in 1870, and Major-Gen. in 1880, and after serving at Gibraltar, in Canada and India, was made Brigadier-General to the Expeditionary force (1882), sent to Egypt, and commanded the base and lines of communication. For his services in that year he received the thanks of Parliament, a medal and clasp, a bronze star, was nominated C.B., and awarded the Second Class of the Medjidié. At the beginning of the Soudan difficulties, Major-Gen. Earle was designed for the supreme command; Lord Wolseley however being eventually chosen. At the advance up the Nile, under Lord Wolseley, he was selected to head the force sent towards Berber, and was killed while commanding his regiment at Kerbekan, near Dulka Island, on the Nile, seventy-five miles above Merawi.

ELLACOMBE, Rev. Henry Thomas [1790—1885], graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, taking his bachelor's degrees in 1812, and proceeding M.A. in due course. He was ordained deacon in 1816 by the Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Pelham, and was admitted to priest's orders in the following year by the Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Monk. Having held for a few years successively the curacies of Cricklade and Bitton, he was appointed in 1835 to the vicarage of the latter parish, which he held till 1850. He afterwards held the rectory of Clyst St. George, near Topsham, Devon. Mr. Ellacombe was the author of several privately-printed works on church bells, including "The Bells of Devonshire," "Practical Remarks

on Belfries and Ringers," "The Bells of Exeter Cathedral," "The Bells of Somerset." He also wrote "The History of Clyst St. George," and "History of the Manor of Bitton."

EWING, Mrs. (Juliana Gatty), author of the charming children's stories "Jackanapes," "Jan of the Windmill," &c., was the second of the eight children of Dr. and Mrs. Gatty. She early took the lead among her brothers and sisters, to whom she told stories, and for whose amusement she acted, having converted the nursery into a theatre, where her plays were performed, her brother, Alfred Scott Gatty, being musical conductor, and her brother Stephen scene-painter. She also started a little illustrated magazine, which she named *The Gunpowder Plot*, for which the children wrote stories, sketches, and jokes. But play was not allowed to interfere with work, and Juliana became a good modern linguist, a classical scholar, and went through a course of theological and philosophical reading. Her nursery stories are said to have suggested to her mother "Aunt Judy's Tales," and to have led to the establishment of *Aunt Judy's Magazine*, which Mrs. Gatty conducted between 1866 and 1873. Juliana's first published work, "Melchior's Dream, and other Stories," appeared in 1862, and to that book her mother wrote a preface, introducing her to the public. In 1864 she married Major Alexander Ewing, translator of Richter's "Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces," and composer of the hymn "Jerusalem the Golden," in whose studies she took a keen interest, and whose translations from the Turkish, called "Tales of Khojah," she arranged for the press. After her mother's death she, with her sister, edited *Aunt Judy* for a time, and in the columns of that magazine appeared most of her delightful stories, such as "Jackanapes," "Jan of the Windmill," "A Flat Iron for a Farthing," "From Six to Sixteen," and "The Story of a Short Life." Later she left the conduct of *Aunt Judy* entirely to her sister. For some years before her death, which occurred early in June, 1885, she had been in declining health, but to the last she was keenly interested in her books, her friends, and flowers.

F.

FAIRLIE, Robert F., C.E. [1831—1885], gave evidence from early boyhood of the mechanical genius which he afterwards so signally displayed; and, on becoming an engineer, devoted himself to that branch of his profession which deals chiefly with the construction and equipment of railways. While still a young man he was consulted with reference to a proposed doubling of a single line of very narrow gauge railway which had been made from Portmadoc to Tan-y-Bwlch and Festiniog, and on which trucks of slates from the neighbouring quarries had been originally drawn by mules. The undertaking was a difficult one, and Mr. Fairlie, on considering the whole case, offered to construct a locomotive on a new principle, by which he undertook to double the carrying capacity of the line; and, his offer being accepted, he designed the first "double bogie" engine, the Little Wonder, which more than realized his expectations. It proved to be completely master of a train weighing between 200 and 300 tons and a quarter of a mile in length, and it enabled the proprietors to undertake passenger as well as mineral traffic. The great success of this engine led Mr. Fairlie to reflect upon the carrying capacity of railways generally in relation to their gauge, and he came to the conclusion that the *maximum* of work was to be obtained from a line of about metre gauge, if only it were

equipped with double bogie engines and with rolling stock specially designed to unite the smallest amount of dead weight with the largest attainable carrying capacity. While thus endeavouring to arrive at the idea of a railway system, one which should be perfect in all its parts, Mr. Fairlie did not neglect his double bogie engine, which soon began to come into use on lines of ordinary gauge, and in all parts of the world where sharp curves and steep gradients placed difficulties in the way of the conduct of traffic. The engines were speedily at work in Peru, Mexico, Canada, New Zealand, and other countries, and far surpassed all others for the class of work for which they were intended. Perhaps their most conspicuous success was in Russia, where a Fairlie engine overcame the obstruction to traffic which was caused by the steep gradients on the line from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and did this so effectually that the Czar ordered a special gold medal to be struck in honour of the inventor. In 1884, Mr. Fairlie was invited to construct and equip a complete new railway in Venezuela. On his arrival there he caught jungle fever, and had to be conveyed home at once. He never entirely recovered, and died some months later.

FARGUS, Frederick (Hugh Conway), author of "Called Back," &c., was for many years an auctioneer in Bristol. The wonderful reception given to "Called Back" determined him to give up business and devote himself entirely to literature, and with his novels Mr. Arrowsmith started his very successful series of one-volume novels. "A Life's Idylls and other Poems" appeared in 1879, "Bound Together," a number of short stories, in 1884, and at the time of his death "A Family Affair" was appearing in *The English Illustrated Magazine*. He died at Monte Carlo in May, 1885, at the early age of thirty-eight.

FINDLATER, Dr. Andrew [1810—1885], was born in Scotland and educated at the Aberdeen University. In 1853 he became associated with Messrs. Chambers, the Edinburgh publishers, and under his editorship "Chambers's Encyclopædia" appeared, as well as their "Etymological Dictionary," and he wrote several of their "Manuals," and edited others.

FITZGERALD, The Right Hon. Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey, G.C.S.I. [1818—1885], at one time Governor of Bombay, was a son of William Vesey, 2nd Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated second class in classics in 1837, gained the Newdigate prize in 1835, became M.A. in 1844, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1863. Having adopted the legal profession, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in Jan., 1839, and went the Northern circuit. At the general election in Aug., 1847, he offered himself for the borough of Horsham, and although then unsuccessful, he gained the seat in June, 1848, holding it only for a few months, as he was unseated on petition. In 1854 he was re-elected for that borough without opposition, and retained his seat until the general election in July, 1865, when he was beaten by five votes. On the accession of the Earl of Derby to office, in 1859, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. After the retirement of Lord Derby's second administration, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald took a prominent position amongst the Opposition debaters. He was appointed Governor of Bombay in 1866, made a Privy Councillor, Dec. 28, 1866, and left England for India in Feb. 1867. In the same year he was nominated Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of India. He

resigned the Governorship of Bombay in March, 1872, and at the general election of Feb., 1874, re-entered Parliament as M.P. for Horsham. He resigned his seat in Nov. 1875, when he was appointed Chief Charity Commissioner for England and Wales in the room of the late Sir James Hill.

G.

GORDON, Major-General Charles George [1833—1885], or "Chinese Gordon," as he was familiarly called, on account of his wonderful exploits in China, was born at Woolwich, a fitting birthplace for so distinguished a soldier. His father was Henry William Gordon, an artillery officer, who attained the rank of lieutenant-general, and he was the third of eleven children, five sons and six daughters. His ancestors had mostly been soldiers, so that it was natural that he too should adopt the profession of arms. He was educated at various private schools, till at the age of fifteen he entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He did not at first succeed there to the satisfaction of his teachers, and on one occasion was reprimanded for carelessness and told that he would never make a soldier, which so enraged him that he pulled off his epaulettes and threw them at the feet of his superior. He was forgiven, however, and in spite of unfavourable prognostications passed his examinations successfully, and received a commission in the Royal Engineers. His first station was at Pembroke Dock (1854), where, while the most exciting events were taking place in the Crimea, he was employed on the plans of the fortifications then being built for the protection of Milford Haven. At the end of 1854 he was sent out to the Crimea, arriving at Balaklava on New Year's Day, 1855, and for the next nine months of the siege of Sebastopol, during the "black winter" was actively engaged in all the engineering operations in front of the Russian stronghold, and later was entrusted with a considerable share in the work of destroying the harbour and fortifications. He was absolutely without fear, and even at this time had begun to impress his soldiers with an implicit belief in him, and reliance on his word. In the following February the army left the Crimea, but Gordon was specially attached to the Commission appointed to define the new frontier of Bessarabia, on the completion of which he was engaged on similar work in Armenia. He returned to England in 1857, and in the following year was sent as special commissioner to the Caucasus to arrange certain matters in connection with the Armenian frontier from the Russian side. On returning from that expedition he was stationed for a short time at Chatham. In July, 1860, he was sent to China, where an Anglo-French expedition was carrying on operations to force the Chinese to ratify the treaty concluded by Lord Elgin in the previous year, and to exact reparation for the attack on Admiral Hope's squadron by the garrison of the Taku Forts. Gordon served in the advance on Pekin, the battle of Chan Chia Wan, and later in the destruction of the Summer Palace, in revenge for the treacherous capture and ill-usage of Sir Harry Parkes. When peace was signed he was stationed at Tientsin, and in his leisure surveyed much of the country round it, and made expeditions to some of the little known parts of China. Having spent two years in Northern China, he was next sent to the coast of Central China, where most important events were taking place. As chief engineer he took part in Sir Charles Staveley's operations against the Taipings, and when those rebels had been for the time

suppressed, he was ordered to make a complete survey of the region which had just been cleared from their presence. While he was occupied in this work, the Taipings were steadily gaining ground, and the Chinese Government at last applied to England to nominate a general for the command of the foreign drilled force, and on Staveley's recommendation Gordon was appointed. He received the brevet rank of major and took up the active command in the field March 24, 1863. The force which he commanded, called the "Ever Victorious Army," had up to that time been led by European and American officers, but had not succeeded in doing much good during the two years' war. A week after he assumed the command Gordon began his campaign by recapturing Fushan, on the coast north of Shanghai, a victory which raised the siege of Chanzu. He next succeeded after very hard fighting in forcing the Taipings out of Taitsan, and wished at once to advance on Quinsan, a strong and important position situated on a creek leading to the Grand Canal at Soochow. For a time he had to abandon his design on account of the insubordination of his men, but he declared one morning that he intended to march with or without them, and influenced by his decision they all obeyed, and he took 3,000 men to Quinsan. After many brilliant operations, Quinsan, which had been one of the most formidable of the Taiping possessions, fell into his hands, and he made it his headquarters. After some minor operations, more or less successful, he set out to attack Soochow, where the Taiping leaders had concentrated the chief part of their forces. This was the greatest and most difficult of all his exploits in China. At first he was defeated and repulsed, but nothing daunted returned to the attack, and succeeded in carrying the Low Mun stockades at the head of his men. With extraordinary good fortune, he was seldom hurt in these attacks, though he was always to the front in every action, and carried only a small cane, which the Chinese called his "Wand of Victory." The capture of the Low Mun stockades practically meant victory. Chung Wang, the head of the rebels, abandoned the place to its fate, and the remaining Wangs or chiefs tried to make terms with the Chinese authorities Major Gordon promised them mercy, but the Chinese governor, Li Hung Chang, unknown to him, had the chiefs beheaded, which exasperated Gordon, who resigned his command, and refused the money and honours conferred upon him for the capture of Soochow. Seeing, however, that the war would return to the old conditions without his personal direction, he consented, at the earnest request of Li Hung Chang, to resume the conduct of the campaign. He moved out of Quinsan, Feb. 19, 1864, and proceeded to attack Hintang, where he met with his first serious defeat, and was shot in the leg. He was also unsuccessful at Waisso, but on May 11, 1864, he gained a glorious and decisive victory at Changchow, which brought the operations of the "Ever Victorious Army" to a close, and it was shortly after disbanded. Gordon was recalled to England, and, as he absolutely refused all money rewards from the Chinese, he came back no richer than he went. The Chinese Emperor raised him to the rank of mandarin of the first class, and conferred other honours upon him, for which he cared very little, though he fully appreciated the feeling that prompted them. All, in fact, that he cared for then or at any time was the approval of his own conscience, and the gratification of his own strangely vivid, mystical views about the Bible, God, and himself. In the beginning of 1865 he was appointed

chief engineer officer at Gravesend, and held that post till 1871, devoting himself with the same zeal to alleviating the sorrows and misery of those about him, as he had done in his brilliant campaigns in China. He rescued many young boys from a life of sin and wretchedness, clothed, fed, educated them, and found careers for them, all out of his pay as an English colonel, having no private means of his own. In 1871 he was sent as British consul to Galatz, remaining there for three years, when he volunteered for work in Egypt, and was appointed to succeed Sir Samuel Baker, first as governor of the tribes on the Upper Nile, and later as governor-general of the Soudan. He held this position from the beginning of 1874 until 1879, to the absolute satisfaction of the Cairo administration and of himself. He helped to establish the power of the Khedive on the Nile, did much towards the ultimate abolition of domestic slavery and the slave trade, and established a high reputation among the people for his justice, honesty, and courage. When Gordon left the Soudan it seemed to be completely organized and at peace. He returned to England, was for a short time private secretary to Lord Ripon, Governor-General of India, went to China to help to avert a war between that country and Russia, spent some time in the Mauritius, where he attained major-general's rank, and then went to the Cape to try to help in the Basuto troubles. There finding his advice disregarded and his plans overruled, besides nearly losing his life through the carelessness or thoughtlessness of the colonial authorities, he returned to this country for a brief visit, and then left for Palestine, where he lived, chiefly at Jaffa, throughout nearly the whole of 1883. In the last month of that year he accepted from the King of the Belgians the control of the International State on the Congo, but was persuaded by the British Government to renounce that appointment, and go out to attempt to bring away the beleaguered Egyptian garrisons from the Soudan. He left Charing Cross Jan. 18, 1884, and reached Khartoum a fortnight after Valentine Baker's defeat, and was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. The first attack on Khartoum by the Mahdi's troops took place on Mar. 12, on the 16th some of Gordon's troops were defeated at Halfiyeh, on the 21st he relieved the Halfiyeh garrison, and on the 24th Khartoum was invested, and the ten months' siege began. Of that, and of the extraordinary resource which Gordon displayed in defence of the city, the best account will be found in his own journals, which have lately been published (1885). Not till Aug. 18 did the British Government decide to send a relief expedition to him. Lord Wolseley, who had been appointed to the command, reached Wady Halfa on Oct. 4; two days later Col. Stewart and Mr. Power were wrecked and massacred as they were going down the Nile. Sir Charles Wilson arrived within sight of Khartoum, Jan. 28, to find himself two days too late, for on the 26th a traitor had opened the gates to the Mahdi and all was over. How Gordon fell is not precisely known, but it seems probable that he was shot on issuing from the Palace. [For accounts of Gordon's life see Egmont Hake's "Story of Chinese Gordon;" a sketch of his life by R. H. Barnes and Charles E. Brown; and "Chinese Gordon," by Archibald Forbes; and, above all, "Gordon's Journals at Khartoum (1885)."]

GRANT, Hon. James Macpherson [1822—1885], a member of the Victorian Legislative Assembly for the electoral district of Avoca, and one of the most prominent land-law reformers in Australia, was born in

Scotland, and at the age of fourteen emigrated with his parents to Australia. While still an articled clerk in a solicitor's office, in 1844, he was attracted to New Zealand by the outbreak of the native war, and served as a volunteer in several engagements with the Maoris. In 1847 he returned to Sydney, and becoming a solicitor, he practised his profession for some years. In 1850, however, he sailed for California, but returned from San Francisco on the discovery of gold in New South Wales. He determined to settle in Victoria, and soon came to the front as the defender of the Ballarat miners, who participated in the Eureka Stockade riots in 1854. The following year he was returned to Parliament as the representative for Bendigo, and almost immediately identified himself with the movement for throwing open the public lands to the people. He also advocated vote by ballot, and other liberal measures. He first took office in the Heales ministry, serving as Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works, and Commissioner of Public Works from Feb. 20, 1861, until the following Nov., when the Government went out. In conjunction with Mr. J. H. Brooke, the Minister of Lands, he initiated the occupation licences. In 1863, when the last O'Shanassy Government was replaced by the first M'Culloch ministry, Mr. Richard Heales became Commissioner of Lands. On his death, the following year, Mr. Grant succeeded him, and was in office from Sept., 1864, till May, 1868. His administration of his department was highly successful, and his name is still held in veneration by many thousands of well-to-do selectors who settled on the land under his celebrated 42nd clause of the Land Act of 1865. When the second M'Culloch Government was constituted, in July, 1868, Mr. Grant again undertook the administration of the Lands Department, and remained in office till Sept. 20, 1869. He joined Sir Charles Gavan Duffy in June, 1871, and continued at the Lands Department until June, 1872. He was Minister of Justice in Mr. Berry's first and second administration, and became Chief Secretary in Sir Bryan O'Loghlen's Government in 1881-83.

H.

HAGHE, Louis, Hon. President of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours [1806—1885], was born at Tournay, in Belgium, came to England at an early age, and devoted himself at first almost entirely to lithography. By his lithographs of well-known works his name became widely known, and then he began to do original work, beginning with a series of studies of the archæological and architectural beauties of Belgium. He became a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in 1837. His "Council of War at Courtray" (1839) established his reputation as an artist, and was bought by Mr. Vernon, and, as part of his bequest, is now in the South Kensington Museum. He became President of the Institute in succession to Mr. Henry Warren, and held that post till about a year before his death, when he was obliged, through failing health, to resign.

HALIFAX, Charles Wood, First Viscount [1800—1885], son of Sir Francis Wood, was educated at Eton and Oxford, and in 1826 was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest by the borough of Grimsby. In 1831 he failed to obtain re-election for Grimsby, and in the following year he was returned by Halifax, which he represented for thirty-two years. In 1846 he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord John Russell, and in the same year suc-

ceeded to the baronetcy on his father's death, and was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. His first budget in 1847 was a success, and in 1849 he made several able and comprehensive speeches in connection with the financial measures for the relief of Ireland. On the resignation of Lord John Russell in 1852, Lord Derby came into office, but Mr. Disraeli's budget was so fiercely attacked that the Government were driven out, and the Liberals came in again with the Earl of Aberdeen as Premier, Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Charles Wood as President of the Board of Control. In this capacity he showed considerable knowledge and skill in dealing with Indian affairs, and his India Bill of 1853 was a wise and statesmanlike measure. In 1855 he exchanged the office of President of the Board of Control for that of First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's Ministry. Three years later, after several changes of Ministry, the government of India was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown, and when Lord Palmerston again took office, Sir Charles Wood was appointed Secretary of State for India. The figures of the Indian budget were at first very discouraging, but the new Secretary of State pointed out that if the difficulties of the next two or three years could be surmounted, there was every reason to hope that India would recover the prosperity she had enjoyed before the Mutiny. One of the important acts of Sir Charles Wood's administration was the reduction of European troops in India to 30,000, and before long he passed, amid much opposition, his Bill for the Reorganisation of the Indian army, a measure which gained him the warm appreciation of the Prince Consort. Before the end of the year 1861 he succeeded in passing three measures of great importance to India; the first dealt with the Legislative Council and the whole machinery of Indian legislation; the second was for establishing High Courts of Judicature, and the third was intended to confirm and legalise certain appointments in India which had been made contrary to law, and to amend the law concerning the civil service there, by providing that, with certain exceptions, such appointments might be made. The budgets of 1863 and 1864 had many very satisfactory features; Sir Charles Wood showed that there had been a steady advance in India as to wealth and prosperity, and that the financial improvement was undoubtedly due to the transference of the government of India to the Crown. In 1865 Sir Charles Wood met with a serious accident in the hunting field, which led to his resigning in the following year his secretaryship. He was raised to the peerage under the title of Viscount Halifax, after having represented successively the boroughs of Grimsby, Halifax, and Ripon in the Lower House during a period of forty years. His retirement was felt to be a great loss, for he had by long service at the India Office attained a quite special knowledge of Indian affairs. Lord Halifax married in 1829 Lady Mary Grey, daughter of the second Lord Grey, and was succeeded in the peerage by his eldest son, the Hon. Charles L. Wood, President of the English Church Union.

HANBURY, Daniel, F.R.S. [1825—1875], was the eldest son of Daniel Bell Hanbury, a member of the firm of Allen and Hanbury, pharmaceutical chemists. Entering his father's business at sixteen years old, Daniel Hanbury early showed a strong bent for science, and in early manhood had become known as one of the most exact and learned pharmacologists of his time. Besides his practical work, he carried on scientific study at

the rooms of the Pharmaceutical Society in Bloomsbury Square, and was long the favourite pupil of Pereira. In 1850 he began to contribute to the *Pharmaceutical Journal* a series of papers on different plants and drugs, which attracted much attention: many of them were reprinted after his death by Messrs. Macmillan under the title of "Science Papers." He became F.L.S. in 1855, F.C.S. in 1858, in 1860 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1872 was made Hon. M.D. by the University of Munich. In 1864, in conjunction with Professor Flückiger of Strasburg, he began his great work "Pharmacographia," which was published in 1874, less than a year before his lamented death. He was a friend of all the leading botanists and travellers of his day, and in 1860 he made a journey in Syria with Dr. J. D. Hooker. His profound knowledge of trees and shrubs was of great service to his brother, Thomas Hanbury, in forming the beautiful and now celebrated garden at La Mortola, near Mentone. Daniel Hanbury died at Clapham Common, and lies in the Friends' burying-ground at Wandsworth. A gold medal was struck in his memory by the Pharmaceutical Society.

HERBERT, St. Leger Algernon, C.M.G. [1851—1885], who was killed in the Soudan campaign in the attack on Sir Herbert Stewart's brigade on the road from Abou Klea to Metammeh, was a member of that branch of the Herbert family of which the Earl of Carnarvon is the head, and son of Captain Frederick Herbert, R.N. He was a scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, and passed a brilliant university career. He was with Lord Dufferin when he was Governor-General of Canada, and was successively private and civil secretary to Sir Garnet (Lord) Wolseley at Cyprus, and when he went to South Africa as High Commissioner. For his services he was made a Commander of SS. Michael and George. He was civil secretary to Sir Frederick Roberts in South Africa, after which he was secretary to the Transvaal Commission; served as a volunteer with the Mounted Infantry at Tel-el-Kebir, for which he gained the Egyptian medal, and two years later was present at El Teb and Tamasi, and obtained the clasp. He was special correspondent to the *Morning Post* during part of the Souakim expedition, and during the campaign up the Nile.

HOOD, The Rev. Edwin Paxton [1820—1885], a miscellaneous writer, and Congregational minister, was the son of an English sailor, who had served under Nelson in the *Téméraire*. He was privately educated, became a Congregational minister, and preached in London. He was for many years the editor of the *Eclectic Review*, and for some years edited the *Preacher's Lantern*. He wrote a very large number of books, biographical, religious, &c., and was the biographer of the distinguished Nonconformist, the Rev. Thomas Binney. His latest prose works were an elaborate exposition of the genius and philosophy of Thomas Carlyle; "Oliver Cromwell: his life, times, battle-fields, and contemporaries" (1882); and "Scottish Characteristics" (1883). He also wrote some verse, and was the author of "The Maid of Nuremberg." Mr. Hood was well known to his own denomination as a preacher, and the author of many published sermons, and had an extensive popularity as a lecturer on subjects connected with general literature or social questions.

HOUGHTON, Lord, Richard Monckton Milnes [1809—1885], was the only son of Mr. Robert Pemberton Milnes of Fryston Hall and Bawtry, Yorkshire, by his marriage with the daughter of the

fourth Viscount Galway. Monckton Milnes was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was there distinguished as a young man of wide information and a good speaker. In later life he was fond of telling how he, Sunderland, and Arthur Hallam were sent over as delegates from the Cambridge Union on the strange mission of proving to the Oxford Union that the Oxford poet Shelley was greater than the Cambridge poet Byron. In 1837 he was elected Liberal-Conservative member for Pontefract, which he continued to represent, though he soon became definitely a Liberal, till 1863, when Lord Palmerston made him a peer. In the House he spoke well, and for some years was known as an ardent social reformer, especially in the matter of prison discipline. But his claim to be remembered is based rather upon the services that he was able to do to literature than upon any political achievements. He wrote several volumes of poetry and several of prose; some of his songs, such as "Strangers Yet," and "A Fair Little Girl," are still favourites, and his "Monographs," chiefly essays on eminent men of letters whom he had known, will always have their value. In 1848 he published what must always be regarded as his chief work, "The Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of John Keats;" and from this time forward he never lost an opportunity of doing service to the memory of Keats, Shelley, and other poets of the past, and of helping forward living men of letters. He was one of the first to discover the genius of Mr. Swinburne, and his generosity smoothed the deathbed of so different a writer as David Gray. Of late years he was a kind of permanent chairman of literary celebrations of all kinds, and whenever a poet's bust had to be unveiled, the task was pretty sure to be performed by Lord Houghton. He was fond of surrounding himself with men of talent, whom he appreciated, and with choice books, which he read. He was F.R.S., Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh, Foreign Secretary to the Royal Academy of Arts, and after the death of Carlyle, President of the London Library. He was married to a daughter of the second Lord Crewe, and left a son and two daughters.

J.

JACKSON, Right Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of London [1811—1885], was a son of Mr. Henry Jackson, a merchant, of London, and was educated at Reading School under Dr. Valpy, and at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated with first-class honours in 1833. He was head master of the Islington Proprietary School 1836—46, and during part of that time Incumbent of St. James's, Muswell Hill. He became Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly in 1846; Chaplain to the Queen 1847, Canon of Bristol 1852, and in the following year Bishop of Lincoln. He succeeded Dr. Tait (later Archbishop of Canterbury) as Bishop of London Jan. 4, 1869. His episcopate was uneventful, but he gained a good name, both in Lincoln and in London, for moderation, tact, and industry. He wrote a religious treatise called "The Sinfulness of Little Sins," and several episcopal charges and sermons.

JENKIN, Professor Fleeming [1833—1885], engineer, was born in Kent, and was of Welsh and Scottish descent. He was educated in Scotland, Germany, France, and Italy, his mother contributing towards his support by her writings. His father was a captain in the navy, and in poor circumstances. Mr. Jenkin was brought up as an engineer, and was engaged in the works of Messrs. Newall at the time of the preparation of the firs

Atlantic cable. He soon won his way to the front, and became a leading electrical engineer, the associate of Clerk Maxwell, and the partner of Sir William Thomson. He was also professor of engineering, first at University College, London, and then at Edinburgh. Of his writings, the most successful was his "Electricity and Magnetism" (1870), which ran through several editions. Besides his professional work, he was keenly interested in art, letters, and the theatre; was a clever draughtsman, a good amateur actor, and an admirable amateur manager. He arranged several translations of Greek plays for the modern stage.

JENKINS, Joseph J., artist [1811—1885], who painted the popular pictures, "With the Stream," "Against the Stream," "Hopes and Fears," &c., had been, in early life, an engraver. Taking to water-colour painting, his works—figure subjects and landscapes—were to be seen at the exhibitions of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, of which he was an active member for a period of thirty-four years. He was for ten years secretary to that institution. At his death he left a large bequest to the Society's funds.

L.

LIDDELL, The Hon. Sir Adolphus Frederick Octavius, K.C.B., Q.C. (1818—1885), who held the post of Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department since 1867, was the youngest son of Thomas Henry, first Lord Ravensworth, and uncle of the present Earl of Ravensworth, his mother being Maria Susannah, daughter of Mr. John Simpson, of Bradley, co. Durham. Sir Adolphus Liddell was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, taking his Bachelor's degree as a third class in Classics in 1838, and proceeding M.A. in due course. He was for some time a Fellow of All Souls College. He was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple in Hilary Term, 1844, and joined the Northern Circuit, practising at the Durham, Newcastle, and Northumberland sessions. He was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1861, and having joined the Civil Service and become a very valuable member of the Home Office, was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (Civil Division) in 1880. Sir Adolphus Liddell, who was a deputy-lieutenant for co. Durham, married in 1845, Frederica Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. George Lane-Fox, of Bramham, Yorkshire.

LYON, Colonel Francis [1834—1885], a distinguished scientific officer, superintendent of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, lost his life at Shoeburyness while experiments were being made with a fuze which he had invented. He was horribly wounded, and died from exhaustion consequent on the nature of his injuries, and from the loss of blood following a severe operation which he was obliged to undergo. He was the fourth son of Mr. Thomas Lyon, of Appleton Hall, Chester, J.P. and D.L., and entered the Artillery in 1851, served in the Indian campaign of 1858, and was present at the siege of Lucknow, and for his services obtained a medal with clasp. He was assistant-superintendent of the Royal Laboratory 1871—76, and became superintendent in 1880.

M.

MACCABE, His Eminence Edward [1816—1885], Cardinal-Priest of the Holy Roman Church, born in Dublin, was educated in one of the Catholic schools of his native city, and passed out of it into the College of Maynooth. At the close of his collegiate career

he was ordained in 1839 to the priesthood by the Archbishop, Dr. Murray, and appointed by his Grace to a curacy in the parish of Clontarf, co. Dublin. He remained in that curacy till about the year 1853, when he was transferred by Dr. Cullen, who had in the meantime succeeded Archbishop Murray, to a curacy in the cathedral parish, Marlborough Street. In 1856 he was promoted to the pastorship of the parish of St. Nicholas in the city, and occupied that position till 1865, when he was transferred to the parish of Kingstown. He had been already named by Cardinal Cullen one of his Vicars-General, an office which he held till the close of his Eminence's episcopate. In 1877 he was appointed Bishop-Assistant to the Cardinal. On the death of Dr. Cullen, Dr. Mac Cabe was in March, 1879, appointed to succeed him in the archiepiscopal see of Dublin. His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. created Archbishop Mac Cabe a Cardinal-Priest in a secret consistory held at the Vatican on March 27, 1882, and the Cardinal received the hat from his Holiness, March 30. He had assigned to him the basilica of Santa Sabina. He was generally on the side of established authority, and incurred a good deal of animosity on account of his disapproval of certain phases of the Land League.

MOBERLY, The Right Rev. George, D.C.L., Bishop of Salisbury [1803—1885], son of Edward Moberly, Esq., merchant of St. Petersburg, by Sarah, daughter of John Cayley, Esq., Consul-General in Russia, was born at St. Petersburg. He was educated at Winchester School, whence he went to Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, obtaining first class honours *in literis humanioribus*. In the following year he gained the Chancellor's prize for the English essay. He graduated M.A. in 1828 and D.C.L. in 1836. In 1830, and again in 1833, he acted as one of the public examiners in the Classical Schools; and, during some years, he was Tutor as well as Fellow of Balliol College. In 1835 he was appointed to the headmastership of Winchester School, from which he retired in 1866, when the Bishop of Winchester conferred on him the Rectory of Brighstone or Brixton, in the Isle of Wight. The Bishop of Chester gave him a canonry in his cathedral in 1868. Dr. Moberly was also on several occasions one of the Select Preachers at Oxford. In Sept., 1869, he was nominated by the Crown to the Bishopric of Salisbury on the decease of Dr. Hamilton. He wrote numerous religious books and pamphlets, and was one of the "five clergymen" who published revised versions of the Epistles to the Romans (1858), Epistle to the Galatians, Epistle of St. James (1870), the Gospel according to St. John (1857), the Epistle to the Corinthians, and other books of the New Testament.

MONTEFIORE, Sir Moses, Bart. [1784—1885], a Jewish philanthropist, was descended fron an old Italian family settled in Ancona, and later at Leghorn. His grandfather Moses Vita Montefiore came to England about the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled in Philpot Lane, London, where he carried on business as a merchant, and where he died, leaving a family of seventeen children, one of whom, Joseph Elias, Sir Moses' father, also became a merchant in London, dealing chiefly in Leghorn straw bonnets. The subject of this notice was born at Leghorn, where his father and mother had gone on a visit, and was one of a family of eight children. His parents not being very well off he was taken from school at an early age and put to business. At first he tried the provision trade, but soon left it and entered the Stock Exchange, becoming one of twelve Jewish

brokers licensed by the City. He married in 1812 Judith, daughter of Mr. Levy Barent Cohen, a wealthy merchant, and the great sorrow of his life was the death of this lady, which took place Sept. 25, 1865. To her memory he founded in 1867 a Jewish College at Ramsgate, and established several prizes and scholarships at various Jewish schools. On the Stock Exchange Sir Moses was most successful, and having realised a sufficient fortune retired at the age of forty. He had in the meantime become associated by marriage with some of the wealthiest families in the City, his brother Abraham, his partner in business, having married as his second wife Henrietta, sister of Mr. N. M. Rothschild, who was himself married to Hannah, sister of Lady Montefiore. After his retirement from business, Sir Moses became actively interested in several great companies, was the first president of the Alliance British and Foreign Life and Fire Insurance Co., of the Alliance Marine Insurance Co., the Guardian Co., &c., and was connected with several other commercial undertakings. But it is as the unwearied and successful champion of his people that he will be best remembered. He devoted himself to the Jewish cause all over the world, and in the Turkish Empire and in many of the more backward countries of Europe he succeeded in delivering Jews from oppression and persecution. He first visited Jerusalem in 1827 with his wife, and seeing with sorrow the indignities heaped upon his co-religionists, determined there and then to do all he could to help them. He and his wife returned several times to the East, and succeeded at length in totally altering the condition of the Jews in Palestine, and by his exertions at home and there succeeded in establishing schools, fostering agriculture, &c. In 1840 he undertook another mission to the East in order to secure certain rights for his Jewish brethren at Damascus, and after his return, having accomplished his object, he was presented by the Jews of London with a handsome piece of plate as a token of their regard. In 1864 he received the thanks of the Court of Common Council for the signal services he had rendered by missions to various countries for the relief of persons oppressed for their religious convictions, and more especially by a journey to Morocco, undertaken to solicit the emperor to relieve his Jewish and Christian subjects from all civil and religious disabilities. He also made pilgrimages to Roumania, Rome, and Russia. He did not, however, entirely confine his sympathies to one community, but was always ready to help Jew or Christian wherever distress or oppression existed. In 1860 he got up a subscription of about £20,000 for the relief of the Christians in Syria, in 1871 sent £18,000 to help the famine-stricken people of Persia, and supported numerous other philanthropic movements. He visited the East for the last time in 1874, being at the time in his ninety-first year. Sir Moses served the office of Sheriff of London in 1837, was knighted on the Queen's visit to the Guildhall on Nov. 9 of that year, and in 1840 promoted to the rank of a baronet, the Queen giving him special leave to bear supporters to his arms, an honour commonly reserved for peers and knights of orders. He received countless affectionate congratulations from all parts of the world on reaching his 100th year, and it was proposed to celebrate the occasion by erecting a permanent memorial, but he declined the honour. He died very peacefully and quietly, and was buried in the Mausoleum adjoining the synagogue at Ramsgate, beside his wife. [See "Sir Moses Montefiore, A Centennial Biography," by Lucien Wolf, published in 1884.]

MUNRO, Hugh Andrew Johnstone, M.A. [1819—1885], probably the first Latin scholar of his day in Great Britain, was born at Elgin, Scotland, and educated at Shrewsbury School and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1843. In June, 1869, he was elected Professor of Latin in the University of Cambridge, being the first occupant of that chair. He resigned the professorship in 1872. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, June 18, 1873. Mr. Munro published a brilliant and epoch-making edition of Lucretius, with a literal translation, and notes critical and explanatory, in 2 vols., the first edition appearing in 1860. He also edited in 1867 the poem of "Ætna," and in 1869 the works of Horace, with illustrations from ancient gems by Mr. R. J. King. His "Criticisms and Elucidations of Catullus" appeared in 1878. He was created an honorary D.C.L. of the University of Dublin in July, 1882.

O.

O'HAGAN, Right Hon. Thomas, Baron, K.P. [1812—1885], born in Dublin, the son of a small trader, in the town of Belfast, was educated at the Belfast Academical Institution, having Sheridan Knowles for his master, and winning the highest prizes for metaphysics, ethics, logic and classics. He chose the profession of law, and having studied under Chitty, one of the most eminent pleaders of his day, was called to the Irish Bar in 1836, and joined the North-East Circuit. He then settled for a time at Newry, where he took part in editing the *Newry Examiner*, and left that place in 1840 for Dublin, where he was engaged as a pleader. He was most successful in his circuit practice, and during the great State trials of 1844 he and Whiteside were retained among the counsel for the defence of O'Connell and the leading members of the Repeal Association, who were indicted for conspiracy. He was in 1847 appointed assistant barrister of the county Longford, and having been engaged in many distinguished cases, was in 1857 transferred from the chairmanship of the county Longford to that of Dublin, still retaining his professional practice. During Lord Derby's administration he was engaged to defend the Phœnix conspirators, the Attorney-General, Mr. Whiteside, having the conduct of the prosecution. On the return of the Liberal Government, he was in 1860 made Irish solicitor-general, and in 1861 attorney-general, and a sworn member of the Privy Council in Jan. 1865, when he was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. He was member for Tralee from May, 1863, till his elevation to the Bench. On Mr. Gladstone taking the reins of power, in Dec. 1868, Mr. Justice O'Hagan was made Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, being the first Roman Catholic elevated to that dignity in modern times; and in June, 1870, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron O'Hagan. He remained in office until the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet in Feb. 1874. In Oct. 1878, he was nominated one of the Commissioners who were intrusted with the duty of giving effect to the Act relating to Intermediate Education in Ireland. On the return of the Liberals to power, in May, 1880, he was again appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and he held that office till Nov. 1881, being on his retirement created a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick. On the establishment of the Royal University of Ireland, he was elected Vice-Chancellor.

P.

PALLISER, Major Sir William, C.B., M.P. [1830—1882], fifth son of Lieut.-Colonel Wray Palliser, Waterford Militia, of Comragh, co. Waterford, was born in Dublin, educated at Rugby School, Trinity College, Dublin, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and passed through the Staff College, Sandhurst. He entered the army as ensign in the Rifle Brigade in April, 1855, and was transferred to the 18th Hussars in 1858. Sir William Palliser introduced the following inventions into the services:—1st. The projectiles, known as "Palliser Projectiles," which are used in the navy and in coast fortifications for piercing armour-plated ships. These projectiles have been proved to be far more efficient than any steel shot and shell that is made. They cost less than £20 per ton, while the only steel projectiles which at all approached them in efficiency cost about £100 per ton. 2nd. Improvements in the construction and rifling of the heavy wrought-iron rifled cannon used in iron-clad ships, and on the sea-fronts of fortifications. 3rd. The screw-bolts used for attaching the armour to the iron-plated defences of harbours and dockyards—such as the forts at the mouth of the Thames, Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c., and of sea fortresses—such as Malta, Gibraltar, Bermuda. 4th. The system upon which the old smooth-bore cast-iron guns, which had become useless and obsolete, are being converted into the rifled compound guns, known as "Palliser Guns." The plan consists in the insertion into the cast-iron gun, which is bored out to receive it, of a wrought-iron rifled barrel composed of two tubes of "coiled iron," one inside the other. The wrought-iron barrel is "set out" by firing a proof-charge, and is thus tightened inside the cast-iron casting. The cost of the converted gun is little more than one-third of the cost of a new gun—that is to say, the saving on each 64-pounder and 80-pounder is respectively about £140 and £210; and as no alteration is made in its external shape, the converted gun is replaced upon the carriage and platform to which it previously belonged. The converted guns are used in wooden frigates and corvettes, upon the land-fronts of fortifications, and for the defence of harbours. Sir William Palliser retired from the service in Dec. 1871. The Queen knighted him, Jan. 21, 1873; and the King of Italy sent him the Cross of Commander of the Crown of Italy, in March, 1875. From 1880 till his death he was Conservative member for Taunton.

PARKES, Sir Harry Smith, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. [1828—1885], was the son of Harry Parkes, Esq., of Birchill's Hall, Staffordshire, where he was born. He was educated at the City of London School, and at the early age of fifteen had become a Chinese scholar and resident, being attached to the suite of Sir Henry Pottinger, the plenipotentiary who negotiated at Nankin the first English treaty. About 1846 he became interpreter to Sir Rutherford Alcock, who was then consul in succession at Amoy, Foochoo, and Shanghai, and then for eight years fulfilled various posts at the ports opened to foreign trade by the Treaty of Nankin. In 1856 he was appointed Consul at Canton, having previously accompanied Sir John Bowring to Siam, and brought the Treaty of Nankin to England. Just after his appointment occurred the *Arrow* outrage. The *Arrow* having a British master and carrying a British licence, was boarded by the Chinese at Canton; and as Commissioner Yeh, who was appealed to on the subject, obstinately refused to surrender the crew or to make any concessions whatever

to the threats of Mr. Parkes or the English Admiral, Lord Palmerston declared war upon China. War had been for some time inevitable, and the *Arrow* affair merely precipitated events. Mr. Parkes was actively engaged in all the operations against Canton, and after the capture of that place it was owing to his indefatigable energy that Yeh, who had made good his escape, was recaptured. Canton was then placed under a Chinese Governor and a mixed Commission, of which Mr. Parkes was a member. He was regarded by the Chinese as the most formidable personage in the English camp, and a reward of $30,000 was offered for his head. He accompanied Sir Hope Grant's expedition to the North, and at the capture of the Taku forts he was sent with a flag of truce to summon the southern forts to surrender, a difficult and very dangerous task which he successfully accomplished. He was next sent with a few followers to Kingchow to reopen negotiations with Prince Tsai, the Chinese Emperor's nephew, and it was on that occasion that he and his followers were treacherously seized, imprisoned, and brutally illtreated by the Chinese officials. Having had an interview, which proved to be a stormy one, with Prince Tsai, he and his followers hurried back to join the army, but found that fighting had already begun, and on claiming according to the usages of war a safe conduct through the enemy's lines were refused, subjected to great indignity, and sent bound in springless carts to Pekin. Their sufferings during their imprisonment were cruel and horrible, and most of them died. The Chinese offered to release Mr. Parkes alone, but he refused his liberty unless his comrades were allowed to share it. It was in expiation of this outrage that the Summer Palace was destroyed at Pekin. Mr. Parkes was appointed Consul at Shanghai in 1862, and nominated K.C.B. In 1865 he was made Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary and Consul-General in Japan, remaining for eighteen years at the Japanese Court, and taking an active part in all important measures tending to the welfare of that country. He was charged with the negotiation of the commercial treaties which regulate our trade there, and for his services was made a G.C.M.G. (1881). In 1883 he was transferred from Yeddo, now called Tokio, to Pekin, but did not live long to enjoy the crowning object of his ambition.

PEACOCK, Richard Atkinson [1811—1885], civil engineer and F.G.S., was the eldest son of Mr. John Peacock, and was born at Slyne, near Lancaster. He was a specialist, devoting himself almost entirely to the investigation of the causes of volcanoes and of subsidences of the earth, on which subjects he published many curious and interesting works. He wrote for the *Artisan* a series of papers on "Vast Sinkings of Land," which were republished in volume form under the title of "Physical and Historical Evidences of Vast Sinkings of Land on the North and West Coasts of France and South-Western Coasts of England."

PHILLIMORE, The Right Hon. Sir Robert Joseph, Bart., D.C.L. [1810 — 1885], was the second son of Joseph Phillimore, Esq., D.C.L., a celebrated ecclesiastical lawyer, formerly Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Walter Bagot, of Blithfield, Staffordshire, who was brother of the first Baron Bagot. He was born in London, November 5, 1810, and educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford. He gained the College prizes for Latin verse and prose, and graduated B.A. in 1831, being placed in the second class in classics. For three years after this

he was a clerk in the Board of Control. Subsequently he was created a D.C.L. of Oxford, was admitted an Advocate at Doctors' Commons, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and in due course was made a Queen's Counsel. As a civilian he gained an extensive practice, and early in his career he obtained various important posts. He was appointed Official to the Archdeaconries of Middlesex and London by Archdeacons Cambridge and Pott, in 1840; Chancellor of the diocese of Chichester by Bishop Gilbert, in 1844; and Chancellor of Salisbury by his brother-in-law, Bishop Denison, in 1845. From 1853 to 1857 he sat in the House of Commons as member for Tavistock in the Liberal-Conservative interest. While in Parliament he delivered some remarkable speeches on Church-rates, Tithe Commutation, and similar questions; and he introduced the measure known popularly as "Dr. Phillimore's Act," which empowered the Ecclesiastical Courts to take evidence *vivâ voce*. He was appointed Judge of the Cinque Ports in 1855; Her Majesty's Advocate-General (in Admiralty) in 1862, when he received the honour of knighthood; and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and of the Arches Court of Canterbury in 1867, on which occasion he was sworn of the Privy Council. From 1871 to 1873 he held the office of Judge Advocate-General, and he was appointed Master of the Faculties in 1873. In 1875 he resigned his other offices on being nominated Judge of the Admiralty, Probate, &c., Division of the High Court of Justice. He was created a Baronet in 1881, and retired from the Bench, March 21, 1883. While Judge of the Court of Arches he had to hear numerous ecclesiastical cases of the first magnitude, among which were "Elphinstone *v.* Purchas," "Shephard *v.* Bennett," "Boyd *v.* Philpotts," "Jenkins *v.* Cook," "Martin *v.* Mackonochie," &c., and, though he was never accused of unfairness, his judgments generally met with the approval of the High Church party. He published several legal works, the most important being his "Commentaries on International Law," 4 vols., 1854—61, which, on reaching a second edition, in 1874, obtained the Sidney Prize of the Society of Arts. He wrote also a work on the "Ecclesiastical Law of the Church of England," which holds its own still, and having a taste for letters as well as for law, he translated Lessing's "Laocoon."

POTTS, Robert, M.A., graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1832, having among his contemporaries the Bishop of Winchester, the late Mr. Shilleto, the great classical scholar, and the late Dean Alford. He obtained the distinction of 26th wrangler, and was a scholar of Trinity. He married soon after taking his degree and took private pupils, and for many years met with great success and obtained a high reputation for the care and interest he took in his pupils. His edition of Euclid was adopted as a text book by the colleges and schools, and has gone through very many editions. Mr. Potts also edited "Paley's Evidences" and "Horæ Paulinæ," and the "Liber Cantabrigiensis," being a detailed account of the prizes and scholarships offered by the University and the several colleges. For the last half century Mr. Potts took an active part in the educational work of the University. At the time of the first University Commission he was very strenuous in his advocacy of throwing open the educational advantages of the University, was a supporter of the abolition of tests, and it was due mainly to him that the first scheme of University reform included the recognition of hostels. In the debates which took place on the revision of the University statutes in 1858 he took an active

part, and although all his proposals were not then adopted, he lived to see the majority of them recognized by the later reforms enacted by the last statutes in 1882. For many years he had conceived the idea of establishing a hostel, and in 1884 he obtained a Royal charter to establish a hostel called St. Paul's Hostel (intended especially for natives of India), but his design was not carried out in his lifetime.

POWER, Frank Le Poer, was a native of Ireland, and was born about 1860. For a short time he held a commission in the Austro-Hungarian army. During the Soudan campaign he accompanied Mr. Edmund O'Donovan (q. v.), special correspondent of the *Daily News*, to Khartoum, as his secretary and assistant, and with him was engaged to make sketches for the *Pictorial World*. When Mr. O'Donovan joined Hicks Pasha's army in the advance to Kordofan, Mr. Power remained in Khartoum to forward his letters and attended to other affairs, and on Dec. 10 of 1883, the British Government, advised by Sir Evelyn Baring, appointed him consular-agent of the Foreign Office. He was at the time the only British subject in Khartoum, and became correspondent of the *Times*, his telegraphic messages being read in this country with the greatest interest. He accompanied Colonel Stewart to Berber in Sept., 1884, and was with him in the disastrous journey down the Nile when their steam-boat ran on the rocks of the Fifth Cataract, and when all the Europeans of the party were treacherously murdered.

R.

RICHARDS, Brinley [1819—1885], pianist and composer, son of Mr. H. Richards, organist of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, and, being intended for the medical profession, was placed with a surgeon at Carmarthen, but abandoned this career for one more congenial to his taste. With the assistance of the then Duke of Newcastle, he entered the Royal Academy of Music, where he gained the King's Scholarship in 1835 and 1837. Mr. Richards's name is identified with Welsh national music, and with an ardent love of the Principality. This spirit had a great influence on his musical career, gave an impulse to his genius, and contributed to his success. His effusions in honour of Wales were the delight of patriotic Welshmen, and his "Cambrian War-Song," "The Cambrian Plume," and "The Harp of Wales," shared in the popularity of his song, "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Some of his orchestral works have been frequently played in London and Paris; and while visiting the latter place he attracted the notice of Chopin, and formed an intimacy which lasted till the death of that illustrious composer. As a pianist, Mr. Richards held a prominent rank, but his compositions for the piano were not of great importance.

S.

SARTORIUS, Sir George Rose, K.C.B. [1790—1885], Admiral of the Fleet, eldest son of the Colonel of Engineers, J. C. Sartorius, of the E.I.C.'s service, and of Annabella Rose, granddaughter of Admiral Harvey. At an early age he entered the navy, was present at the Battle of Trafalgar, commanded a gunboat at the siege of Cadiz, and was three times mentioned in the *Gazette* for boating services. When in command of the *Slaney*, he was present at the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon, in 1815, to the squadron under the orders of Captain Sir Frederick Maitland, of the *Bellerophon*. In 1830-31, he was engaged by the

Terceira Regency, acting for the young Queen of Portugal, to fit out and take the command of a squadron to act against the usurper, Dom Miguel, and greatly distinguished himself on that occasion. On the re-establishment of the Queen of Portugal's government, he received the titles of Viscount de Pudade, Count of Senhafirma, together with the Grand Cross of the Tower and the Sword for the services he had rendered. As Captain of the *Malabar* he received the thanks of the President and Congress of the United States for his efforts to save the U.S. frigate *Missouri* from destruction by fire in Gibraltar Bay, in 1842. Shortly after he was so fortunate as to receive on board the Regent of Spain, Espartero, and to afford him an asylum when closely pursued by his enemies. Sir George was the first to foresee, in 1855, the revolution about to take place in naval warfare, by the revival of the ancient mode of striking an adversary with the prow; the introduction of which principle, as the so-called "ram," has since been adopted. The *Polyphemus* was chiefly designed by him. He became Admiral of the White in the British navy in 1862; Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom in 1869; and Admiral of the Fleet the same year.

STEWART, Lieut.-Colonel Hamill, was the eldest surviving son of J. T. Hamill Stewart, of Ballyatwood, co. Down, Ireland, and was educated at Cheltenham College, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, which he left in 1865. He was soon after gazetted to a Cornetcy in the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars. On their return from service in India, he was appointed one of H.M. Vice-Consuls in Anatolia, a post he held till 1882, when he was ordered to Egypt on special service. He accompanied General Gordon in his mission to Khartoum, which they reached Feb. 17, 1884. For the first six months of the siege, Stewart was Gordon's right-hand man. In Sept. he and Frank Power (q. v.) were sent against Berber, with instructions to pass down the river and open up communication with the Khedive and the English. The steamer was wrecked on the rocks of the Fifth Cataract, near a place called Ramsah or Boni Island. Leaving the wreck of the vessel, Stewart and the other forty-three passengers determined to travel across the desert to Merawi on the Nile, below the Fourth Cataract. They bargained with the Sheikhs of the Monassir tribe for a safe conduct, and then, while resting from the fatigues they had undergone, they were set upon by these people and cruelly murdered, only eight or nine escaping by flight. Plunder seems to have been the object of the Arabs, for Colonel Stewart is supposed to have had a large sum of money with him. Col. Stewart and the war correspondent, Frank Power, fought bravely for their lives, but were overpowered by numbers.

STEWART, Major-Gen. Sir Herbert, K.C.B. [1843—1885], was the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Stewart, rector of Sparsholt, Hampshire, a great grandson of the seventh Earl of Galloway. Having been educated at Winchester College, he studied for the Bar, but presently determined to enter the army as ensign in the 37th Regiment in 1863; was gazetted lieutenant in 1865, and captain in 1868, and during the two following years served as A.D.C. to the major-general commanding the Bengal Presidency. In 1871 he was made deputy-assistant quartermaster-general in Bengal, joined the 3rd Dragoon Guards in 1873, passed the Staff College in 1878, and in the following year served as brigade-major in the Zulu war. He was principal staff-officer to the Transvaal field-force

in the operations against Secocoeni, and military secretary and chief of the staff to Sir Garnet Wolseley, with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. Having taken part in the Boer war, he was early in 1882 made A.D.C. to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (Lord Spencer), and was with him during the anxious time that followed the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish. He left Ireland on the breaking out of the Egyptian war, going out as deputy-assistant adjutant-general and quartermaster-general for the cavalry division, was present at all the minor engagements, at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and the taking of Cairo. For his distinguished services during that campaign he was made A.D.C. to the Queen, C.B., gained a medal and clasp, and was decorated with the third class of the Osmanieh and the Khedive's Star, and was advanced to the rank of colonel. He again served in Egypt in 1884-5, in command of the Cavalry Brigade, took part in the battles of El Teb and Tamai, was made K.C.B., and in the autumn of 1884, when it was decided to send a relief expedition to rescue Gordon, he was chosen to undertake the command of the men sent out by Lord Wolseley from Korti to Metammeh, where they were to strike the Nile. He got his first contingent, about 1,500 strong, safely across the desert, returned for another, and then with his small force had to face an overwhelming number of the enemy near Metammeh. They fought gallantly and desperately, coming off victorious, but at the cost, unfortunately, of Stewart's life. He was dangerously wounded in the second engagement; and though for a time it was supposed he would recover, bad symptoms set in, and he died at Gakdul Feb. 16, 1885, very deeply regretted by his country and friends. The Queen for his brilliant services had made him at once a major-general, the youngest of that rank in the British army.

STRANGWAYS, Colonel Walter Aston Fox [1832—1885], Royal Horse Artillery, Commandant and Superintendent of the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, was the second son of the Rev. Henry Fox Strangways, rector of Rewe, Devon. He entered the Horse Artillery in 1850, and served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and the fall of Sebastopol, receiving the medal with four clasps, the Turkish medal, and the Legion of Honour. He was appointed a Commandant of the School of Gunnery, Oct. 1, 1882. He lost his life there, Feb. 26, 1885, by an appalling accident. While experiments were being made with sensitive fuses, a shell exploded, killing one man on the spot, and so severely wounding others, that they died from their wounds.

T.

TRELAWNY, Sir John Salusbury [1816—1885], of Trelawne, Cornwall, was the representative in the elder line of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in the West of England. He was the second, but eldest surviving son of Sir William Lewis Salusbury-Trelawny, the eighth baronet, formerly Lord-Lieutenant of Cornwall, and sometime M.P. for the Eastern division of that county; his mother was Patience Christian, daughter of Mr. John Phillips Carpenter, of Mount Tavy, Devonshire, and he was born at Harewood, Cornwall. He was educated at Westminster School, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his bachelor's degree in 1839. In 1840 he was appointed a captain in the Cornwall Rangers Militia, and he was subsequently for some years comman-

dant of the 2d Cornwall Rifles. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1856. The family takes its name from Trelawne or Trewen, in Cornwall, which has been part of its possessions since the time of Edward the Confessor. A valiant ancestor and namesake of the late baronet fought with Henry V. at Agincourt, and the third baronet was one of the "Seven Bishops" committed to the Tower by James II. Sir John Salusbury-Trelawny was returned to the House of Commons in 1843 as member for Tavistock, which constituency he represented till 1852, and he again sat for that borough from 1857 till 1865. He represented the eastern division of Cornwall from 1868 till 1874. Sir John was a Liberal in politics, and was the author of the Bills which were long annually introduced for the abolition of compulsory church-rates. He was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Cornwall, and a deputy-warden of the Stannaries.

V.

VAUX, W. S. W. [1818—1885], was a son of Prebendary Vaux, and was educated at Westminster School and at Balliol College, Oxford. Shortly after taking his degree, he received an appointment in the British Museum, where in time he became keeper of the coins and medals. Having left this post, he went to Oxford in 1871 to catalogue coins in the Bodleian, and remained there till 1876, when he was elected Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, and was also for a time Secretary of the Royal Society of Literature. He wrote numerous useful and popular books on coins, on antiquities, and on the early history of the East, and was a constant contributor to the Journals and Transactions of several learned societies. His annual reports for the Royal Asiatic Society are specially esteemed by all Oriental students.

VEITCH, William, LL.D., [1794—1885], a distinguished Greek scholar, was born at Teviotdale, and received his early education in Judburgh. Subsequently he entered the University of Edinburgh as a divinity student, and was licensed as a minister of the Church of Scotland. From an early period, however, he had devoted himself to the study of the Greek classics, and through taking note of any uncommon renderings collected materials for his work on "Greek Verbs, Irregular and Defective," 1848, which established his reputation as a Greek scholar. A new and enlarged edition was issued by the Clarendon Press of Oxford in 1871; and Dr. Scott, then Master of Balliol, invited the author to aid in revising the sixth edition of Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon. As a teacher of Greek Dr. Veitch was highly successful, he was entirely devoid of pedantry, and awakened the enthusiasm of his pupils by making interesting the driest grammatical detail. The University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in recognition of his great services to Greek learning.

W.

WIGAN, Horace [1819—1885], actor and dramatist, is said to have made his first appearance on the London stage at the Olympic Theatre in 1854. He made rapid progress in his art, associating his name particularly with the characters of Smoothly Smirk in "The Porter's Knot," Mr. Cunninghame in "Nine Points of the Law," the Baron de Beaupré in "A Husband to Order," William Hogarth in "The Christmas Dinner," the father in "Peter Probity," and Hawkshaw in "The

Ticket of Leave Man." In 1864, soon after the long run of the last-mentioned piece had ended, he undertook the management of the same theatre, where, among other plays of more than average merit, he produced "The Girl I left Behind Me," by Mr. Oxenford, "The Hidden Hand" and "The Serf," by Mr. Tom Taylor, "Love's Martyrdom," by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, and "The Yellow Passport," by Mr. Henry Neville. It is also worthy of note that in 1865 he revived "Twelfth Night." In 1869 he became a member of the Gaiety company, and a drama which he wrote in conjunction with Mr. Oxenford, "A Life Chase," enabled him to achieve a distinct histrionic success in his new home. He next went to the Vaudeville and the Strand, appearing at the former as Sir Oliver Surface in "The School for Scandal," Sulky in "The Road to Ruin," and other strongly marked characters in the pieces brought out by Mr. Thorne and Mr. James in the days before "Our Boys" came into their possession. In 1875 he took the unfortunate Holborn Theatre, but the deserved popularity of one piece he produced there, "All for Her," by Mr. Herman Merivale and Mr. Palgrave Simpson, did not save his enterprise from ending in disaster. After that time he was seldom seen on the stage. In addition to his share in "A Life Chase," he wrote several farces, some of which have not yet been forgotten, and a clever adaptation of M. Sardou's "Nos Intimes," under the title of "Friends or Foes." His acting was dry and hard, but was distinguished by considerable skill, refinement, and force. He once declared that the most valuable personage in "The School for Scandal" to an actor was Sir Oliver Surface, and his impersonation of it at the Vaudeville, even by the side of so excellent a Sir Peter Teazle as Mr. Farren, did something to bear out the idea.

WILLIAMS, Penry [1798—1885], son of a house painter at Merthyr Tydvil, where he was born. Having shown some skill in painting, he was sent at an early age to London, with an introduction to Sir T. Lawrence, and studied in the Royal Academy under Fuseli. His first appearance was made at the Royal Academy in 1822, with a "Portrait of a Lady." From that time till about 1866 he was a frequent contributor to that gallery, and the exhibition of the British Institution and the Society of British Artists. "In 1827, having made a moderate reputation," says the *Athenæum*, "he went to Rome, where he remained in that pleasant position which many artists have been content to occupy in the Eternal City. His pictures obtained a degree of attention for which it is difficult to account, because, not only had the change in public taste left them quite out of the current of living art, but their merits were never extraordinary even in the pleasing but conventional style the painter affected. His personal qualities, however, and his manifold accomplishments, stood him in such stead that for nearly fifty years he was warmly regarded at Rome, and not to know him was to be little known. Some of his works, which fairly represented the medium between Uwins and Eastlake, have been engraved." He executed many landscapes and tolerably successful portraits. Three of his pictures are in the National Gallery. Two of these belong to the Vernon Gift.

WORDSWORTH, The Right Rev. Christopher, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln [1807—1885], son of the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Priscilla, daughter of Charles Lloyd, Esq., the well-known banker of Birmingham; nephew of William Wordsworth, the poet, and younger brother of the Right Rev. Dr. Wordsworth,

Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, was educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he closed a brilliant undergraduate course by graduating B.A. in 1830, taking high honours, and was elected a Fellow of his college. Having received deacon's and priest's orders, he was appointed, in 1836, Public Orator at Cambridge and Head Master of Harrow School, which post he held until 1844, when Sir R. Peel preferred him to a Canonry in Westminster Abbey. He was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1847-8, and in 1869, having gained a great reputation as a learned divine, he was appointed Bishop of Lincoln, being consecrated on Feb. 24 in Westminster Abbey. He took part in the proceedings of the "Old Catholic" Congress held at Cologne in Sept., 1872. His best known works are his volume of travels in Greece, his elaborate edition of the Greek Testament, with notes; "The Old Testament, in the Authorized Version, with Notes and Introductions;" "The Holy Year, or Original Hymns;" "Occasional Sermons in Westminster Abbey." These, however, are but a few out of a long list. Bishop Wordsworth was always regarded as a leader by the more old-fashioned churchmen of the "High Anglican" party. He married, in 1838, Susannah Hatly Frere, daughter of George Frere, Esq., of Twyford House, Berks, a niece of the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere. His eldest son, John, having been Oriel Professor of Holy Scripture at Oxford and Canon of Rochester, has just been appointed Bishop of Salisbury, and his daughter, Elizabeth, is Principal of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

WYNN, Sir Watkin Williams-, Bart. [1820—1885], born in St. James's-square, London, was the fourth Sir Watkin and sixth Baronet of Wynnstay. Educated at Westminster and at Christ Church, Oxford, he was, in 1842, gazetted to a cornetcy in the 1st Life Guards. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1840, and in 1841 entered parliament in the Conservative interest as member for Denbighshire, for which county Sir Watkin was returned at each succeeding general election. He was deputy lieutenant and magistrate for the counties of Denbigh, Merioneth, Montgomery, and Salop; steward of her Majesty's Manorial Courts of Denbighshire, aide-de-camp to the Queen, commander of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and Lt.-Col. of the Royal Denbighshire Rifle Volunteers. He was master of the Wynnstay Hunt, and was a keen sportsman. He was a director of the Great Western Railway Company, and was the largest landowner in the Principality. In May, 1884, his house in St. James's-square, in which he was lying ill, was greatly injured by a dynamite explosion, the miscreants who caused it thinking the house was a Government office, and the shock he then received is supposed to have hastened his death.

THE END.

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ADDENDA.

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BATESON, Rev. William Henry, D.D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge [1812—1881], was the son of a merchant of Liverpool, and was educated at Shrewsbury School and at St. John's. In 1836 he took his degree as third classic, and next year was elected a Fellow of his college. Presently he took orders, and after serving in one or two parochial cures he became Examiner in the Classical Tripos, then Senior Bursar of St. John's, and, in 1848, Public Orator of the University. In 1850 he was appointed secretary to the Commission appointed to inquire into the revenues, &c. of the University and colleges; and in 1857 was chosen Master of St. John's, in succession to Dr. Tatham. From this time till his death he was regarded as the leader of the Liberal party in Cambridge. He was a governor of Shrewsbury, Rugby, and the Perse School, and was a member of both Commissions appointed between 1870 and 1880 for inquiring into and reorganising the University and College system.

BICKERSTETH, Right Rev. D.D., Bishop of Ripon [1816—1884], born at Acton, in Suffolk, was the fourth son of the Rev. John Bickersteth. Originally intended for the medical profession, he was a student of St. Thomas's Hospital, but, feeling a vocation for the ministry, he entered Queen's College, Cambridge, and was ordained in 1841. In 1845 he became Incumbent of St. John's, Clapham, and six years later, having gained a considerable reputation as a preacher, he was appointed to the important rectory of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. In 1854 he was appointed Canon of Salisbury, and in 1856 was made Bishop of Ripon, on the translation of Dr. Longley to the see of Durham. He was supposed to owe this appointment mainly to Lord Shaftesbury, who at this time, as son-in-law to Lady Palmerston, had a considerable voice in the distribution of church patronage. Bishop Bickersteth was a strict evangelical.

BRAY, Charles [1811—1884], author of the "Education of the Feelings," was born at Coventry, where his father was one of the leading ribbon manufacturers, to whose business Charles succeeded in 1835. For a long time he had devoted himself to phrenology, and as an outcome of his studies published, in 1838, "The Education of the Feelings," in which each mental faculty, propensity, and sentiment is treated separately. "The

Philosophy of Necessity" followed in 1841. Soon afterwards Mr. Bray became interested in the work of Robert Owen, and in 1843 he helped to establish The Coventry Labourers' and Artizans' Co-operative Society, of which he became president. He was the author of "Force and its Mental Correlates," 1866; "A Manual of Anthropology," 1871, and of several papers in the cause of free thought. He was an intimate friend of "George Eliot."

CALVERLEY, Charles Stuart [1831—1884], was born at Martley, Worcestershire. His father was the Rev. Henry Blayds; but in 1852 the family resumed their more ancient name of Calverley. Charles Stuart was educated at Harrow, at Balliol, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, a disagreement with the authorities having led to his withdrawal from Oxford before he obtained his degree. At Cambridge he increased the reputation that he had already gained as an athlete (his jumping feats being extraordinary), a wit, and a scholar. He gained the Craven scholarship and four university prizes, came out second in the classical Tripos in 1856, and was two years afterwards elected Fellow of Christ's. In 1862 appeared "Verses and Translations, by C.S.C.;" a small volume which instantly became what it has continued to be ever since, the delight of those who take pleasure in the combination of academical scholarship and witty verse. "Fly-leaves" followed; and later came "Translations into English and Latin," and "Theocritus translated into English verse." Calverley was called to the Bar in 1865, and about the same time married his cousin; but a year afterwards a disastrous accident in skating disabled him for future continuous work. He died at Folkestone on February 17, 1884, deeply mourned by a large circle of friends.

COOK, John Douglas, editor of the *Saturday Review*, was born in Cornwall early in the present century. He began his journalistic career as a reporter on the staff of the *Times*, and acquired much practical experience before undertaking the editorship of the *Morning Chronicle*, which journal he conducted as a Peelite organ from about 1847 to 1854. When the *Saturday Review* was founded Mr. Cook was made editor, and he succeeded in surrounding himself with a staff of remarkable brilliancy. The great success of the *Saturday Review* in its early years was mainly due to the able guidance of its first editor; his experience, tact, and liberal views gained for the paper a high place amongst English journals. He died at his chambers in the Albany, August 11, 1868.

DELANE, John Thaddeus [1817—1879], editor of the *Times*, was the son of a solicitor, and was born at Bracknell, Berks. After leaving school he entered Magdalen Hall, Oxford, of which Dr. Macbride was principal, and Dr. Jacobson, afterwards Bishop of Chester, vice-principal. Mr. Delane did not take his degree, and on leaving Oxford he began a very varied life in London. Simultaneously he walked the hospitals and kept terms at the Middle Temple, though there is no reason to suppose that he ever intended to adopt either the medical or the legal profession. He was called to the bar and began to report law cases for the *Times*, with which paper his father had been connected, and shortly afterwards he received an appointment as reporter in the gallery of the House of Commons. This he held for two years, during which time his abilities and force of character so much impressed the proprietors of the paper that, on the death of Mr. Barnes, he was appointed editor. He held this position until ill health

compelled him to withdraw from it in 1877, and during the whole time he both kept up and extended the influence of the paper, and was himself a great political and social power. The few letters and authentic anecdotes of him that have been published show him as a man of very keen and rapid intelligence, and of great force of will. To Lord Palmerston especially he was a valued personal friend, though he always retained the most complete independence in judging Palmerston's public actions. He retired from the control of the paper in 1877, and died two years afterwards.

DOBELL, Sidney [1824—1874], born at Cranbrook, Kent, and educated at home. During the greater part of his life he was engaged in business in Gloucestershire, but in his later years both business and literary work were much interrupted by broken health; his winters were spent abroad, and he lived almost entirely the life of an invalid. His first poem, "The Roman," appeared in 1850, and was inspired by his enthusiasm for the Italian cause; the next, "Balder," appeared in 1853. The Crimean War suggested to him a series of sonnets, which he wrote in conjunction with Alexander Smith. This volume was soon followed by another on the same subject, entitled "England in Time of War." Of these poems "The Roman" was the most successful: its sentiments appealed to the sympathy of the English people for Italy, and its bold treatment and rich imagery recalled something of the manner of Byron. Dobell belonged to that school of poets nicknamed the Spasmodic, and characterized by an involved style and an excessive love for over-rich ornament; but, except for these defects of style (which are not so frequent in him as in his brothers of the same school), Dobell deserves to be classed among real poets; he avoided the sentimentalism which spoilt his contemporaries, and his verse shows an originality, a force and a sincerity which are not to be found in others of the Spasmodic school.

DRUMMOND, Thomas [1797—1840], was born in Edinburgh, and educated at the high school of that city. At the age of sixteen he entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, where he distinguished himself by his mathematical and scientific attainments. Later he was drafted into the engineer corps, and in 1824 joined Capt. Colby in the trigonometrical survey. His scientific ability is associated with the light which bears his name, and which gained for him a reputation before he entered on his political career. In 1831 Capt. Drummond became the head of the Boundary Commission appointed to settle the parliamentary limits of boroughs. The schedules of the Reform Bills were based upon his calculations, and on account of his success in this matter he was appointed Private Secretary to Earl Spencer, who, as Lord Althorp, was then Chancellor of the Exchequer. This position he held until the change of ministry in 1834, when he received, as a reward for his exertions, a pension of £300 a year. On the return of his party he was sent, in July, 1835, to Ireland, as Under-Secretary. His most famous achievement in connection with this office was the Irish Railway Commission, of which he was appointed the chief in 1838, and the elaborate report drawn up by him survives as a memorial of his practical genius. Capt. Drummond contributed various statements of his theories and accounts of his inventions to the *Transactions of the Philosophical Society*.

FABER, Frederick William [1815—1863], hymn writer and theologian, the son of Thomas Henry Faber, secretary to Dr. Barrington,

Bishop of Durham, was born at Calverley, Yorkshire. He was educated at Harrow and at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1836 he gained the Newdigate prize for a poem on "The Knights of St. John," and in January, 1837, was elected Fellow of University College. In 1841 a travelling tutorship took him on the continent, and on his return he published "Sights and Thoughts in Foreign Churches and among Foreign Peoples." In 1842 he accepted the rectory of Elton, in Huntingdonshire, where he remained until his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith in Nov. 1845. He then went to Birmingham and founded the Wilfridians, a religious community which was ultimately merged into the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. Before his conversion he wrote "The Cherwell Water Lily, and other Poems," "The Styrian Lake, and other Poems," "Sir Lancelot, a Poem," "The Rosary, and other Poems," and several papers on the "Lives of the English Saints," edited by Dr. Newman. It is, however, as a writer of hymns that Father Faber will be chiefly known in the future. Among the most admired are "The Land beyond the Sea," "Sweet Saviour, bless us ere we go," "I was wandering and weary," and "The Shadow of the Rock." Several years before his death he became Superior of the Oratory at Brompton.

FINLAY, George [1799—1875], was born at Faversham, in Kent. His father was Major John Finlay, R.E., F.R.S., Inspector of Government powder mills, and was a member of an old Scotch family. As he died when George was very young the latter spent the most part of his youth in the house of an uncle near Glasgow, whence he went to the University of Göttingen. At that time the struggles of Greece for her independence were beginning, and Finlay caught the fever of enthusiasm for the Hellenic cause which was then so prevalent among the generous youth of Western Europe. He visited Greece, where he saw a good deal of Lord Byron and Sir Charles Napier, and in various ways he contributed not a little to the cause of Greek independence. After the Hellenic kingdom had been established he purchased land in Attica, and attempted to farm it by improved Western methods. The experiment was a failure, and Finlay lost the greater part of what he possessed. But he was not disheartened, and, instead of leaving the country, he devoted himself to making a profound study of its history from the time when Ancient Greece lost her independence to the time when Modern Greece regained it. After one or two volumes on contemporary affairs, he published the first instalment of his history with the title of "Greece under the Romans," 1844, which was followed by "The History of Greece under Ottoman and Venetian Domination," 1856, and by a "History of the Greek Revolution," 1861. From 1864—70 he was the *Times* correspondent at Athens, and after his death his great work was republished by the University of Oxford, being edited with additions by the Rev. H. F. Tozer. Finlay will always rank high among English historians, and his book is one of those rare histories of which we may say that it is not likely to be superseded.

FITZ ROY, Right Hon. Henry [1807—1859], was brother and presumptive heir to the Earl of Southampton. As a young man he was a friend and follower of Sir Robert Peel; and was elected member for Lewes, which he represented in the Liberal interest for a period of twenty-five years. In the course of his political career he held positions in the Admiralty, Home Office, &c., was Chairman of Ways and Means, Deputy-Speaker, and a Member of the Privy Council. In addition to his political work, he was a magistrate for Middlesex, and dis-

tinguished himself as a most energetic worker in prisons and workhouses. At the time of his death he was Chief Commissioner of Works. In the latter part of his life he was a great friend of Lord Palmerston and Sidney Herbert. After his death his widow built a Free Library for the town of Lewes as a memorial to him.

HENNELL, Charles Christian [1809—1850], the author of "An Enquiry concerning the Origin of Christianity," 1838, and of "Christian Theism," 1839. He was an intimate friend of George Eliot, and exercised great influence on the change of her religious opinions. He died at Woodford Wells, Sept. 2, 1850.

JACOBSON, Dr. [1803—1884], Bishop of Chester, the son of a mercantile clerk at Yarmouth, was in early life a nonconformist, and was educated at Homerton College, and at Mye Hill College, Birmingham, for the dissenting ministry. Ultimately he went to Oxford with a view to taking holy orders, became a Fellow of Exeter College in 1829, and from 1832 to 1848 he was Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall. In 1848 Dr. Jacobson, who had held the office of Public Orator for six years, was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity, and retained the chair until 1865, when he was nominated by Lord Palmerston to the see of Chester. In 1867 he obtained a seat in the House of Lords. Among his writings were the Oxford paraphrase and annotations upon all the epistles of St. Paul, and fragmentary illustrations of the history of the Book of Common Prayer. On account of failing health Dr. Jacobson resigned early in the year 1884. He was a man who made many friends and no enemies. At Oxford his kindness to his pupils was unbounded, and often, as in the case of Frederic Maurice, showed itself in the most delicate acts of assistance. He was a sound scholar, a very capable administrator, and he possessed a gift of quiet humour and solid good sense which was of more value to him than eloquence would have been.

PALMER, Samuel [1805—1880], painter and etcher, was born in Surrey Square, Old Kent Road. His talent developed early, and in 1819, when he was only fifteen years of age, he exhibited both at the Royal Academy and at the British Institution. About this time, or soon afterwards, he became acquainted with John Linnell, whose daughter he afterwards married, and also with William Blake, for whose strange genius he had a profound admiration. An attack of illness caused him to leave London for Shoreham, near Sevenoaks, where he lived for several years, occupying himself with painting, music, and books. In 1835 he settled at 4, Grove Street, Lisson Grove, "then," as his son has said, "the heart of a clean, bright, and wholesome region." Soon he married, and with his bride spent the next two years in Italy, deriving much of his inspiration from the gardens, ruins and sunsets of that country. In 1843 he became an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, to whose exhibitions he contributed with great regularity down to the year of his death. He moved in 1848 to Kensington, and thence in 1861 to Reigate, where his remaining years were spent. Here many of his celebrated etchings were produced, and here he wrote his verse translation of Virgil's Eclogues, which, with illustrations of his own, was published posthumously. A very complete exhibition of his works, both the etchings and the glowing compositions in colour, was held the

year after his death in the rooms of the Fine Art Society.

SMITH, J. Toulmin [1816—1869], was the eldest son of William Hawkes Smith, an educational reformer and accomplished writer, belonging to an old Presbyterian family of Birmingham. Toulmin Smith was early imbued with a passion for study and letters, and while still a young man published several works. From 1837—42 he lived in the United States, publishing in 1839 a volume on "The Discovery of America in the Tenth Century;" in 1843 he returned to England, and lived from that year till his death at Highgate. He was called to the bar in 1849, and devoted himself to the study of constitutional law and practice; besides publishing several volumes on legal subjects he took an active part in the practical politics bearing upon local affairs, especially public health, highways, and church-rates. From 1857 to 1865 he conducted "The Parliamentary Remembrancer," a weekly register of Bills and proceedings in Parliament, supplemented by articles from his own pen embodying much historic research, learning, and observation. He published articles, pamphlets, and books on many other subjects, notably "The Ventriculidæ of Chalk" (1848), which still remains the chief authority on this family of fossil zoophytes, and articles on the Hungarian struggle for freedom, which strongly appealed to his sympathies. Toulmin Smith will chiefly be remembered for his consistent and untiring advocacy of political liberty and local institutions, and for his strong opposition to centralisation.

SMITH, T. Southwood, M.D. [1788—1861], born at Martock, in Somersetshire, was educated for the medical profession at Edinburgh. After taking his degree he went to Yeovil, where for some time he united the duties of pastor and physician. In 1824 he was appointed Physician to the London Fever Hospital and Eastern Dispensary; and during the typhus epidemic of 1837 he presented two valuable reports to the Poor Law Commissioners on the preventible causes of sickness among the poor. In 1839 he was chiefly instrumental in forming the "Health of Towns Association," materially aided a committee of the House of Commons on the same subject in 1840, and served during the same year on the Children's Employment Commission. In 1842 he took an active part in the foundation of Artizans' Dwellings, and from this time until 1850, when he retired from professional practice, he was ever active for the advancement of sanitary reform. Dr. Smith was one of the founders of the *Westminster Review*, and for many years contributed regularly to its pages. He also wrote "The Divine Government," a work treating of the ultimate happiness of all men, 4th ed. 1826, and "The Philosophy of Health," 1835-37.

STERLING, John [1806—1844], was born at Kaimes Castle, Bute, of parents "Irish by birth, Scotch by extraction." His father was the Captain Edward Sterling who was afterwards celebrated, first as the writer of certain letters signed "Vetus," and then as one of the principal writers on the staff of the *Times*. John Sterling went to school at Cowbridge, in Wales, and then entered Glasgow University, and afterwards Trinity College, Cambridge. Here he fell under the influence of Julius Hare, to whom, at Hurstmonceux, he afterwards became for a short time curate, and who, in 1848, published his literary remains with a memoir. On coming to London, Sterling and his friend, Frederic Maurice [q. v.], purchased the *Athenæum* from Mr. Silk Buckingham, and for a short time he remained in London, the centre of

a brilliant literary society, of which Maurice, Trench, John Mill, and Charles Buller were members. In 1830 he married, but unhappily he fell ill of consumption almost at the same time, and for the rest of his life he had generally to winter abroad. In 1834—chiefly, according to Carlyle, influenced by Coleridge—he took Holy Orders, and became curate to Hare; but abandoned his clerical office eight months later. For the rest of his life he wrote as much as his ill health would permit him, contributing essays on all sorts of literary and philosophical subjects to *Blackwood*, the *Westminster*, and other periodicals, and writing a good deal of poetry for his pleasure, and three volumes, "The Election," "Poems," and "Strafford, a Tragedy," for the world. He grew gradually weaker, though all kinds of climate were tried for him, and on September 18, 1884, he died at Ventnor. "He sleeps now," says Carlyle in the wonderful life of his friend which he wrote seven years later, "in the little burying-ground of Bonchurch; bright, ever-young in the memory of others that must grow old."

STIRLING-MAXWELL, Sir William [1818—1878], was the only son of Mr. Archibald Stirling, of Keir. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and after taking his degree, M.A., in 1843, went to France and Spain, where he resided for some time, devoting himself to the study of Spanish literature and art. The results of his observations are embodied in the "Annals of the Artists of Spain," 1848. "The Cloister Life of Charles V." appeared in 1852, and, in 1855, "Velasquez and his Works." "Notices of the Emperor Charles V. in 1555 and 1556, selected from the Despatches of Federigo Badoer, Ambassador from the Republic of Venice to the Court of Bruxelles," was published in 1856. He was the author of several other books, printed in a luxurious style, and intended for private circulation only. From 1852 to 1865 he represented Perthshire in the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest. In 1866 Mr. Stirling, of Keir, took the title of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, as successor to his uncle, Sir John Maxwell, and was again returned to Parliament as member for Perthshire. He was elected Rector of St. Andrew's University in 1863, Lord Rector of Edinburgh University in 1872, and Chancellor of Glasgow University in 1875. At the General Election of 1874 he was again returned for Perthshire, of which county he was Vice-Lieutenant. He was a trustee of the British Museum, and of the National Portrait Gallery, and a member of the Senate of the University of London. In 1876 he was created a Knight of the Thistle, being the only commoner to enjoy that distinction. A year before his death he married the Hon. Mrs. Norton [q. v.]. His admirable "History of Don John of Austria" appeared posthumously.

WILLOUGHBY, Sir John Pollard [1799—1866], a distinguished Indian statesman, was the third son of Sir Christopher Willoughby, Bart. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School, he entered the royal navy, and saw active service during the American War. He afterwards joined the Bombay Civil Service, became Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, Political Agent in Guzerat and Katiawar, and ultimately Secretary to the Bombay Government, and a Member of Council. Chiefly through his exertions the barbarous customs of infanticide and suttee were suppressed throughout Western India. In 1851 he retired from the service, and in 1854 was appointed a Director of the East India Company. In 1854 he was nominated a Member of the Council of India, which

post he held till his death. In 1857 he was elected for Leominster, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother in March, 1865.

WILSON, George [1808—1870], Chairman of the Anti-Corn Law League, was the son of a miller, and was born at Hathersage, Derbyshire. He became interested in politics very early in life, and played a prominent part in the parliamentary election of 1832, when the return of Mr. C. P. Thomson and Mr. Mark Philips was mainly due to his exertions. In 1841 he was elected Chairman of the Anti-Corn Law League, an office which he filled most efficiently, and retained until the Repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846. Subsequently he devoted himself to the electoral affairs of Manchester, and to the organisation and labours of the National Reform Union, of which association he was Chairman.

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